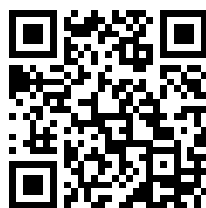


---

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google<sup>TM</sup> books

<https://books.google.com>



NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES

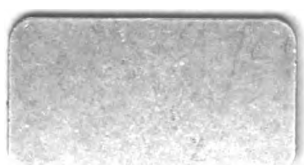


3 3433 08184496 5



IVB  
(Highland Co)  
Digitized by Google  
Klise





IVB  
(Highland Co)  
Digitized by Google  
Klise







# THE COUNTY OF HIGHLAND

A History of Highland County, Ohio, from the Earliest Days, with  
Special Chapters on the Bench and Bar, Medical Profession  
Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture  
and Biographical Sketches

BY REV. J. W. KLISE

A. E. HOUGH, Editor

MADISON, WIS.  
NORTHWESTERN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
1902

*M. S. m.*

THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
353847A  
ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS  
R 1928 L

ANDY WAR  
ALLEN  
VASSAL

## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER	PAGE
1. ARCHAEOLOGY AND NATURAL FEATURES.....	17
The Moundbuilders—Fort Hill—Rocky Fork and its Scenery—Rattlesnake Creek and Rattlesnakes—Origin of Names—Altitudes.	
2. FRONTIER ADVENTURES .....	25
Josiah Fleetwood—Capt. James Trimble—The Battle of the Point—Daniel Boone—Simon Kenton—George Rogers Clark—The Virginia Military Reserve—Finley's Journey—Founding of Manchester—Massie and His Surveys—Adventures of Thomas Dick—The Jolly Family—Duncan McArthur—Indian Raids—The Battle of East Fork—John McNary—Massie's Surveys in Highland County.	
3. THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS .....	48
First Entry of Land—Adventures of the Ellisons and Edgingtons—John Wilcoxon—Last Indian Fight—William Rogers and Robert Finley—Founding of Chillicothe—Erection of the County of Ross.	
4. BEGINNINGS OF NEW MARKET AND GREENFIELD .....	61
Henry Massie Plats New Market—First Settlers—Berryman and Wishart—Oliver Ross—General McArthur Founds Greenfield—Growth of the Settlements—Notices of the Pioneers.	
5. CLEAR CREEK AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS .....	76
Hugh Evans and Maj. Anthony Franklin—Nathaniel Pope and the Quakers—Finleys and Davidsons—Smoky Row—White Oak Settlement—Michael Stroup, John Gossett and Other Noted Pioneers—Lost Child—Murders of Herrod and Waw-will-a-way—Growth of New Market—Early Weddings—Various Settlements—Hardships of Travel.	



CHAPTER	PAGE
6. ORGANIZATION OF HIGHLAND COUNTY .....	108
Previous Representation—Original Bounds—First Judges— Court Proceedings—First County Officers—County Elec- tion, 1805—Representative Gossett—Anderson State Road—Men and Women and Their Work—Fritz Mil- ler—James B. Finley—Pioneers of 1805—Capt. Andrew Badgley.	
7. CHANGE OF COUNTY SEAT .....	124
Joseph Kerr, the New Market Leader—The Great Barbe- cue—Progress of Settlement—Beginning of Methodist Preaching—Location and Platting of Hillsboro—David Hays—The Famous Free Fight—The Squirrel Inva- sion—Stick Wheat—First County Buildings—Notes of Settlement up to 1812.	
8. THE COUNTY'S WAR RECORD .....	140
Early Militia—The Muster of 1808—War of 1812—Mexican War—War of the Rebellion—Spanish War.	
9. HIGHLAND COUNTY MISCELLANY .....	146
Organization of Townships—Towns of Highland—Hills- boro—Greenfield—Lynchburg—Growth of Population— Newspapers—The Crusades—The Centennial Celebra- tion—Financial Matters—Hillsboro Library—County Buildings.	
10. OFFICIAL HONORS .....	167
State Officials from the County—United States Senators and Representatives—State Senators and Representa- tives—County Officers.	
11. CHURCH HISTORY .....	174
Notes on Early Efforts and Present Status of Religious Organization—Sketches of Eminent Preachers.	
12. THE BENCH AND BAR .....	189
History of Courts, and Sketches of Judges and Lawyers.	
13. MEDICAL PROFESSION .....	201
Notices of Some Eminent Physicians of the County.	

## CONTENTS.

11

CHAPTER	PAGE
14. EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT .....	209
Early Schools—Academies—Common Schools and High Schools—Statistics of 1900.	
15. INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE .....	220
Agricultural Facts and Figures—Pioneer Manufacturing— Notable Industries—Statistics of 1900—Highways and Railroads.	
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, Arranged in Alphabetical Or- der .....	229



## INTRODUCTION.

---

Families form nations and place themselves under the aegis of the state, which is the higher form of organized human society. Yet even the nation is not its final term; it forms part of a vaster, broader community—mankind itself. While the individual always retains his proper value and can never be regarded as the transitory form of one great substance, as a mere wave lifted for a moment on the ocean of humanity; yet humanity is not a mere abstraction, it is an unquestionable reality. It is just this indestructible kinship among all the sons of humanity which explains the great and powerful fact of human solidarity, in which we are all included, and which brings us under the most various influences in the sphere of the family, the nation, or the race, so that we can hardly distinguish in ourselves that which is our own, or that which we derive from heredity, or from the influence of environment or of history.

The study of man as a social being is based upon the study of man as an individual; and requires, in order to give consistency to history, a knowledge of the general conditions under which individual life manifests itself. As presented to us in the writings of the old historians, history consisted, for the most part, of the bare recital of events, unaccompanied by philosophical reflections, or by any attempt to discover the mutual relations and tendencies of things. Writers of more modern times not only narrated events, but fringe them with the hues of their own thought, and impress upon them the bias of their own opinions, and, as a result, we have what is known as the Philosophy of History. Men began to think of events in their sources and issues, all national changes, all events upon the mighty stream of tendency, might be subjected to philosophical analysis. As the years went by the survey of the past took a higher, loftier stand, and spread over a wider range. The causes of the rise and fall of empires; the elements of national prosperity or decline; the obsolescence or adaptation of various forms of government; the evidences of

growth and transition among the people of mankind; all in their turn were made matters of historical inquiry. History, at first narrative and then polemical, has become, in our day a record of progress, a triumphal eulogy of the growth of civilization. But even now writers and readers of history form an unworthy estimate of its province, if they restrict it within such limits. They only realize its mission who see in it

“The divinity that shapes our ends, Rough hew them as we may.”

It is not enough, if we study history aright, that we should follow in the track of battle, and listen to the wail of the vanquished, and to the shouts of the conquerors; it is not enough that we should philosophically analyze the causes of upheaval and remodelling; it is not enough that we should regard it as a chaos of incident, a troubled maze without a plan; we realize the true ideal of history when we discover the Mighty Civilizer, shaping its ends for the evolution of His own designs, bringing order from its vast confusion, resolving its parts into one grand and marvelous unity, making it a body of completeness and symmetry.

In the study of the history of our own country, we must remember certain peculiarities, which, though apparently of small account, are influential elements in material progress, and means toward the formation of its character. The early traditions are potent factors in its progress. The memory of its heroes, and the battle fields where their laurels were won; of its seers of science, its prophets of cultured minds; of its poets who have won the people's heart; all the stirring recollections of the romantic past, which flush the cheek and brighten the eye; all these are substantial tributaries to a country's education, and aid in forming an estimate of its career and destiny.

The historian who attempts to write an authentic and impartial history of a community or state, going back a century for his facts and fancies, has a very difficult task to perform. The story, of the labors, dangers and hardships, endured by the pioneers who first peopled the Northwest Territory, would fill many pages with interesting facts, which, when interwoven with the wild scenes and adventure, would read like a romance to the people of the present age. Many of these facts may seem homely and lowly when contrasted with the rush of events, after a century has advanced the race, and covered the graves of these hardy sons of toil with the grasses of untold years; yet none the less necessary and important in shaping

the destiny for the future in all its advance and progress. Just such men and women were needed, strong, active, fearless, who with axe and gun prepared the way for the peace and plenty of the present. Men who chased the deer, or with noiseless foot fall trailed the wild Indian, and, in turn, were hunted by him, have made their names immortal by their identification with the civilization that was to follow the development of the Mississippi Valley. As long as the history of this Eden of America is read their names will be cherished and revered; while a numberless host whose "names are unknown and unsung" are alike worthy of a place upon the pages of history and in the hearts and homes of their children's children. It is with this object in view that we attempt the present history—to weave together the story of those early years, describing, as best we can, in name, character and circumstance the noble fathers and mothers of the race that have peopled the hills and valleys of Highland county; stealing glances through the cabin door at the busy housewife at her wheel or loom, or standing with uncovered heads in the dim old forest aisle, whose silence was unbroken save by the ring of the woodman's axe or the sharp crack of his unerring rifle.

We could not hope to succeed in this history writing without availing ourselves of the earnest, efficient and untiring effort of Judge R. M. Ditty in his careful compilation and publication of the early history of Highland county by Daniel Scott. Scott began this publication in 1858 in newspaper articles, intending to bring the record down to June, 1851, but did not complete the work as contemplated, and when after the lapse of only thirty years, Judge Ditty began the search for the brief sketches of this facile and scholarly writer, many missing links made the effort one of great labor and research. Few counties have had such able pioneer historians as Daniel Scott. No worthy history of the County of Highland can be produced without liberal use of what he so carefully collected and so well set down.

J. W. K.



# THE COUNTY OF HIGHLAND.

---

## CHAPTER I.

---

### ARCHAEOLOGY AND NATURAL FEATURES.

FROM our first knowledge of the prehistoric earth works of Ohio there has been a constant interest in them and an earnest desire to learn something in regard to the people who planned and completed them. Unfortunately the hunger for information has not been satisfied with facts entirely but largely with pictures of fancy. In the superficial investigation carried on by relic hunters, a large scope for the indulgence of the imagination is found, and much is taken for granted which has no foundation in fact. Partial examination over a limited field becomes the starting place for arbitrary deductions; hasty surmises assume the form of definite assertions; indications and possibilities are brought together by wild guesses and perpetuated on the printed page, as the records of history. Some books have been published and have received recognition and favor at the hands of the public, even becoming text books of scientific knowledge, which are distinguished mainly by florid rhetoric, untrustworthy statements and superficial romances. Some of these books bear the names of distinguished men, who, in other departments of science, have earned the title of investigators and discoverers; but who have, possibly as a matter of recreation, dabbled with little profit in the pool of archaeology and, culling from the writings of others things unsubstantial as a dream, have sent forth volumes full of confusion for the public mind. As a writer has truthfully said when speaking of the wild speculation about the "Moundbuilders" printed and spread broadcast, "It conjures up the shadowy outline of a being unlike any that ever existed on earth; who combines in harmonious relations qualities found only in the highest of educated races with those who never survive a state



of savagery. Ignorant of metals, he was a skillful engineer; without a single animal that could be used as a beast of burden, he was a successful farmer; with no means of communication except canoes and messengers on foot, a central power, somewhere, was kept fully informed of all that occurred within the radius of a thousand miles. Moreover, almost his entire time was spent in conducting some sort of religious exercises or defending himself against the attacks of enemies. There passes before us a panorama of priests, warriors, bloody wars, ambushes, sieges, endless sacrifices, and all the characteristics of an empire, like that of ancient Persia or Egypt; with the turning of a page we are in the midst of weapons, fortresses, lookout stations, battles, and refuges of last resort."

There is always room for differences of opinion on questions which must be solved by comparative or analytic study. But in matters where exact conclusions can be reached by any one who will be at the trouble to investigate properly, there is but one side. Systematic study has broken up this myth of a prehistoric nation, into separate tribes whose relationship to one another, if indeed there be any, is very remote and obscure. The variations in size, design, outward appearance, interior arrangements and contents, of enclosures, mounds, earthworks and stone structures in different sections of the country, compel a belief that their conception and construction is due to several disconnected tribes. If the soaring student who attempts dizzy heights in his flight after prehistoric empires of beauty and civilization, would return to earth and take a careful walk over prehistoric grounds in Highland county, the "pomp and circumstances" of his fancy would vanish like the "baseless fabric of a dream." The evidence now at hand will clearly show that this wonderful civilization of which poets dream rests upon no other foundation than "earthen enclosures demanding only ordinary sighting and easily contrived apparatus to originate, patience and brute force to execute; and the excavations from tumuli of articles not surpassing in any sense or respect similar things made by modern Indian tribes in various parts of the country."

Ohio stands first in the list for number and extent of her prehistoric remains. There is not a county in the state where these earth or stone works are not found, and it has been estimated that not less than seventeen thousand would be found in Ohio. The number reported for Highland county by the Ohio Archaeological and Historical society is thirty-five, distributed over the county as follows: Paint township, nine; Madison, two; Clay, two; Liberty, two; Dodson, one; White Oak, four; Fairfield, two; Concord, eight; Brush Creek, three; Jackson, two. No mention is made in this report of Marshall, Salem, Washington, New Market, Hamer, Penn and Union townships. In Marshall township we have investigated and excavated two burial mounds upon the farm of Thomas Watts, in

which were found calcined bones, human teeth and a very large log of charcoal, which, when submitted to the action of fire, burned indifferently but turned to a brown ash filled with grains of sand. In Washington township are mounds of like character; while in Salem there is quite a fortification called by the people of the township Fort Salem. These would increase the number as reported in the county to some forty-five or fifty. The most remarkable in the county, if not the state, for size, locality, and character, is located in Brush Creek township, and is known by the name of Fort hill. Howe, in his History of Ohio, is a brief mention of Highland county, gave a description of this fort in a general way: "It is especially interesting," he said, "because it presents more of the characteristics of a defensive work than any other in the state. It is situated seventeen miles southeast of Hillsboro, and three miles north of Sinking Spring. The work occupies the top of an isolated hill, which has an elevation of five hundred feet above the bed of the East fork of Brush creek, which skirts the base of the hill on the north and west. The top of the hill is a nearly level plateau of thirty-five acres, enclosed by an artificial wall of stone and earth, excavated around the brink of the hill, interior to the fort. The ditch formed by the excavation is nearly fifty feet wide. The wall is 8,582 feet long, and contains about fifty thousand cubic yards of material; has a base of twenty-five feet, and an average height of ten feet. There are thirty-three gateways or entrances in the embankment at irregular distances, and ranging in width from ten to fifteen feet. At eleven of these gates the interior ditch is filled up."

Fort hill is one of the western peaks of the Sunfish hills, entirely detached by Brush creek and deep ravines from any other elevated area. The sides of this hill present a succession of minor cliffs, shale banks, washouts, and loose broken rock; in only two places can a continuous grade be found on the top of the hill. A sandstone ledge crops out at the top of the hill, and the weather-worn fragments are piled up in a rude wall around the hill, conforming in some measure to the irregular outline of the hill top. The height of this wall was increased by throwing earth, taken from the inner side over the rock, so that there is a considerable ditch or moat within the enclosure. Overman estimates the length of the wall at 8,582 feet and its contents in cubic yards at 50,856. Thirty-five gateways without regard to regular distance open through the wall, and the general outline and character suggest a place of refuge and defense. There are no evidences of an advanced state of civilization in the builders. It is simply a work which strength and the ordinary instincts of self-preservation would suggest. The stones are undressed, the wall unfashioned by any artistic skill, and no more suggestive of geometrical knowledge than the sand forts of a child on the ocean beach. The dream of a mighty people with a centralized form of government,

with untold numbers of slaves or serfs to do the bidding of a despot, vanish when confronted by the simple, rugged outline of Fort hill. That it was peopled by a race anterior to the Indians present when the country was first settled by the white man, is quite true; and that they differed somewhat in character and conduct from the red man, but not to the extent to warrant the assumption that they were of a distinct race of people, whose origin can be traced to the Hebrew or Welsh stock, from which, by some they are supposed to have sprung. Within this enclosure there are two ponds which would, with care, supply for months the demands of all the purposes of a rude people. About a mile south of the summit of Fort hill there are evidences to show that a village of some extent had been established and had lasted for some time.

But this class of people, whoever they were, have gone from the land that was once their home. Whether pushed from their possessions by strong and more numerous tribes, or swept by storm and pestilence they perished from the earth, as some suppose, or migrated toward the south and were lost in the peoples of Mexico and South America is unknown. This we do know, that two great tribes must have either mingled as one, or striven for mastery with rude weapons of savage warfare. Two classes of human skulls are found in close proximity, one called the "Round Head" and the other "Long Head." These, of course, indicate differences, but not greater than often observed in members of the same tribe. Efforts have been made to place Fort hill under the care and protection of the government, but thus far without avail.

A writer in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette thus describes some scenes in the county of Highland under the caption of "Ohio's Wonderland," which we have abridged to a certain extent, without, we hope, destroying its beauty in diction and style. "The lover of the wild, the rugged and the romantic can in this locality find something new at every step he takes. There are no high mountains to climb, but there are caves to explore, and chasms, cascades, terraces, waterfalls, grottoes, without number. As the crow flies it is about seventy-five miles east from Cincinnati, and fourteen east of Hillsboro; a pleasant way to get there from Hillsboro is by carriage. There is a well kept hotel conveniently located, with all the necessary outfit for boating, fishing and exploring. Professor Orton, in his geological report for 1870, says: This stream (the Rocky Fork) is important in the geography of the county. It is bedded in rock from its source to its mouth, which exhibits its geology most satisfactorily. In its banks and bordering cliffs it discloses every part of the great Niagara formation of the country. At its mouth it has reached the very summit of the system and the structure of these upper beds it reveals in a gorge whose vertical walls are ninety feet high, and the width between them some two hundred feet. Certain portions of the

limestone, weather and rain dissolve more easily than the rest, and have been carried away in considerable quantities, leaving overhanging cliffs and receding caves along the line of its outcrop, and the scenery is the most striking and beautiful of its kind in southeastern Ohio.

"The visitor must enter this gorge at the 'Point,' and go up through and along it. Weird wonders are revealed at every step. One moment you are in the shadow of an overhanging cliff bedecked with trailing vines, and ferns and bright-hued wild flowers nodding and waving in all their beauty—nature's own grand conservatory. Then a placid sheet of water comes to view as well as cascades dancing in the sunlight. There are overhanging cliffs where half a hundred people could find shelter, and numerous caverns, aside from the four large caves. The 'Dry Cave' is the first of these. It is not so extensive as the others, having a length of about three hundred feet, but some of the chambers are so beautifully set with stalagmite and stalactite formations that it will well repay a visit. This cave is perfectly dry and the air is bracing. The 'Wet Cave,' so called from a spring of cold water some six hundred feet from its mouth, is a series of chambers in which are found large quantities of white soapy clay. The arches of this cover have been carved in strange and curious fashion by the water that constantly percolates through the rocks and crevices. The drops of water reflecting the light from the explorer's torch give a weird effect, looking like diamonds in the uncertain light above. The 'Dancing Cave' takes its name from the use it is put to by parties visiting the locality. The large dancing chamber is light, and nature has kindly provided stalagmite seats around the sides for the convenience of her guests. Near this cave are two stone 'cairns,' but their origin and use are buried in the mystery of the past. Two hundred yards further up is a glen, the entrance to 'Marble Cave,' one of the most beautiful of the group, being especially rich in formation and variety. There are quite a number of chambers in the Marble Cave, all of good size. And here, across the glen, is 'Profile Rock.' Following a narrow path we pass through 'Gypsy Glen,' then gaze with awe at 'Bracket Rock' with an altitude of one hundred feet. Then we look with delight on 'Mussett Hole,' a deep body of water at the base of towering rocks, and on its margin a huge monarch of the forest, called Boone Tree. Tradition tells the story that here was a favorite camping ground for the Indians on their way to Sandusky from Kentucky, and that they always stopped here to rest, and fish and hunt."

This writer is in the main correct. A slight indulgence of the imagination adorned the facts, but the scene is a wild, savage one, and will well repay a visit. One interesting feature of this scene has not been noticed, either by Professor Orton or this writer for the Commercial. Huge masses of these overhanging rocks have been

detached from the top of the cliffs and fallen at some time in the bed of the creek below. Some are so large that the channel of the creek has been filled by them. The impatient water has crept beneath these obstructions, washing out great deep blue pools which afford a hiding place for the fierce black bass, and many a struggle has the writer had with pole and line, with this, the gamiest fish in American waters. At another point the creek makes a sharp turn at right angles with its former course, striking with all its force against a limestone cliff full ninety feet high. Recoiling in foam and spray it darts on its new made course with almost the current of the dread Niagara. Just a half mile below the mouth of Rocky fork, on Paint creek, once lay the "Old Forge dam," and to the left stood the Iron Forge. These old time relics are gone, but below the site of the dam is a great pool of water, in places ninety feet deep, with an underflow that makes it dangerous to the unpracticed swimmer. The fall of water through this half mile is twenty-two feet, and when the water is low an ordinary man can step across the channel, which has a depth of twenty and thirty feet a little distance above this pool. Hillsboro capitalists contemplate an electric road to this favorite summer resort, and on through Bainbridge to Chillicothe.

The falls of Rattlesnake, some fifty feet in height, were once utilized for mill purposes, but it seemed impossible to build anything of sufficient strength to resist the force of the waters when the creek was flooded with heavy rains. We are informed by fishermen that the entire frame work of a mill is sunken in the deep pool beneath the falls. The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern crosses this stream just above the falls, and when a wreck occurred at the bridge cars were lost in the deep water below. East Monroe, a small town in Highland, is situated about one-half mile from the falls of Rattlesnake and is the headquarters for the sightseers who visit them.

Numerous caves in the cliffs and hills of the county were in the early days of settlement used by wild animals as places of resort in winter, and of refuge from hunters. The author was told by an aged man, who in his young days was famed for his hunting skill, that he had often chased wolf into an opening near the base of Fort hill and that when once they reached this place he had never been able to dislodge them. He was of the opinion that Fort hill was hollow and that other openings known to these animals allowed them to escape. There is a story of one Samuel Jackson, who passing along a trace down the banks of Sunfish creek, about three miles from Sinking Spring, saw a large bear crossing the path before him. The bear seeing him went into a hole in the rocks, and Jackson, wanting that bear, but knowing he could not effect its capture alone, went to the nearest cabin, which was John Lowman's, for assistance, and immediately returned with him to the den of the bear. They carried some fire with them and when they reached the place filled the opening

full of dry branches and leaves and set fire to it; then stationed themselves some thirty yards away, and waited for Mr. Bruin to come out. The smoke soon filled the shallow cave and compelled the bear to vacate, and as he emerged Jackson fired and wounded him. The bear retreated to another hole, which the hunters found was just large enough for him to enter, but increased in size further in. Here they again tried to smoke out the animal, but without success, and obtaining a torch, they followed into the cave and found the bear dead. The body they hauled out, but had great difficulty in getting through the entrance and were in danger, on account of a fresh start of their fire, of being smothered. Mr. Lowman was long a most worthy citizen in the vicinity of Hillsboro, and the Jackson family is yet represented near Sinking Spring. David Jackson served as commissioner of Highland county, and was killed in returning from the World's Fair, in a railroad collision.

The names of the water courses in Highland county are suggestive of local conditions which made the name appropriate at the time it was bestowed by the Indians or early white settlers. Paint creek, which forms a large portion of the eastern boundary of the county, was so named by the Indians. Near and a little below Reeves' Crossing there are two high banks, which are washed by the stream, called Copperas mountain. At an early day the Indian came to these banks to procure the red earth, which they used in the absence of true vermilion, to decorate their faces and persons, and that for this reason the name "Paint creek" was given. Rattlesnake was so named because of the immense number of rattlesnakes found in its cliffs and the rocky crevices along its banks in an early day. They were generally of the large spotted and black species, though snakes of almost every known variety were found in that locality. It was emphatically a snake country. The old settlers tell the story that in the early spring, after a few warm days, when the snakes came out of their dens to sun, that they were often seen rolled up in large bundles half the size of a barrel, with their heads sticking out in every direction, forming a most "frightful" circle of heads, glaring eyes, and forked tongues. These bundles were not alone composed of rattlesnakes, but often other varieties were found united with them in this living, sickening, and dangerous bundle. Humboldt, in his travels in South America, describes the serpents of that country as frequently found banded together in like manner. He supposed the object was defense against the attack of some dreaded enemy.

As no history is complete without a "snake story" it becomes our duty to write out the narrative of one of the old men on Rattlesnake, as told some years ago. In the spring of 1802, William Pope, John Waters, and Hezekiah Betts were passing up the trace along Rattlesnake from the falls of Paint, where they had been for milling and other purposes. This trace was on the north side of the creek. A

short distance below the mouth of Hardin's creek, and nearly opposite the present town of New Petersburg, a strong and remarkably cold spring breaks out of the cliffs and the branch there crosses the trace. The spring was a favorite stopping place for all thirsty travelers over the lonely route. When the party reached the branch William Pope dismounted and left his horse standing near the others, who declined drinking. He walked to the spring, some two or three rods, and was just in the act of stooping down to take a drink when his eyes detected the presence of a huge rattlesnake. He happened to have the wiping stick of his gun in his hand with which he soon killed the snake. By the time, however, he had accomplished this, he saw others, and he took his tomahawk and cut a pole and kept on killing until they became so numerous that he became greatly alarmed and started for his horse, literally cutting a path through them to where he had left his company. It appeared that they had all rushed out to the aid of the first which was attacked and slain. After Pope reached his horse he was so overcome with the nauseous odor emitted by the snakes that he was unable to stand and was obliged to lie down on the ground where he vomited violently. His companions were also sickened. Pope wore buckskin breeches and heavy blue cloth leggins. During the fight with the snakes several struck him on the legs and fastened their fangs in the leggins, and hung there until he cut them off with his butcher knife. Walters and Betts went back afterward to see how many Pope had killed and counted eighty-four dead snakes. So the creek was well named Rattlesnake.

Hardin's creek takes its name from Colonel Hardin of Virginia. Hardin, Hogue, Reddick, and some others surveyed a tract of land jointly, extending over a large scope of country above the mouth of Hardin's creek and containing some twenty thousand acres. On the division of this survey, Hardin's portion took in both sides of the creek which bears his name. Fall creek was so called because of the many falls that diversify its channel, while Clear creek was given the name of a like stream in Woodford county, Ky. Rocky fork suggests its own name to the admiring eyes of those who love the wild and picturesque. Lee's creek commemorates Gen. Charles Lee, of Virginia, whose military land warrants were located along its course.

There are large areas in Highland county more than one thousand feet above the sea, though the town of Greenfield has an elevation of but 893 feet, and Sinking Spring is only 723 feet above tide water, or about 160 feet above Lake Erie. The highest points in the county, according to the geological survey, are Stultz mountain, 1,325 feet; Fisher's knob, 1,300 feet; Long Lick mountain, 1,254 feet; Slate knob or Bald mountain, 1,250 feet; Fort hill, 1,232 feet, and the Cemetery hill at Samantha, 1,214 feet.

## CHAPTER II.

---

### FRONTIER ADVENTURES.

FOR many years before the first white settlements of Ohio, the country northwest of the Beautiful River had been explored by bold and adventurous men from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, while the Indians in their search for the scalp of the white man were constantly on the war path, or lurking in some tangled thicket awaiting for some lonely hunter, or the unprotected emigrant seeking a home in the wilderness. Hunting and trapping were the chief means of support to these wild rangers of the west, and many an unmarked grave in the tangled wild wood is the only heritage of these fearless pioneers.

Joshua Fleetwood, of Virginia, employed by the Ohio Company as scout and hunter, was an example of the class. This man knew no fear, and often when it was known that the Indians were highly incensed against the whites, he would take his gun and dog and range the woods in search of game, or set his traps almost within sight of his bitter foes.

At one time, while engaged in hunting and trapping within about twenty miles of the Indian town of Chillicothe (in Ross county), the best hunting ground of the red man, yet regardless of the nearness of his relentless enemies, he hunted the bear in the Brush creek hills and set his traps for beaver in the small streams flowing into the Scioto. From late fall until about the middle of February he was thus engaged, when concluding it was time to leave he packed his fur and skins carefully in his canoe ready for an early start on the morrow. The day he had determined to start he was discovered by the Indians; he succeeded in killing one of them. Then began the race for his life. His ability as a runner did not belie his name, he succeeded in outrunning his enemies, and by a roundabout way through the forest at last reached his canoe, and with all his possessions floated safely into the Ohio.

One of the early pioneers and explorers of Ohio was Capt. James Trimble, of Woodford county, Ky. The history of this brave and daring soldier would read like some improbable story of fiction if



written out in careful detail. When in his fourteenth year his home in Augusta county, Va., was suddenly attacked by a band of Indians, who killed and scalped his aged father before his eyes and carried himself and sister, Mrs. Mary Estell, and a colored boy away with them. George Moffit, a half brother to Capt. Trimble, collected some twelve or fifteen men and started in rapid pursuit of this cruel band, who with their prisoners and the spoils of ruined homes had gone to the headwaters of the Kanawha. Moffit surprised the Indians in their encampment, killed four or five of their number and secured all the prisoners. One of the rescue party, by the name of Russell, was shot by Dickinson, the half-breed leader of the Indians, who followed the party and picked him off while lagging behind. Russell succeeded in reaching the encampment of his friends, was carried home upon a litter, and finally recovered.

Such frequent invasions of western Virginia by the Indians, and the cruel murder of many of the families along the border, called for vengeance upon this treacherous foe, and Governor Dunmore raised a large military force to march against the Indian tribes in Ohio. But this statement of the causes that led to the invasion of Ohio by Virginia troops has been criticised by recent writers, claiming that the true cause was outrages upon the Indians. It has been stated by a prominent writer that "from the time of the peace made with the Indians by Sir William Johnson, at the German Flats on the Mohawk river in 1764, until the spring of 1774, there was no Indian war on the Ohio river," and the aggressions of the red men are ascribed to the killing of Chief Logan's people by the party of Captain Greathouse, in April, 1774. James Trimble was with Gen. Andrew Lewis' detachment of Lord Dunmore's army, and while but seventeen years old, was fully determined to avenge the cruel death of his aged father four years before. He was a member of the company of Capt. George Matthews, who afterward was made a general, and with his comrades participated in the famous battle of Point Pleasant, Va., fought between General Lewis and Chief Cornstalk, on the 10th of October, 1774.

A poem written by John A. Trimble, son of James Trimble, who, when he took part in this battle was a youth of seventeen years, is worthy a place in the history of the county. John A. Trimble was a highly respected citizen of Highland for many years. Some of his children still remain, highly honored by all.

## THE BATTLE OF THE POINT.

Come, listen to a soldier's tale of a battle fierce and sore,  
That was fought with Cornstalk and his braves on wild Kanawha's  
shore.

It was near the point of meeting with Ohio's placid stream,  
This famous combat happened, the burden of my theme.  
It was a fearful battle, where Virginia blood did flow  
Among her gallant soldiers, with a savage Indian foe;  
Where Cornstalk, leagued with Girty, from forest and from fen,  
Lay close in ambush to surprise brave Lewis and his men,  
Who from Augusta county came, and men from Botetourt,  
With Rockbridge ready riflemen, in conflict sore and hot.  
Our leaders all were brave and true as lions in a fight,  
And each was noted far and near, and each a fearless knight.  
There stood the brothers Lewis, on fame's memorial roll,  
Whose courage and whose chivalry enshrine the patriot soul;  
The one was chief commander, the younger led the way  
Where deeds of valor were performed that famed October day.  
Our march led through the forest, midst perils everywhere,  
Of lurking foes in front and rear, whose cunning was a snare,  
Awaiting us at every step, as our chief was well aware.  
Yet through the winding labyrinth of mountain pass and glen  
Brave Lewis led his rangers on, a full twelve hundred men.  
And yet with all his practiced skill the crafty Indian lay  
Close in ambush, to surprise our camp at opening day.  
Our bivouac was near the point where two great rivers met  
And all was safe within our lines when evening sun was set,  
It was on the tenth October, and the Indian summer haze  
Had tinged the forest leaves with Autumn's mellow rays,  
While peacefully each soldier slept, with picket guards around  
Our lone encampment, soon to be a fearful battle ground.  
Quick rallying at a signal gun, that echoed the alarm,  
And loud the call of Captains rang for every man to arm.  
Then each, surprised, the danger spurned, and grasped his rifle true  
And rallying where the danger pressed, resolved to die or do.  
First fell our noble colonel, Charles Lewis, none more brave,  
And by his side Hugh Allen lay, to fill a hero's grave;  
While Fleming, leading bravely on throughout the raging fight  
Was borne by comrades from the field when day was closed by night.  
Then Moffit, Christian, Matthews led, stern McClanahan,  
All captains of renown that day, as chiefs of Scottish clan;  
And loud the yell of savage rose as fierce each warrior came  
Face to face with gallant men of tried and dauntless fame.  
Their noted chieftain's clarion shouts: "Be brave and fight like men,"  
Was echoed through the battle's din from forest and from glen.  
From early dawn to latest eve the conflict was full sore,  
And when the fearful work was done four hundred men or more  
Lay pale in death, to find a grave on that far distant shore.  
Oh, there were tears of sorrow, where friends and brothers bled,  
And many a heart with anguish throbbed while gazing on the dead.  
Here oft the father closed the eye of fondly cherished son,  
To feel the one consoling thought, "A patriot's duty done."  
For country, not for fame, they fought, and honored be the name  
Of each of those twelve hundred men who from the valley came.  
They rallied at their country's call to face a lurking foe,  
While Dunmore's treachery had designed their secret overthrow.  
Stern vengeance then was braving to crush oppression's laws,  
As patriots fast were gathering to assert the people's cause,  
For this heroic battle was a prelude to the storm

That gave new light to freemen, and to freedom's laws a form,  
When the genius of our statesmen and their patriot worth was shown,  
That illum'd the page of history with a science there unknown,  
Of man's inherent freedom, and his manhood, to ignore  
The follies of past ages, and the light of truth restore.  
This mission came to Jefferson's colleagues to perform,  
And Patrick Henry to enthuse; and fearless of the storm  
Of coming Revolution, that held the world amazed,  
At which all tyrants trembled, and their prison walls were razed,  
His eloquence of words and mien gave out impassioned power  
To move the souls of patriots in that imperiled hour.  
And when the work was finished and the people's cause was won,  
The glory of their fame was crowned in the matchless Washington.

---

After this severe battle the troops marched to the Pickaway Plains, and young Trimble, on this march, first saw Highland county, as he occupied the dangerous position of spy and scout to the advancing army. Not, however, until the Indians in Ohio were subdued, did Captain Trimble, after the lapse of ten years, revisit Ohio. Then, in company with Colonel Dunlap, he examined and selected several tracts in the county, which he afterward located and surveyed.

During the war of the Revolution, which soon followed the invasion by Lord Dunmore, the soil of Highland county was doubtless often pressed by the feet of warriors on their way to spread devastation in Kentucky. The region was traversed, also, by the daring scouts and frontiersmen who contributed to the war for independence by fighting the savage allies of Great Britain north of the Ohio river. Early in 1778 Daniel Boone was taken through Ohio as the prisoner of a company of Indians. His quick eye noted the rich soil and the many natural advantages and resources of the country. In after years his opinion in regard to Ohio gave it rank with Kentucky, his home and favorite hunting ground. Some months after this event in the life of Boone, Simon Kenton made a journey into the Indian country for the purpose of taking horses. Alexander Montgomery and George Clark were associated with him. They crossed the Ohio river and traveled with great caution until near the site of Frankfort, Ross county. Finding a fine drove of horses near the town and having salt and halters they captured some of them, and started for the Ohio river, striking that stream near the mouth of Eagle creek. High winds prevailed, and the waves so frightened the horses that they refused to enter the river. For this reason Kenton and his companions were compelled to remain upon the Ohio side over night, and the Indians came upon them the next morning, killing Montgomery and capturing Kenton. Clark made his escape. The Indians stripped Kenton and tied him naked to a wild horse, which they then turned loose. After trying in vain to release itself from this unique burden, by plunging, bucking, kicking, and all the wild antics of an unbroken steed, the horse at last quieted down and followed the com-

pany. The Indians, journeying from the mouth of Eagle creek to the north fork of Paint, must have followed a line through the present site of Winchester, Adams county, and through Marshall and Rainsboro in Highland. Kenton had taken the same route with his stolen horses, which made him the hero of the most thrilling adventure of any name in American history. Arriving at the Indian town of Waughcoto-moco, Kenton was tried in Indian fashion and condemned to suffer death by burning at the stake; but Simon Girty, a celebrated white renegade, who had known Kenton when quite a young man, under the name of Butler, had hunted and trapped with him in their boyhood days and was his warm friend, made an appeal to the council for the life of his friend, and for a time Kenton was secure. But afterward he was eight times compelled to run the gauntlet, and three times tied to the stake, to be at last purchased by an Indian agent named Druyer and taken to Detroit. In June, 1778, he escaped from the British and returned to his old hunting grounds in Kentucky.

Thomas Beals, in later days one of the earliest settlers in the northern part of Highland county, was a prominent leader in the Society of Friends, and had conceived the idea that like the good and great William Penn, he could settle among the Indians and by precept and example civilize and christianize them. He left North Carolina in the spring of 1778 in company with seven or eight others to settle in Kentucky. After repeated failures in securing the co-operation of friends in his effort to christianize the red men, he finally, some three years after his first visit, made up a party of emigrants, Carolinians, and began a settlement at Bluestone. In the fall of the year the men started upon a hunt at some distance from their settlement. Having succeeded in killing abundance of game, they returned home and sent a party with horses to bring in the bear and deer. The Indians discovered their camp and, hidden in ambush, awaited the return of the men. They shot five of the seven dead at the first fire, and carried captive the other two, James Horton, Beals' son-in-law, and John Bronson. Arriving at Old Chillicothe (Frankfort) these men were burned at the stake. James Horton was the father of Jacob Horton, who became a resident of Fairfield township, Highland county.

Gen. George Rogers Clark, after his famous capture of Vincennes, penetrated Ohio in 1780 and destroyed the Indian towns on Mad river, burning the towns and securing some forty prisoners. Col. Benjamin Logan, commanding part of this expedition, started from Limestone and passed through Highland county, destroying two towns, killing quite a number of Indians and taking many prisoners.

With such events in the forests of Ohio the years passed until 1783, when the independence of the United States was recognized, and the mother country yielded to the young republic her claim to the

vast region known as the territory northwest of the river Ohio. Before 1783, the settlement of this region had been discussed in the Continental congress, and the states that claimed dominion in it had been persuaded to give up their pretensions in behalf of the people of the whole country. When Virginia finally made a formal cession of her title in the Northwest, in 1784, a large part of the region, including what is now Highland county, was reserved for Virginia veterans of the war of the Revolution. Consequently the eyes of Virginians were turned specially to this region, called the Virginia Military land, and arrangements were made for taking possession, even before it was certain that the Indians in possession would submit to the argument that they had lost their rights by reason of their alliance with Great Britain.

Col. Richard C. Anderson was elected principal surveyor for the Continental line, and in the spring of 1784 he moved to Louisville and opened a land office for military lands in Kentucky. Small parties of emigrants ventured down the Ohio river to Limestone (Maysville), but the Indians had not yet consented to give up Ohio, and the dangers were great. It was a long dreary journey from Virginia to Pennsylvania; there was not a settlement nor stopping place, not even a military post on the northern side of the river below the Pennsylvania line. But distance did not deter, nor dangers appal, the hardy pioneers, and some ventured with their wives and little ones not only to make the perilous descent but attempted a settlement in the Indian country as early as 1785. In April of that year four families left Redstone, Pa., and drifted down the Ohio to the mouth of the Scioto, and there tied their boats to the shores where the city of Portsmouth now stands. They cleared some land and prepared to raise a crop. The four men after some little time spent in labor, started up the Scioto on a prospecting tour, leaving the women and children behind. They ascended the river as far as the present site of Piketon and were greatly pleased with the rich bottom lands which greeted their vision upon every side. It is related that Peter Patrick, one of the party, cut his initials on a beech tree near the bank of a creek, which, being found in after years, was the origin of the name Pee Pee. But this, like many other explanations of geographical names, is subject to suspicion. Going into camp near Piketon these four men were surprised by a party of Indians and two of their number were killed. The other two made their escape to the Ohio just as a small boat was floating by. Securing this they reached the mouth of the Scioto, and took away their women and children never to return. Some months after this a detachment of United States troops under the command of Maj. John Doughty began the erection of Fort Harmer upon the right bank of the Muskingum where it empties its waters into the Ohio. But this afforded little protection against the hostile craft of the Indian.

Rev. James B. Finley's description of the journey from his old home to Kentucky may give the reader some idea of the dangers and hardships endured by the pioneer settlers. He says: "I shall never forget the deep-thrilling and interesting scene which occurred at parting. This was in the autumn of 1788; minister and people were collected together and after an exhortation and the singing of a hymn they all fell upon their knees and engaged in ardent supplication to God that the emigrants might be protected amid the perils of the wilderness. I felt as though we were taking leave of the world. After mingling together our tears and prayers the boats were loosed and we floated out into the waters of the beautiful Ohio. It was a hazardous undertaking; but such was the insatiable desire to inherit the rich lands and enjoy the advantages of the wide spreading cane-breaks, that many were the adventures; and although many lost their lives and others all they possessed, yet it did not for a moment deter others from the undertaking. The Indian, jealous of the white man and fearful of losing their immense and profitable hunting grounds from the great tide of emigration which was constantly pouring in upon them, were wrought up to the highest pitch of fury, and determined to guard, as far as possible, both passes to it, namely, the Ohio river and the Old Crab Orchard road leading from the southern portion of Kentucky to North Carolina. They attacked all boats they had any probability of being able to take, using all the strategy of which they were masters, to decoy them to the shore. Many boats were taken and many lives lost through the deceit and treachery of the Indians and white spies employed by them. The day on which the emigrants started was mild and pleasant and all nature seemed to smile upon the pioneer band. They had made every preparation they deemed necessary to defend themselves from the attacks of their wily foe. The boat which led the way as pilot was well manned and armed, on which sentinels, relieved by turns, kept watch day and night. Then followed two other boats at a convenient distance. While floating down they frequently saw Indians on the banks watching for an opportunity to make an attack. Just below the mouth of the Great Scioto, a long and desperate effort was made to get some of the boats to land by a white man, who feigned to be in great distress, but the fate of Mr. Orr and his family was too fresh in the minds of the adventurers to be thus decoyed. A few months previous to this time this gentleman and his whole family were murdered, being lured to shore by a similar stratagem. But a week before we passed, the Indians attacked three boats, two of which were taken, and all the passengers killed. The other barely escaped, having lost all the men on board except Rev. Mr. Tuckey, a Methodist missionary, on his way to Kentucky. Rev. Tuckey was wounded in many places but fought manfully. The Indians got into a canoe and paddled for the boat, determined to board it; but the women loaded the rifles of

their dead husbands and handed them to Turkey, who took such deadly aim, every shot making the number in the canoe one less, that they abandoned all hope of reaching the boat and returned to the shore. After the conflict this noble man fell from sheer exhaustion and the women were obliged to take oars and manage the boat as best they could. They were enabled to effect a landing at Limestone, now Maysville; and a few days after their protector died of his wounds, and they followed him weeping to the grave. Being too well posted in Indian strategy to be decoyed, we pursued our journey unmolested. Nothing remarkable occurred save the death of my much loved grandmother. Her remains were committed to the dust at Maysville and Rev. Cary Allen preached her funeral."

Such were the experiences of those pioneers who came down the Ohio in 1783-88, seeking homes in the Virginia military lands, which, however, they were not permitted to possess for nearly a decade.

In the year 1787 Maj. John O'Bannon and Arthur Fox crossed over into the Military district on the north side of the river, to learn something of the country so that they could make intelligent entries, when the land should be opened, and in August of that year Colonel Anderson opened an office for the entry of lands in the Virginia military district of Ohio. The bottom lands of the Ohio, Miami, and Scioto rivers were soon taken up. This hasty selection and entry of land seemed contrary to the design and purpose of Congress, which in July, 1788, invalidated all the entries made on the north side of the Ohio river. This act was repealed, however, two years later, restoring validity to all entries and also giving the mode of obtaining patents. By a provision of an act passed by the legislature of Virginia establishing a principal surveyor of Military lands, the holders of warrants were compelled to place them in the hands of the chief surveyor by a certain day specified by notice, and then the priority of warrants should be decided by lot. The warrants were given to satisfy various bounties promised by the legislature of Virginia to the soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and also prescribed the amount each person was entitled to, according to his rank in the army and the length of time he was in actual service. Col. John McDonald described the method of obtaining land by warrants as follows: "The first step taken toward the acquisition of land by warrant, is by means of an entry, which is the appropriation of a certain quantity of vacant land by the owner of the warrant. This is made in a book kept by the surveyor for the purpose, and contains the quantity of acres intended to be appropriated, the number of the warrant on which it is entered, and then calls for some notorious and permanent object, by which the locality of the land may be known, and concluding with a general description of the course to be followed in a survey of it."

Before 1790 the location of land in the District was made by stealth. Every creek or river or valley that was explored was at the risk of the life of the explorers, from the lurking Indian, whose determined hostility to every advance of the white man called for the exercise of the most cunning caution, in order to avoid contact with him amid the deep shadows of his forest home. It was a contest for dominion, and the courage, cunning and boldness displayed by the red men, in his plans for the extermination of their white foe, were only equaled by their ferocious onset in attack, and the silent, masterly retreat if defeated, gliding like shadows from tree to tree until lost from view and pursuit in the distance and darkness.

The holders of warrants were permitted to locate them if they so desired, but they were unacquainted with the business and were doubtful about their ability to so locate land as to avoid conflict and litigation in the years to come when lines were to be run and metes and bounds decided. A great many warrants had been placed in the hands of Nathaniel Massie in 1790, who was not only competent as a surveyor, but an honest, careful business man, in every sense reliable and exact. In order to facilitate the business he had on hand, he determined to form a settlement in the District. During the winter of 1790-91 he laid out the town of Manchester and built a number of cabins for the inhabitants. By March, 1791, they had completed this work enclosing all the cabins with strong pickets securely fastened in the ground and erecting a strong blockhouse at each angle for refuge and defense. This settlement was an absolute necessity as a means of security, to the surveyors who ventured north of the Ohio river. This was the first settlement within the Virginia Military District, and the fourth within the present boundaries of Ohio. While this settlement was formed in the very midst of the hot conflict between the two races, it suffered less than many others of a like character. The whole region north of Manchester to the lakes, west to the Miami, and east to Gallipolis, was one vast unbroken forest. Through this gloomy wild the dauntless surveyor, with compass, chain and gun traced out the most fertile spots, and blazed and marked and marked and blazed, fixing the metes and bounds of that civilization to be.

The winter season was generally selected by the surveyors to do the work of running lines and locating warrants, as the Indians were not as active at that season of the year. Each surveyor controlled six men, making a party of seven men to the mess, and as five or six surveyors made up the company, quite a party would be engaged in the work at the same time. Each of the men composing the mess had his special work to do. The hunter was in advance of the party some two or three hundred yards not only to hunt but to guard the advance and appraise them of danger or the presence of an enemy.



Following was the surveyor and the two chainmen, the marker and packhorse men with the baggage. These men always kept close together so they could be ready in case of an attack. Some two or three hundred yards in the rear marched the spy to guard against a surprise in that direction. Each man was armed with rifle, tomahawk and scalping knife, and in addition, the blanket and other articles needed in the woods. The pack horses were loaded with the cooking utensils, with such provision as it was possible for them to carry with them. Bread was not thought of on these journeys, a good supply of salt was taken and the rifle must be depended upon for provision. After having permanently established himself in his station, Massie commenced his location and survey of lands upon a large scale.

Before the Massie settlement on the Ohio river, General Harmar had been defeated by the Indians at the head of the Maumee river, and though that battlefield was far remote from the lands sought by the Virginians, the Shawanees roamed through this region and, when they could, sought to cut off the white intruders upon their hunting grounds. Then, after the founding of Massie's town, occurred in November, 1791, the terrible defeat of St. Clair's army in western Ohio, which seemed to put all the settlements in Ohio at the mercy of the red men.

The frontier conditions that delayed the settlement of Ohio may be illustrated by the adventures of Thomas Dick, whose later residence for forty years within Highland county made his name familiar in its history. To a special friend he imparted the story of his early experience, and to this friend the citizens of Highland county are indebted for the sketch as told in Scott's history.

"Thomas Dick was born and educated at Belfast, Antrim county, Ireland. Immediately on the completion of his education he determined to seek his fortune in America, and having some friends in Philadelphia he sailed for that place, where he arrived in safety after a long voyage. He remained there for some time, but being unable to find employment as a schoolmaster he journeyed on, intending to try his fortune in Pittsburg, then a frontier town. In 1789, in the month of June, he crossed the Laurel hill and came in sight of the secluded and beautiful district of country lying between that mountain and Chestnut ridge, known as Ligonier valley. Dick was so charmed with the scenery that he determined to make his home in this sweet and quiet retreat. He was kindly received and in the course of a few weeks a small school was made up for him. In the course of the following year he married, and established himself in a home of his own, with the prospect of peace and happiness. About a month after this, March 18, 1791, having just returned from a business visit from Pittsburg, he was seated at his dinner table in company with his wife and a young man of the neighbor-

hood, when his house was suddenly surrounded by Indians. No danger had been anticipated in the valley, although the inhabitants were aware of the hostility of the savages. The first intimation Mr. Dick had of their presence was the discharge of rifles through the open door, by which the young man who sat with them at the table was killed, and the next consciousness he had afterwards was of standing in a remote corner of the room, faced by an Indian, painted and dressed in full costume, about to strike him with a tomahawk. But the Indian desisted at the critical moment and Dick was bound and led him out of the house. He discovered, much to his relief, that Mrs. Dick was not injured, but like himself a prisoner. The Indians, a party belonging to the Seneca tribe, hurried away with their prisoners, leaving the house open and all the property undisturbed, and taking a direct route to the northwest traveled night and day through the most secluded and unfrequented parts of the country until they reached the Ohio river. At this point, a considerable distance above Wheeling, they met other predatory bands of the tribe with prisoners and plunder. They raised from the mouth of a small creek their canoes which they had sunk when they crossed before, and were all soon on the opposite side. Here they called a halt and rested; but soon resumed their march to their towns on the Sandusky, where they arrived after a long and fatiguing journey to their prisoners. Mrs. Dick, by the time they reached the Seneca town, near where the city of Tiffin now stands, was seriously ill. Rest and the kind attention of her husband and some of the squaws, however, in time restored her to comparative health, but the exposure brought on a violent attack of rheumatism, which continued obstinately to resist all modes of treatment known to the Indians. On their way out the Indians made several efforts to load Mr. Dick with part of the plunder, but he always refused, and when a load was placed upon his back, would throw it off and walk on leaving it behind. He was a very strong man, but was determined not to disgrace himself by working for Indians. At the towns, also, he refused to work with the squaws in the corn field. The Indians knew Dick was stout and wished to test his manhood. But whenever one of them took hold of him, he always threw him down quite roughly and walked off. His object was to show them that he was strong and could defend himself if assailed. His resentment of the practical jokes of one of them made this individual a deadly enemy. This the other Indians soon became aware of, and they thought best to sell Dick, as he would neither work nor hunt. They sold him to a trader who carried him to Detroit, where the English commander of that fort purchased and released him. Being an excellent penman, he soon became the secretary of the commander, and was able to save some money. He was, however, very anxious about his captive wife. He had not been permitted to see

her before he left the Seneca towns, but he knew that in her helpless condition she had no means of escape, and there was no probability of her rescue by her friends in Pennsylvania. He knew it would not do for him to go back to the towns with the view of carrying her off, and therefore, employed a Chippewa Indian to steal her and bring her to him at Detroit. The Indian would not undertake it unless he was paid twenty gallons of rum in advance. Dick purchased the rum and gave it to the Chippewa, who started down the river toward the Seneca towns, but never again appeared. Dick then consulted the commander of the fort, who directed him to a trustworthy Indian, with whom he was able to make a contract for the delivery of Mrs. Dick in Detroit on the payment of eighteen dollars. This envoy, with the aid of an old negro woman in the Indian camp on the Maumee river, succeeded in reuniting the husband and wife, and after she had rested, and her husband had secured sufficient means for the journey, they bid adieu to the kind hearted English friends, got aboard a small vessel bound for Buffalo, and were landed at Erie, Penn., about the first of December, 1791. To reach Westmoreland county, he engaged a man with a sleigh and horse to take them part of the way. After this, he took his almost helpless wife on his back and carried her several miles through the snow and woods to the next settlement. There he obtained a boy with an ox sled for a couple of days. When the boy turned back he again carried his wife upon his journey. In this way the great part of the winter was spent. Finally on the 8th of March, 1792, they reached Pittsburg almost worn out with hardship and fatigue. From there they soon reached their home and friends in Ligonier valley."

Yet more tragic was the story of the Jolly family, as related by John A. Trimble. David Jolly, Sr., was among the earliest settlers in the neighborhood of Wheeling, Va. His dwelling was upon the hill about three miles from the mouth of Wheeling creek, and the site of his cabin is still pointed out as an interesting memory of the unwritten past. His family consisted, in 1790, when he lived at this place, of wife and six children, and one grandchild. On the 8th day of June, 1790, a small party of Indians, who had secreted themselves behind some gooseberry bushes in the garden, fired upon the house in open daylight. The senior Jolly had gone that day to the Monongahela to collect some money coming to him. His daughter Mary was absent on a visit to her uncle, Joseph McCune, some five miles away. David, Jr., had gone out in the range to hunt the cows and expected certainly to be home by dinner time, and would have been, without doubt, except for a very unusual occurrence. When only a short distance from home on his return he, being in perfect health, was suddenly seized with a fainting sensation which forced him to sit down at the root of a tree, where he

remained for nearly an hour before he was able to proceed homeward. While there he heard distinctly the report of the Indians' guns but did not reach home till their work was done and they had gone. James Jolly had gone to the spring some distance from the house for a bucket of water. John, the eldest son, had just returned from the field to dinner and was in the act of wiping the perspiration from his brow with the sleeve of his shirt, and Mrs. Jolly was standing in the door waiting for James to come with the water, when the Indians, not doubting but what all the family had arrived for dinner, fired from their well chosen ambush into the home. Mrs. Jolly fell dead instantly, John was shot in the mouth and fell very badly wounded, a daughter and grandson were wounded at the first fire. Immediately the Indians rushed in, tomahawking all the wounded and scalping them while they were in the death struggles. James had heard the alarm and hurriedly made his escape. The remaining members of the family at home, William, the youngest son, and his cousin Joseph McCune, were made prisoners by the Indians, who pillaged the house and fired it and made a rapid retreat. David Jolly, Jr., arrived at his desolate and burning home only in time to drag the remains of his murdered friends from the flames, which soon consumed the building. He ran to the nearest neighbors and gave the alarm. In a few hours Lewis Wetzel, with his company of veteran scouts, was on the trail, but the Indians, aware of the bold, daring and energetic character of the men in and about Wheeling, made a cautious retreat, and effectually eluded the vigilance of their pursuers. To hasten their retreat they killed young McCune soon after they set out, because he was weakly and could not travel very fast, and made a noise crying, which they feared might attract attention. His body was found some hours afterward, just where he had sunk under a single blow from the tomahawk. The Indians who committed this cruel deed were a war party of Shawanees, who carried their prisoner to Sandusky. William Jolly at that time was a lad of about ten years of age, a good constitution, and sprightly turn of mind. He soon adapted himself to the Indian mode of life and became a favorite with the younger portion of the tribe. His family made great effort to find and release him, but owing to the continued and fierce hostility which prevailed for the next five years, all their efforts were unavailing, as they could not even hear of him, and of course did not know whether he was alive or dead, or to what extremity of torture and suffering he had been subjected by his infuriated captors. After Wayne's treaty, his brother David went to Greenville in hope of finding him among the prisoners surrendered by the various northwestern tribes under the treaty stipulations, but after long waiting and much inquiry, he utterly failed, and returned fully impressed with the belief that his brother was dead. From that

time he was given up and all effort to rescue him was abandoned. During the winter of 1796-97, David Jolly, Sr., who had recently moved to Chillicothe, received a letter from Colonel Zane telling him that his son William was living with Cherokee Indians on the Coosa river in Alabama, and directing him to Colonel Whitley, of Lexington Ky., for further information. Near the middle of March, 1797, David, Jr., set out on horseback to Lexington, and had an interview with Colonel Whitley, who gave him all the necessary instructions, also a letter of introduction to the Governor of Tennessee. Setting forward again he arrived in Knoxville in April, delivered his letter to the governor, and was kindly received by him, and by Major Henley, of the War department, who promptly made out a pass and furnished an experienced and trusty interpreter and guide. Thus provided, David Jolly pursued his way south, and in due time reached the point in the Cherokee country, on the Coosa river, to which Col. Whitley had directed them, but to their great disappointment, found that a large part of the Indians had gone south and the boy with them. Mr. Jolly and his companion continued in the pursuit, and traveled on, until they arrived near Pensacola, before they found the Indians. When they made their business known, the Indians seemed disposed to give them but little satisfaction. The young of the party were out hunting, they said, but they were all Indians, none white. On the evening of the third day the young Indians all came into camp with the proceeds of their hunt, and Mr. Jolly soon recognized his brother, more from family resemblance than anything else, for he was dressed in full Indian costume, and looked and acted as much like an Indian as any of his companions. He endeavored to draw him into conversation in English, but the boy had either forgotten it or was not disposed to talk. When he communicated through the interpreter his intention of taking him back, he positively refused to go, and the Indians appeared inclined to interpose to prevent him. When, however, the authority of the agent of the War department was read to them by the interpreter, they made no further objections, but hastily prepared to return to their homes on the Coosa. So the whole party accompanied them back that far. Then they discovered that the boy had been adopted by a woman who had her only son killed in battle. She regarded young Jolly as one sent by the Great Spirit as a substitute for him she had lost, and she loved him with all a mother's devotion, and he returned it with all the warmth and generosity of his nature. She was almost frantic when she heard that he must leave her by the authority of the United States government. But after a long and tender interview which continued through the greater part of the night, in which she made the boy promise that he would soon escape and return to her, they started the next morning. A large number of

the young Indians accompanied them the first day, and after that a few continued to follow until they arrived at the Tennessee river. During the journey through the wilderness Jolly was sullen and refused to talk, and sought to escape, but was too carefully guarded. But from Knoxville home his brother had no difficulty with him. As they passed the neighborhood of Lexington, Ky., the boy, being in Indian dress, attracted much attention, and many young ladies of course were anxious to see the "young Indian." When some handsome girls were around him his brother asked him how he would like to have one of them for his wife. He shook his head and said "Too much white, too much white." After young Jolly returned to his father and became somewhat reconciled to civilized life, he gave a brief history of his seven years' captivity. When carried to Sandusky he was well treated, much to his surprise, as he had witnessed the murder of his little cousin, McCune, on the route, and had always heard of the cruel and blood-thirsty nature of the Indians. The next spring after he was taken Mr. and Mrs. Dick were brought into the same encampment. On one occasion when she was there the Indians all got drunk and exhibited much of their savage nature and habits. Mrs. Dick was much alarmed for the safety of the boy, and the better to protect him, covered him up in one corner of the wigwam in a pile of bear skins. Soon after this young Jolly was transferred to the Cherokees, a small party of whom were on a visit to their Shawanee brethren, and the Cherokees soon afterward set out for the South, taking him with them. They took the trail to Old Town on the North fork of Paint. From there they struck and kept the hill region to the Ohio river at the mouth of Cabin creek. After crossing the river they again took the hills on to the Cumberland mountains, avoided all white settlements and kept the mountains on to Tennessee. Young Jolly seemed to regret deeply his separation from his Indian friends in the south. He liked their mode of life, the delightful climate, and more than all their warm friendship and native magnanimity. In fact, he had become a thorough Indian in his habits and tastes. The life of the white man was irksome to him, and he longed for the sylvan shades and warm hearts on the banks of the Coosa. He had no taste or inclination for work, but was an adept in hunting and fishing, and spent most of his time with his bow and arrows on the banks of the Scioto and Paint. Generally, in summer time, when he would desert from the field work, he would climb a tree and weave himself a bed of limbs and grape vines where he lay all day dreaming doubtless of his happy home in the sunny south. The next summer after he returned to his family two Indians, his adopted brothers, came from Alabama to see him. They brought with them his pony, gun, tomahawk and hunting implements, also some pretty worked belts, and moccasins, sent by his Indian mother.

Young Jolly was overjoyed at the sight of his Indian brothers. They ate together in Indian style, slept together, hunted together, and during the two weeks of their stay were inseparable. But it was a sorrowful day when the Indians left. He made them presents of anything he could get his hands on that would be likely to please their fancy. He also fixed up some presents for others of his friends among the tribe, not forgetting his old Indian mother, and when the morning came for them to start he went with them one day's journey.

After the defeat of St. Clair (1791) the Indians were inspired with the hope of driving out the white men and regaining the hunting grounds of their fathers. So bold and persistent were their incursions upon the border settlements, that the inhabitants were kept in perpetual alarm, and immigration was entirely suspended. Spies and scouts were employed by the government of Kentucky to roam the forest in all directions keeping sharp lookout for Indian advances, when they were to notify the settlers in time for their escape to the block house and forts. Duncan McArthur and Samuel Davis with two others were detailed as scouts and these four men were sent out to keep guard, upon whose faithful vigilance depended the safety and security of life and home. McArthur and Davis were brave and cunning woodmen, accustomed to this wild and dangerous life amid lurking foes and savage beasts. These two men were linked together by the strongest ties of friendship and were seldom separated when hunting Indians.

At one time they ascended the Ohio river as far as the mouth of the Scioto. They crossed over the Ohio the next morning about daylight, for the purpose of visiting a deer lick of which they knew the locality. When near the lick McArthur stopped while Davis crept silently onward to within easy rifle range of the spot, when slowly and silently rising to his full height to see if the lick was clear, he was greeted by the sharp crack of a rifle and the whiz of the ball near his person. The morning was moist and the air heavy, and the smoke of the Indian's gun so obscured his vision that he could not see the effect of his shot. Stepping outside the circle of smoke to get a better view, Davis shot him dead in his tracks. Just then McArthur rushed up, well knowing that the shots were too near together to come from the same rifle. Soon the noise of running feet caught their ears and quite a number of Indians appeared. The two daring scouts were well hidden in the bushes and high weeds, and while the Indians halted by their dead comrade, silently slipped away, regained their canoe and crossed over the river.

Israel Donalson while with Massie near the waters of Brush creek surveying, was captured by the Indians and carried a prisoner toward their towns upon the Miami. In their journey they passed the locality of the present town of New Market and must have come within

two or three miles of Hillsboro. One night, having tied Donalson with a bark rope, the Indians camped for the night. To better secure their prisoner an Indian lay upon each side of him with the ends of the rope under them. Donalson had no notion of being roasted alive if he could prevent it and determined to escape. Upon this night, when satisfied his captors were asleep, he began to gnaw at his ropes, which he succeeded in eating off just about daylight. Crawling off to the edge of the open ground he sat down to put on his moccasins, when the Indians awoke and discovered that their prisoner was gone. With loud yells they started on the hunt for him. Donalson ran with one moccasin in his hand and after a desperate pursuit, succeeded in making his escape, and foot sore and weary reached Fort Washington.

In the spring of 1791 a band of warriors from the Shawanee tribe crossed the Ohio opposite the mouth of Eagle creek, stole a lot of horses, burned houses and murdered some of the families of Mason county, Ky. Simon Kenton raised a party and went in pursuit of them. The Indians took a course almost due north. Kenton made a forced march and reached the Rocky Fork branch of Paint creek in the evening at a point now on the farm of John H. Jolly. Passing up the ridge where the town of Hillsboro now is, they followed the band of robbers until, a few miles away, the scouts reported the presence of Indians. Kenton halted his party and sent one Timothy Dauning ahead to locate the foe. Dauning had not gone far when he caught sight of an Indian loitering behind, doubtless for the same purpose that Dauning was advancing. By some means Dauning got the start of the Indian and killed him. The report of the rifle alarmed the main body of the Indians, who scattered through the woods leaving their horses and plunder behind them. Kenton failed to overtake them and returned with the goods and chattels of his dead friend.

In 1792 the Indians again invaded Kentucky, stealing horses, burning houses and killing some of the inhabitants as they had done the spring before. Simon Kenton was called upon to head a party of thirty-seven men to follow the savages and avenge the death of those that had been slain. They crossed the Ohio river a short distance below Limestone and followed the trail in the direction of Little Miami river. When near the East fork of the river, they heard the tinkling of a bell and the party halted to learn its meaning. Kenton in company with Cornelius Washburn, a young man of tried courage and deadly aim, advanced cautiously and saw an Indian on horseback slowly approaching. The bell upon the horse's neck was used to attract the attention of deer, for strange as it may appear, these animals will stand stock still, listening to the bell, until the horseman is almost upon them. Washburn took deliberate aim and shot the approaching horseman through the heart. Returning to the main body



Kenton consulted with his men in regard to their future course. Kenton felt certain that this Indian was not alone, and that the main body was not far away. Sending Washburn in advance the party moved silently forward. Washburn soon returned with the information that about a mile in advance he had heard the sound of many bells, and concluded that the horses were feeding, and the Indians encamped not very far from them. Calling a halt and arranging his men in position to defend themselves if attacked, Kenton selected Washburn and started out to locate the camp. It was getting dusk when he came in view of the camp of the enemy. They were encamped on the bank of the East fork of the Little Miami just above the present residence of Michael Stroup, and within the present limit of Highland county.

The Indians were well supplied with tents, which were doubtless the spoils of St. Clair's defeat. While the exact number of the Indians could not be ascertained, Kenton was well assured that they numbered three or four times that of his own men. Nothing daunted by the superior number of the foe, it was decided to attack them, and midnight was selected as the time, as Kenton desired darkness to cover his retreat if defeated in his effort to whip them. Kenton brought his men near the encampment without attracting the attention of the band, and dividing his company into squads of four men each, gave them instructions that when the signal of attack was given they should fire into as many different tents as possible. The signal was given, and the men advanced by fours so silently that they were within two or three paces of the encampment without being discovered. Then with loud yells they rushed upon their sleeping foe, firing into the tents against the bodies of the enemy. The Indians taken by surprise broke through the back of the tents and retreated. But not half the tents had been fired into, and the Indians seeing how few the number of their assailants were, returned, secured their arms and assumed the attack. On the other side of the creek there was another line of tents that had not been seen by the whites, and from them came reinforcements for the red men. Kenton's quick eye saw this and the effort of his foes to surround him, and ordered a retreat. The battle lasted but a few minutes. It was afterward learned from a white man by the name of Riddle, who lived with the Indians, that their number was about two hundred, and that they were led by the celebrated chieftain, Tecumseh. When the attack began this chief was lying upon the ground outside of his tent near the fire. Jumping to his feet he called to his warriors to repel the attack; then springing forward killed with his war club a man by the name of John Barr. The Indians lost thirty killed in the fight and the whites but two, John Barr and McIntire. McIntire was captured the next morning after the battle by Tecumseh and turned over to some Indians at camp, who in the absence of their chief killed and scalped

the prisoner, much to the regret of this truly great chieftain, who was never known to be cruel to a captured foe, and sought to impress more humane feelings in the breasts of his warriors. Barr's bones were left on the battlefield, and were gathered and buried by Joseph Van Meter, William Spickard, and Daniel Jones, the first settlers on the lands in the vicinity of the battle.

A different account of this battle is to be found in McClung's *Western Adventures*, as follows: "The trail led them down on the Miami, and about noon on the second day they heard a bell in front, apparently from a horse grazing. Cautiously approaching it, they beheld a solitary Indian mounted on horseback leisurely advancing toward them. A few of their best marksmen fired upon him and brought him to the ground. After a short consultation they determined to follow his back trail, and ascertain whether there were more in the neighborhood. A small active woodman named McIntire, accompanied by three others, were pushed in advance, in order to give them early notice of the enemy's appearance, while the main body followed at a more leisurely pace. Within an hour McIntire returned, and reported that they were then in a short distance of a large party of Indians, supposed to be greatly superior to their own; that they were encamped in a bottom upon the border of a creek, and were amusing themselves, apparently awaiting the arrival of the Indian whom they had just killed, as they would occasionally halloo loudly, and then laugh immoderately, supposing probably that their comrade had lost his way. This intelligence fell like a shower bath upon the spirits of the party, who, thinking it more prudent to put a greater interval between themselves and the enemy, set spur to their horses and galloped back in the direction from which they had come. Such was the panic that one of the footmen, a huge, hulking fellow six feet high, in his zeal for his own safety sprang up behind Captain Calvin, and nothing short of a threat to blow his brains out could induce him to dismount. In this disorderly fashion they scampered through the woods for several miles, when, in obedience to the orders of Kenton and Calvin, they halted, and prepared for resistance in case the enemy had discovered them and were engaged in pursuit. Kenton and Calvin were engaged apart in earnest consultation. It was proposed that a number of saplings should be cut down and a temporary breast-work erected, and while the propriety of these measures was under discussion the men were left to themselves. . . . Finding themselves not pursued by the enemy, as they expected, it was determined to remain in their present position until night, when a rapid attack was to be made in two divisions upon the Indian camp, under the impression that the darkness of the night and the surprise of the enemy might give them an advantage they could not hope for in daylight. Accordingly, everything remaining quiet at dusk, they again mounted and advanced rapidly, but in profound silence, upon

the Indian camp. It was ascertained that the horses which the enemy had stolen were grazing in a rich bottom below the camp. As they were advancing to the attack, Calvin sent his son with several halters to regain their own horses, and he prepared to carry them off in case the enemy should overpower them. The attack was then made in two divisions. Calvin conducted the upper and Kentoñ the lower party. The wood was thick, but the moon shone out clearly, and enabled them to distinguish objects with sufficient precision. Calvin's party came first in contact with the Indians. They had advanced within thirty yards of a large fire in front of a number of tents without having seen a single Indian, when a dog which had been watching them, sprang forward to meet them, baying loudly. Presently an Indian appeared approaching cautiously toward them, speaking occasionally to the dog in the Indian tongue. This sight was too tempting to be borne, and Calvin heard the click of a dozen rifles, as his party cocked them in order to fire. The Indian was too close to permit Calvin to speak, but turning to his men he earnestly waved his hand as a warning to be quiet. Then cautiously raising his own rifle, he fired with a steady aim, just as the Indian reached the fire and stood fairly exposed to its light. The report of the rifle broke the stillness of the night and their ears were soon deafened by the yells of the enemy. The Indian at whom Calvin fired fell forward into the burning pile of faggots, and by his struggling to extricate himself scattered the brands so much as to almost extinguish the light. Dusky forms were seen flitting before them, which drew the fire from the whites, but with what effect could not be seen. A heavy fire now began from the Indian camp, which was returned with equal spirit by the soldiers, but without much effect upon either side. Trees were barked, dogs bayed, the Indians yelled, the whites shouted, squaws screamed, a prodigious noise was maintained for about fifteen minutes, when it was reported to Calvin that Kenton's party had been overpowered, and was in full retreat. It was not necessary to give orders for a similar movement on the part of the upper division. Soon there was a wild scramble for the horses and the battle was ended with two killed on the part of the whites—Barr and McIntire."

A remarkable thing occurred at this battle that is worthy of recognition and place among the strange happenings of human life. A brother of Captain Ward was in the Indian camp at the time of this night attack. He had been taken from his home by the Indians when he was but three years old, had been adopted into the Shawanee tribe, and married an Indian woman and raised a family of children. Captain Ward, while standing near the camp a few moments before the fighting began, an Indian girl apparently about fifteen years of age attracted his attention. She seemed alarmed about something, and stood looking, as he thought, directly toward him. He raised

his gun and was about to fire, when her open bosom made known her sex and her exceeding light color led him to believe that she was not an Indian. "He afterward ascertained that she was his brother's child."

There has been some dispute about the exact location of this battle ground, but the proof seems to point with unerring certainty to the place within the present bounds of Highland county. Human bones were found upon this spot, by the first settlers in that locality. Trees were bullet-scarred; an Indian tomahawk was found, and every indication pointed to that place as the scene of this early struggle, in the unbroken forest of Highland.

One of the early Indian spies and hunters of Kentucky was John McNary, of Shelby county. He had served under Shelby, Kenton, Clark, and others of the famous men of that "dark and bloody ground," who had been instruments in the protection of the frontier settlement from the blood-red tomahawk of the Indians. Soon after the defeat of St. Clair, he was sent out with about forty others, whose object was to collect and bury the dead of that unfortunate battle. The Indians were so determined and hostile, that it was impossible to accomplish their purpose, and they began their retreat to Kentucky. They had lost three or four men of their number, killed by the Indians, who skulked in every secret place and picked off with unerring certainty every straggler from the main body. Every possible effort was made to avoid a battle with their unseen foe, for McNary was sure that their numbers far exceeded his own. It was determined to make a forced march, which continued until the party was within a day's march of Manchester, on the Ohio river. Early that morning they resolved to march four or five miles farther south and stopped for some breakfast. Their camp was at the first fork of Brush creek (since named), just above the little village of Belfast, Highland county, and to the south of a mound which stands in the forks of the creek. While they were eating breakfast the Indians suddenly appeared, and from the surprise manifested by them, quite unexpectedly. The white men sprang to their guns and gave the Indians a volley and fled from the spot. Several of the Indians fell at this fire, but the party did not stay to count them. The Indians fired at the retreating party, but without effect, followed in hot pursuit but failed to overtake them, and after some hours' chase abandoned the effort. The party of hunter-soldiers reached Manchester safely that evening. This was the second battle fought within the lines of Highland county. McNary some years after the event, and after the town of Belfast was built, visited and confirmed the statement of the locality, by pointing out the mound and the forks of the creek near the site of the fight.

In spite of these hostilities, Massie, in the winter of 1791-2, surveyed the lands on Brush creek as far up that stream as the three

forks. Toward the spring of 1792 he shifted his locality to the waters of Little Miami, and traveled up that stream to the present site of the city of Xenia without meeting any opposition from the Indians. Early one morning as the party started out to perform the labor of the day, Massie in advance of his company, an Indian was discovered pointing his gun at him. William Lytle quickly fired upon the Indian and killed him. Moving cautiously forward the white men soon found themselves close to an encampment of a large body of their red foes. They quickly began their retreat from the spot but were discovered and followed by the warriors. The pursuit was kept up by the Indians without pausing until the surveying party reached Manchester, not having lost a man. During the winter of 1792-93, General Massie continued his surveying expeditions, locating the best lands within a reasonable distance from Manchester. In company with Joseph Williams and one of the Wades, he explored the fertile valley of Paint creek, and part of the Scioto country, and finding the soil exceedingly rich, much beyond his expectations, made entries of all the best lands, returning in safety to his station on the Ohio river. In the winter of 1793-94, amid appalling dangers, Massie explored the various branches or streams to their sources, that empty into the Little Miami, and then going in a northerly direction reached the head of Paint and Clear creeks and followed carefully the branches that form those streams. By his extensive travel and explorations, he formed a correct knowledge of the geographical position of the country. In 1795, early in the winter, Massie with a large party, equipped for surveying or fighting Indians if it became necessary, made their starting point on Todd's fork of the Little Miami. Large bodies of land were surveyed by this party. As assistants in this dangerous business were Nathaniel Beasley, John Beasley and Peter Lee. During much of the time of this survey, which continued for thirty days, the ground was covered with from eight to ten inches of snow. In all this time not a loaf of bread was in the camp. On starting out there were a few pounds of flour which was served a pint a day to each mess and was used by stirring into the soup in which the meat had been boiled. When the day's work was ended they camped upon the snow-covered ground, built four fires around which each mess gathered to feast upon whatever game the day had brought to their hand, and chatted and sung in happy contentment and were glad that the evening brought rest and repose. When bed time came Massie always gave the command; the party would then leave the cheerful fire and taking their blankets, their guns and baggage, they would walk some two or three hundred yards from their fires, scrape away the snow, and lie down together for the night. Placing half of the blankets upon the ground thus cleared of the snow, they reserved the other half for covering, which they would fasten with skewers to keep them from slipping. Each mess occu-

pied one bed, and huddled together for greater warmth, would spend the night in refreshing sleep. Their rifles and shot pouches shared the beds with their owners, who were ready at a moment's warning to use them upon prowling beast or skulking Indian. When morning came two of the most cautious and experienced would be sent to reconnoitre the spot of their evening fires and when satisfied that no deadly foe was awaiting their return to the slumbering embers of their early camp, they would return. This precaution was taken in all kinds of weather, for a careless neglect might end some precious life or endanger the whole party by a successful ambuscade. If immortality of name is born of courage and endurance upon the battle field, surely honor and fame is due the fearless men who braved the dangers of the unbroken forest, the relentless Indian, the fierce wild beasts, and the storm and cold, of the shelterless march.

The party continued to survey up Caesar's creek near to where its waters mingle with that of Paint creek. While in this vicinity Indian tracks were discovered in the snow. Massie immediately called a halt and sent out runners to the various surveying parties, calling them in, and also sent an experienced scout on the trail of the Indians to discover their location and number. At sundown the forces were all collected, and soon the scout returned and reported the presence of a large body of Indians. They had seen some eight or ten tents and concluded from the noise about the camp that quite a force had assembled, preparing for war or hunting as the conditions favored. It was concluded by Massie that the forces were too large to be attacked, and that it would be prudent to retire while yet undiscovered. Collecting their stuff they began their march, not halting until midnight, when they halted until daylight and began their journey in a southern direction. About noon of this day they came to a fresh trail made by four horses and some dozen Indians. This trail they struck later in the day. It was concluded that the Indians knew nothing of the presence of the whites, and they determined to follow them so long as the trail led in the direction they were going. They followed on until dark without overtaking their foe, and Massie halted his men to consult about their future action. In a few moments the sound of the tomahawks was heard, as the Indians were cutting wood for their night fire, only a few hundred yards away. Two or three men were sent to spy the camp and bring away their horses, which was successfully done. Massie induced his men to make a night attack upon the camp, which was promptly done, the attacking party silently approaching within a few yards of the Indians without discovery, when they fired a volley and rushed with wild shouts upon the camp. The Indians fled in wild confusion, leaving guns and everything else behind them, a considerable booty, which was taken by the victors, who again started upon their homeward march and reached Manchester without further trouble.

## CHAPTER III.

---

### THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

THE lands in the Virginia Military District, now known as Highland county, were not entered and surveyed as early as some other parts of the district. Simon Kenton, however, made an entry as early as 1791, which was, no doubt, among the first in the district. This tract consisted of five hundred acres on the Rocky fork, about three miles southeast of Hillsboro. The land was taken up on four military warrants in the name of Samuel Gibson. It has been brought to prominent public notice by the long and earnest litigation of which it was the cause. In the office of the clerk of common pleas the original papers are on file, giving a quaint yet elaborate history of the contest over this land. Among the number is a deposition dated 1827, and signed by Simon Kenton in a clear, bold hand, quaint but legible.

The merits of the Northwest Territory had become known, and incited immigration from the old states, the Northwest rivalling Kentucky in the minds of those contemplating removal from the east to the west. But the Indian war diverted southward the stream of emigration, and many who in after years came to Ohio settled first upon the south side of the river for better security. Seven years went by after the first settlement of the territory before it was entirely free from the dangers that had kept the rich lands out of the hands of the eager settlers from the east. What these dangers were have already been told. They are illustrated also by an event in the history of Manchester. Manchester, in 1793, began to clear off her outlots and prepare for the incoming tide of emigration. "Andrew Ellison," says McDonald, "cleared a lot immediately adjoining the fort. He had cut the logs and rolled them and set the heaps on fire. The next morning, just about daybreak, he opened one of the gates of the fort and went out to throw his logs together. By the time he had completed this a number of the heaps blazed up brightly, and as he was passing from one to the other, he observed, by the light of the fires, three men walking briskly toward him. This, however, did not alarm him, although he perceived that they were dark skinned fel-

lows. It at once occurred to him that they were the Wades, whose complexion was very dark, going out for an early hunt. So he continued to right up his log-heaps, until one of the fellows seized him by the arms and called out in broken English, 'How do? How do?' when to his surprise and horror he became conscious he was in the clutches of three Indians. He therefore submitted to fate without resistance or attempt to escape." The Indians silently but quickly disappeared with their prisoner, going north in the direction of Paint creek. When it was discovered that Ellison was gone, a party was organized and started in pursuit. They followed as rapidly as possible but the Indians had such a start that it would be useless to attempt to overtake them, and on reaching Paint the party returned to Manchester. Ellison was carried by his captors to Upper Sandusky, where they compelled him to run the gauntlet and in other ways tortured and tormented him, finally carrying him to Detroit, where he was purchased by a British officer for one hundred dollars, and was sent by this officer to Montreal, but was able to return home before the close of the summer.

Another exciting and tragic story is told of the Edgingtons, who started upon a hunting trip toward Brush creek. They made their camp between where the towns of West Union and Fairfax now are and began their efforts to secure game and were very successful, having shot a number of deer and bears. Having dressed their game by skinning the deer down to the hams, and taking as much of the bear as would adhere to the hide, they cut off all the meat of the bear that would adhere to the hide without skinning and placing the meat thus prepared upon scaffolds out of the reach of wild animals they returned to Manchester for pack horses. It was late in December, and they felt no fear in regard to the return, as the winter time was generally a time of inaction and repose among the Indians. Returning with their horses and dismounting to make a fire, they were fired upon by a party of Indians not more than twenty yards away. Asahel Edgington fell dead, but his brother John was unhurt. When the Indians leaped from their hiding places, firing their guns and yelling at the top of their voices, the horses, frightened, turned and fled in the direction of home. As the Indians approached they threw down their guns and with wild yells and uplifted tomahawk, rushed upon the dumbfounded man. John Edgington was very fleet as a runner, and when he realized that his foes were upon him, turned and with the swiftness of the deer started on the trail of his flying horses. For more than a mile the race was so close that before the bending grass beneath the feet of Edgington had straightened, the moccasin foot of his savage foe pressed it down again. He could hear the labored breathing of his pursuers, and imagined the keen edge of the Indian hatchet was in his hair. But he succeeded in outrunning his



enemies, made his escape and reached his home, heartbroken and wretched over the loss of his brother, scalped and unburied where he fell.

In the spring of 1795, before General Wayne had made the treaty of Greenville with the Indians and made the peace of Ohio secure, Nathaniel Massie, with a surveying party, again attempted the work of running lines in Highland and adjoining counties. March of that year started in mild and pleasant, and promised fair to bring warm and delightful weather to gladden the heart and quicken the step of the hardy band who with compass and chain ranged the woods, depending upon the gun and skill of their hunter scouts for the food that was to sustain them in their trail. This party surveyed along the head waters of Brush creek, passing from that point to the Rocky fork of Paint, and thence on to the Rattlesnake fork of the same creek, crossing Paint creek proper, going up Buckskin and across to the "old town" situated on the North fork of Paint. After reaching this vicinity the weather suddenly changed and snow began to fall. The snow fall lasted for two days and nights covering the ground with some two or three feet of snow. Turning warmer, a fine rain began to fall, freezing as it reached the surface of the snow, which soon formed a crust, not sufficiently strong to bear a man, but upon which the smaller game and animals could travel with ease. After the rain it grew intensely cold, hardened the snow crust and made it almost impossible for men to travel or hunt. The cold continued, provisions were gone and this band of snow-bound toilers lay around their fires day and night—cold, hungry, starving—with naught to greet their vision but measureless acres of snow and the doleful sound of sighing winds through the barren branches of the forest trees. Ineffectual efforts were made to secure game by those whose duty it was to supply the camp. Duncan McArthur, then a chainman and hunter, and afterward governor of Ohio, on the third day of the storm killed two wild turkeys which were divided into twenty-eight equal parts and distributed to the men—not enough to satisfy their hunger, but simply to sharpen their appetites for additional food. The morning of the fourth day the party started homeward. The strongest men were placed in the front to break the way. They marched all the day in this manner and at night had reached the mouth of the Rattlesnake about ten miles from their starting point. The next day turned out bright and warm, melting the snow some and making the journey less fatiguing. The second night of the march the party rested by their fires without sentinels. The night grew warmer, the snow melted fast and their prospects brightened greatly. The next morning all hands turned out to hunt. They killed a number of turkeys, a few deer and one bear. There was a feast that night around the red hot embers where turkey, deer and bear sent out the appetizing odor so refreshing to the nostrils of

hungry men. The weather growing warmer and the snow disappearing, the forty continued their labor cheerfully until they had accomplished the work they had been commissioned to do. We could scarcely hope to impress the people of today with the sense of hardship and suffering of men, houseless, shelterless, and foodless, who simply endured because they were men with a work to accomplish, a duty to perform, with the will and courage to do so.

All the early settlers of the Ohio valley were brave, fearless men, able to cope with the mighty forces of this new world. Men who had learned life's mission in the school of hardship, and while largely unlearned and unlettered, they had the quick eye, the strong hand and the warm heart that made the wilderness blossom like the rose, and their log cabin home the place of virtue and contentment. Classed among the fearless and noble men who people the Ohio valley, were a number who outranked them in culture and social refinement which is the result of education and training. While the surveyors were not the first explorers of the country, they were the first to bring order out of confusion, the first to make practical and permanent the civilization that was to follow the advancing years. The surveyors were all men of education and some of them of remarkable talent, and none were lacking in the elements of courage and endurance, so essential for those who are the advance guards in the stern battle of life.

After the peace concluded with the Indians in 1795, a strong spirit of emigration to Ohio from Kentucky began to assert itself. The constitution of Kentucky, with which the state was received into the Union in 1792, tolerated slavery, which was offensive to many of her people, and preparation was made to cross the river into the land where there would be no possible chance of meeting this objectionable feature in the coming future.

The first of those to come from Kentucky was John Wilcoxon, the first settler within Highland county. The history of this lonely wanderer, as told by John A. Trimble, is that in the spring of 1795 he emigrated from Kentucky, crossing the Ohio river at Limestone, and pushed boldly his way out into the vast and pathless Northwest Territory, determined to establish himself and family in the midst of its best hunting grounds, regardless of the prior claims of the Indians. With his worldly wealth, wife and child, stowed upon a strong horse, and himself and dog on foot and in advance, he struck out in the direction of the already famous rich lands of the Scioto and Paint creek country. He traversed the hills for several days, camping out at night, and frequently remaining four or five days at a place to hunt and rest his wife and horse. The weather continued delightful, it being the latter part of April, and Nature in the first dawn of vernal beauty presented a peculiar charm to the eyes of the lonely emigrants. The long days of bright, warm sun, succeeding the cold

rains of the first part of the month, had already covered the sunny banks and hillsides with early plants and flowers. The sugartree, elm, and buckeye were showing their green leaves, and the early wild grass not only supplied abundant pasture, but covered and adorned the surface of the ground. The nights, too, were more charming, if possible, than the days in these grand old woods. The very stillness was sublime. The mild rays of the moon, penetrating the forest and tracing long lines of light and shade upon the irregular surface, presented a picture that none would fail to enjoy. As an accompaniment, and to enforce the consciousness of utter loneliness, the melancholy and spirit-like song of the whippoorwill arose at intervals, mingling with the distant howl of the wolf, the hoot of the owl and the scream of the panther. But when the early dawn effaced the night scenes, and hushed the sounds which had added to their peculiar beauty, the aroused tenants of the tent were more than delighted with the music around them. The whole forest seemed alive with birds, while each one resolved to excel every other in melody and variety of song. The few and simple preparations for breakfast were soon over, and Wilcoxon, his wife, child and dog, sat down to their roast of fresh venison, with appetite, contentment and surroundings, that the palace of no monarch on earth could rival. They did not then fear the Indians, as it was known that they had agreed to go into treaty with Wayne; and hostilities for the present were not apprehended. Several weeks had now been passed in this leisurely half emigrating, when the cold rains of May commenced. The little party were entirely unprovided for this change, though a little exertion erected a bark camp under cover of which they were enabled to keep dry. The rains continued several days, and the time passed gloomily enough. Hunting was unpleasant and the provisions became scarce in the camp. The horse growing weary of his position in the cold beating rains, broke his halter and wandered off. As soon as the storm abated, Wilcoxon with dog and gun started out, and after several days of diligent search the horse was found. While searching, Wilcoxon discovered a beautiful valley, and an unusually large and most remarkable spring which furnished a great abundance of most excellent water. Wilcoxon determined to strike his tent and locate at this point. Arriving at the spring, which is now known as Sinking Spring, in Highland county, he went to work in earnest to make improvements and build a house. First he cleared off some land, then planted some seed corn he had brought with him from Kentucky. Next he cut small logs, such as he and wife could carry, or with the aid of the horse drag, to the spot near the spring, which he had selected for his house. In the course of a few days it was so far completed that it served for a summer residence. The luxury of a bed was obtained by gathering leaves and drying them in the sun, then putting them into a bedtick brought with them. For a bedstead,

forks were driven in the ground and sticks laid across them, reaching the wall of the cabin. Over these elm bark was placed and the tick on the bark, forming a most excellent bed. Mrs. Wilcoxon had been busily engaged in this while planting some garden seeds which her thoughtful prudence had brought along. This accomplished, and a chimney built, something over six feet high, made of poles and mud, with back walls and jambs of flat rock, and a rough clapboard door for the cabin, completed the dwelling place of this lonely pair by the Big Spring, a home of joy and pride to the honest, simple-minded husband and wife. Time passed on. The small patch of corn and pumpkins grew finely and promised an abundant yield, while in the little garden opposite the chimney grew the gourd and bean, the lettuce and potato. Around the door clustered the morning-glory, and in a carefully protected nook near the wall grew the pink, violet and other favorite garden flowers, cherished memories of other days, bringing back with their bright colors and sweet odor the scenes of her girlhood days, in the old home amid loving friends, now distant, and, perhaps, never to be seen again.

Early one morning in July Wilcoxon started out with his axe and a large wooden pail in his hand, the result of his own skill as a cooper, to cut a bee-tree which he had discovered and marked a few days before. The tree stood some two miles from his cabin home. It was a very large tree and consumed some time in the cutting. He had felled it and gone with the pail to the part occupied by the bees, leaving his axe at the stump of the tree. The honey appeared in great abundance, and was not damaged greatly by the falling of the tree. Large sheets of beautiful white comb were taken out until the pail was filled and piled up to the height of itself above the top; and still the supply was not half exhausted. While vexed at the smallness of his vessel, he concluded to eat as much of the tempting comb as he could, and accordingly fell to work with hands and mouth. He had been thus pleasantly engaged but a short time, with the clear, bright honey running down over his arms to his elbows, utterly oblivious to all around him, when three Indians, who had been watching his movements for some time from an adjoining thicket, noiselessly slipped out, and approaching him from behind, seized him by the arms, which they immediately bound, and thus put an end to his honey eating for that time. They had been attracted by the sound of his axe, and reached the spot soon after the tree fell. After helping themselves to as much honey as they wanted, they carried the pail with its contents to their encampment, three or four miles east. They manifested no disposition to hurt Wilcoxon, but took him along as a prisoner. When they reached the camp he discovered them to be a war party of about twenty Shawanees, who, having refused to go into the treaty with the other Northwestern tribes, had been on an expedition to the northeastern part of Kentucky, and were returning

with some stolen horses and other plunder. Shortly after the arrival of this party, camp was broken up and the party began the march, taking Wilcoxon with them. They went by the route leading through the Indian towns on the North fork of Paint, and apprehending no danger from pursuit, they traveled very leisurely, stopping frequently to hunt and amuse themselves. The third day after their capture of Wilcoxon they reached main Paint near the present site of Bainbridge, and passing down the right bank of the creek to the point where the turnpike now crosses, encamped for the night. They sent some hunters out in the morning, and after they returned, and had prepared and eaten breakfast, preparations were made to resume their journey, when, greatly to the surprise of the Indians, who had taken no precautions, believing themselves entirely free from danger, they were suddenly fired upon. Not knowing who the assailing party was, nor its strength, the Indians made a precipitate retreat across the creek, leaving everything behind them except their guns. In the midst of the terror and confusion Wilcoxon made his escape.

This affair, which has been called the last Indian battle in southern Ohio, was due to the advent of the first party attempting a settlement in the neighborhood of Chillicothe. While the treaty with the Indians was yet in progress, a body of forty men had set out from Manchester. Among the number were Rev. Robert Finley, William Rogers, father of Col. Thomas Rogers, long a resident of Greenfield, Highland county, and Amos Evans, whose pioneer home for many years was upon Clear creek, a few miles north of the present town of Hillsboro. This company advanced cautiously until they reached Paint creek in the neighborhood of the falls, when they found fresh signs of the presence of Indians, and before long heard the bells upon their horses. Though a truce prevailed in Ohio, the white men attacked the Indian camp so suddenly that the Indians were completely surprised. They made but little resistance, fleeing quickly across the creek and leaving all their property behind them except their guns. According to the story of the whites, five or six of the Indians were killed and as many more wounded. The whites lost one man, Joshua Robinson, who was shot through the body. The white men gathered all the horses and skins and whatever else was worth taking, and placing the wounded Robinson upon a litter, started on their return march. Robinson died a few hours afterward and was buried in the silence and solitude of the dim old forest. Night came down upon the whites some miles south of the present site of Bainbridge and fearing pursuit they made every preparation to defend themselves should the Indians come upon them. Sentinels were placed about the camp and every precaution taken to guard against a surprise. Just about an hour before day one of the sentinels saw an Indian creeping upon him. He waited until the creeping figure came near enough for a certain shot when he fired. The

Indian fell, but rose again and made off as fast as his crippled condition would allow. A night attack was then made by the Indian band, but the whites, aroused by the shot from their sentinel, were prepared and soon drove their red foes back.

William Rogers, mentioned as one of the leaders in this last conflict, was a native of Pennsylvania, who removed with his father, Hamilton Rogers, to Loudoun county, Va., in about the year 1770. After a few years he married and settled upon what was called a life lease, near Goose creek. Finding himself surrounded by slaveholders, and witnessing the practical operation of the slave system, he determined to seek a home where it did not exist. In 1784 he started upon a journey over the mountains. On reaching Brownsville, Pa., the wonderful land of Kentucky was the talk upon all lips, and pleased with the account of this land of milk and honey, he resolved to visit it in person and verify by observation the story he had heard. The following spring he and one of his brothers started down the river and landed at Limestone (Maysville), and went from there to Lexington. About five miles from that place they camped and raised a crop of corn. Having found the country much to his liking, he returned to Virginia for his family, and in November, 1785, reached his new home in safety. Some time afterward he moved to Bourbon county and remained in that county until the adoption of the state constitution, 1792, and as the constitution tolerated slavery, he was again brought face to face with a system he abhorred, and determined to seek a home in the Northwest Territory just as soon as that district was open to settlement. In 1799 Rogers and his two sons, John and Thomas, came to the Scioto country and began a settlement on the North fork of Paint creek. Their cabin occupied a point near where the turnpike now crosses the stream, and theirs was the only cabin between that place and the present city of Chillicothe, except that of General McArthur which stood near the town. Robert Finley, another of the Indian fighters in that last battle, and afterward a resident of Highland county, scarcely needs a mention here. His name was a household word for years and his history is known to all. He was born in Pennsylvania, educated at Princeton college, New Jersey, and early in life became a clergyman in the Presbyterian church at a time when pressing calls were being made for Christian work in the south. He yielded to these cries for help and went as a missionary to North Carolina, where he remained for three years. There he became acquainted with Daniel Boone, whose glowing description of the beauty and richness of his favorite Kentucky excited the fancy of this gifted man and he resolved to visit the land of promise. He took up his abode for a few years in Virginia, where he preached with great success, but still yearning for Kentucky he removed with his family to Flemmingsburg and built a cabin. This was a frontier house, built for comfort and

defense, having port holes like a fort, and was ready at any time for the cordial welcome of a Christian gentleman, or the quick eye and steady aim of the pioneer Indian fighter. In 1796 Rev. Finley liberated all his slaves and came to the Scioto country to aid in the upbuilding of the early settlement at Chillicothe.

After his deliverance Wilcoxon arrived sound and well, only minus his axe, pail and honey, at his cabin by the Big Spring, much to his own and his wife's joy. He was disturbed no more by Indians, and in fact, by no one else, for no human being seemed to be aware of the existence of his cabin and corn patch, in the dark and pathless forest. He gathered his corn and was delighted with the heap of golden ears that greeted his vision, and promised bread for the coming winter. Cold weather beginning, Wilcoxon prepared for its reception by daubing the outside of his cabin with clay, mixed with wild grass, to keep it from crumbling, and prepared the inside by hanging the skins of the wild animals he had slain, upon the wall, a valuable and unique drapery, fit for the palace of a king. The long winter passed off pleasantly. He hunted when the weather was suitable, and when it was not, he remained in his cabin, dressing skins, and, with the aid of his wife, making them into clothing for himself and family, all of whom were dressed in skins of wild animals.

In the spring of 1796, another party was organized at Manchester for the Scioto country. A part of this company went by boat up the Ohio and Scioto rivers, not by steamboat or tug—those were unknown in that day—but wide flat bottomed boats, of clumsy character and great weight, propelled by poles and paddles. The parties were to meet at the mouth of Paint creek. The party that went by water carried with them the utensils necessary for the establishment of a permanent settlement. April 1, 1796, they landed their goods and began the business of preparing the soil for their future harvest, and such was the beginning of the present city of Chillicothe, which was laid off by Nathaniel Massie, Duncan McArthur and others.

Another party, bound for the mouth of Paint, went by land, and by mere chance took the route from Manchester that led them past the cabin of Wilcoxon. These were his first white visitors, and he entertained them in true pioneer style. Wilcoxon and wife were so pleased with their new found friends that they at last consented to forsake their little cabin home by the big spring and accompany their visitors to the Massie settlement on the Scioto river. In the fall of the same year Timothy Marshon emigrated from Virginia and finding the unoccupied cabin of Wilcoxon took full possession of house and ground and lived there for a number of years. At about this time Frederick Brougher came with his family from Virginia and settled about a mile north of Sinking Spring, on Zane's Trace, which is now known as the Zanesville and Maysville road.

In 1796 Robert Finley emancipated all his slaves in Kentucky

and sent twelve of them under the leadership of J. B. Finley, his son, on a journey to Chillicothe which was to be their future home. The negroes were mounted upon pack horses, which were loaded with bedding, cooking utensils, provisions and other necessary articles. Part of three other families journeyed with them with a drove of cows, sheep, and hogs. After crossing the Ohio river the weather turned very cold and the whole country being without a road, the travel was slow and difficult, scarcely the distance of ten miles per day, and often when overtaken by storms, they were compelled to camp and await better weather. After sixteen days of hardship and suffering they reached their destination on the Scioto river a few miles below Chillicothe where they built snug winter quarters. Bread was a scarce, crude article, made of pounded hominy and corn meal, and upon this they lived, together with what could be obtained in the woods. Game was plentiful, and the opossums very fat, and the negro's heart was filled with joy, and his black face shone like polished ebony, as he sung and danced in the moonlight. In the spring following Robert Finley and the rest of the family moved out, and after erecting a cabin, all hands turned out to put in a crop of corn. They were compelled to fence in their fields to protect them from domestic animals, which roamed the forest at large, seeking the prairie spots for plentiful pasturage. When the fall came Finley desired to sow some wheat, but no seed could be obtained in that locality, so James and John Finley were sent with pack horses to Kentucky for this needed article. These two boys journeyed through the pathless forest with the first grain of the kind ever sown upon the Scioto. Before this when the inhabitants exhausted their corn meal, they would resort to the hominy mortar for cracked corn, which when boiled soft or made into bread well shortened with bear's oil, was highly relished. Wheat flour was not obtainable for some time, and the small amount in the homes of the prudent and thoughtful, was kept for sickness, or such special occasions when company demanded some extra preparation for their entertainment. Whisky sold in the early settlement at \$4.50 per gallon, but in the spring of 1794 when the keel boats began to run, the distillers along the Monongahela sent in such quantities to this market, that the price declined to fifty cents per gallon, and men, women and even children drank freely of this fiery beverage, until drunkenness was a common, and almost every-day, trouble, and contention grew up in the settlement. Quite a number of Wayne's soldiers and camp women settled in the town of drunkards. Added to this was the presence of a number of Indians, who frequented the town to trade pelts for whisky which made them wild and fierce, and sent them yelling through the streets, dressed in their native costume, frightful pictures of a ruined race. This condition of things called for the interposition of the sober and orderly portion



of the citizens and at last a meeting was called to take into consideration some means of reform. This meeting was held under the shade of a large sycamore tree on the banks of the Scioto. A large crowd attended this meeting and perfect order was maintained while the deliberations were held. After considerable discussion it was agreed that whenever a trader sold whisky to the Indians, or in any way furnished them with intoxicating drinks, he should be compelled to keep all the Indians thus made drunk, in his own store-houses until sober. For the first violation of this law the offender was to be reprimanded in a public manner by two persons appointed for that purpose, and for the second offense, their whisky kegs would be tomahawked and the contents poured upon the ground. This was the first whisky legislation by the people of Ohio. This law was disregarded by one of the traders, but the penalty followed so quickly the offense, that the law was regarded as supreme, none daring to violate it. Those early laws were crude but efficient, the law-makers honest and the lawbreaker was sure of punishment. In 1797 Gov. St. Clair appointed Thomas Worthington, Hugh Cochran and Samuel Smith to be justices of the peace for the Chillicothe settlement. Justice Smith did most of the business, and his prompt and decided action made him very popular. His docket no one could understand but himself. He never issued a warrant when he could possibly avoid doing so, but would send a constable to bring the party before him that justice might be administered. Law books were of no authority for him. He justified his own decisions by saying: "All laws are intended to secure justice, and I know what is right and what is wrong as well as those who made the laws, and therefore I stand in need of no laws to govern my actions." The following is one of his cases orally reported: Adam McMurdy cultivated some ground on the Station Prairie, below the town. One night some one stole his horse collar. Next morning he examined the collars in the possession of his fellow plowmen then at work, and found it on one of the horses and claimed it. McMurdy went to Squire Smith and stated his case. The Squire sent his constable with instructions to bring the collar and the thief forthwith before him. The accused was immediately arraigned, court being held in the open air under the shade of a tree. A Mr. Spear testified without being sworn, that "if the collar was McMurdy's he himself had written his name on the ear of the collar." The Squire turned up the ear and found the name. "No better proof could be given" said the Squire, and ordered the prisoner to be tied up to a buckeye tree, and to receive five lashes well laid on, which sentence was immediately executed.

The generous inducements held out by General Massie brought a rapid increase to the town of Chillicothe. The rich low lands were laid off in farms of one and two hundred acres and sold for cash,

or on credit, for two dollars per acre. The settlers from the east, unaccustomed to the sight of cornfields so rank in growth that a horse was hidden a few yards away, were delighted with the richness and fertility of the soil, and gladly availed themselves of the privilege to purchase upon such easy terms. The immense growth of timber of almost every variety, sugartree, elm, black walnut, oak, hickory, wild cherry, and hockberry, the undergrowth of spice wood, sassafras and wild plum, the grape vine and the blackberry, all conspired to fill the mind and heart with thanksgiving and song. Beneath all the wild rye, green and luxuriant, mixed with the prairie and buffalo clover, furnished abundant pasturage for flocks and herds. The fame of this garden of the world spread to the east and the people were anxious and excited over the prospect of a home in the west. Established landing places upon the river, Marietta, Gallipolis, Manchester and Cincinnati, were convenient resting points for the tired emigrants until they could determine the spot for their western home. The Marietta settlement rapidly extended up the Muskingum valley, and from Gallipolis settlements extended north toward the present city of Lancaster, then the principal town of the Wyandot nation. Zane's Trace leading from Wheeling to Limestone, run in 1796, passed through the present location of Chillicothe, and was the means of bringing settlers to that place, while the route from Kentucky through Manchester opened the way to the interior of the state. The settlement in and around Chillicothe was the first made in peace, west of the mountains. It grew very rapidly and was the central point to which the tide of emigration turned, and very soon became a place of importance, and a general resting place for the tired emigrants after the long and slow journey of the wilderness. Here all necessary information could be obtained in regard to lands unappropriated, and to purchase from the land proprietors suitable homes in the garden spots in the Northwest Territory. From this center the stream of emigration diverged in almost every direction, and very many who afterward became citizens of Highland county, made their first settlement near Chillicothe, yet are a part of the history of Highland county because of their long residence and identification with those early years.

All this time, since 1789, what is now Highland county had been part of Washington county, which had for its east boundary the Scioto river. On July 10, 1797, Gov. St. Clair by proclamation established Adams county. It included a great area both east and west of the Scioto river, from the Ohio river north to the Indian treaty line and including the lands of Highland county. Court was first held at Manchester on the Ohio river. The governor appointed commissioners to determine the location of the county seat, who, after some trouble, settled upon a point a short distance

above the mouth of Brush creek, at a town now known as Adamsville. This action of the commissioners greatly incensed the good people of Manchester, who kept up such a warm contest over the matter, that it was finally arranged to change the location to West Union, which action was taken in 1804, when peace and quiet was restored to the disturbing elements in the body politic. Long before that, on August 20, 1798, the greater part of Highland had been made part of the new county of Ross, and the seat of justice was established at Chillicothe. The Ross county then established was a great territory. Its east boundary was the west line of the Ohio Company's purchase. The north boundary was the Greenville treaty line, and the west boundary was a line drawn north from the mouth of Eagle creek on the Ohio river. These lines had been those of the older county of Adams, the northern part of which was set off as Ross. The dividing line was run west from "the forty-second mile tree" on the line of the Ohio company. The old line between Ross and Adams may be found by drawing a line on an accurate state map, from the southeast corner of Vinton county, through the southeast corner of Highland, to the west line of Highland. All of Highland south of that line was in 1798 to 1805 part of Adams county, and all north thereof in Ross county.

## CHAPTER IV.

---

### BEGINNINGS OF NEW MARKET AND GREENFIELD.

THE remarkable prosperity of the new town of Chillicothe, and the probability of the erection of a new county between that outpost and the older town of Manchester, led to the founding of New Market. As it is told in the words of one of the old residents of Highland county,\* the pioneer in founding the new county seat was Henry Massie, a younger brother of Gen. Massie, who came out from Virginia shortly after Manchester was located and engaged as an assistant surveyor under his brother. In the summer of 1796, while the settlement about Chillicothe was making, he was engaged in locating and surveying lands on the head waters of Brush creek, in the present county of Highland. The summer and fall of the next year was employed by him in the same way. Most of the rich bottom lands on the Scioto and Miami having been taken up by the early surveyors, he was of necessity confined chiefly to the hill region, then in Adams county, and extending north of Manchester some thirty miles. While making these surveys he became impressed with the beauty of an upland tract which he entered and surveyed for himself. The land was not rich, but it lay finely and seemed to occupy a position which one day might make it important, and a source of wealth for himself. It was, as near as he could then ascertain, about equidistant from the only located towns in the military district, and, he doubted not, might become the seat of a new county, when it became necessary to establish another north of Manchester. Thus impressed he returned with his company to Manchester about the first of December, and during the winter made a visit to his brother at Chillicothe. He was surprised at the rapid growth of that place and the surrounding country, and at once understood that his brother would become very wealthy by the sale of his lands and town lots. Immediately he determined to lay out a town himself early in the next spring on his previously selected

---

\* John A. Trimble in the Scott sketches published in the Hillsboro Gazette many years ago.

site, and communicated his project to his brother, who warmly approved the plan and promised him all the aid he could in advancing the enterprise.

On the 5th day of April, 1798, Henry Massie set out from Manchester with a small company to lay out the town on the uplands. Following the Kenton trace through the dense wilderness, the party arrived on the 7th at the place of their future operations, and camped near a fine spring. The next day they began the erection there of some huts for their accommodation, beginning what was known as Camp Ross. They had brought with them on their pack horses meal, bacon, salt, &c., sufficient for their immediate wants, also axes and implements. The company consisted of Henry Massie, Oliver Ross and his daughter, a girl of fifteen, Robert Huston and another. Miss Ross went as tentkeeper and cook, and was then believed to be the first white woman in the present county of Highland, in consequence of which Massie gave her a lot in the town when it was laid off. Huston and Ross were both Irishmen, who had emigrated only a few years before. Henry Massie had indulged in his dream of founding a town so long that he had become firmly convinced that it would soon rival his brother's already successful enterprise on the Scioto. He accordingly proceeded to lay the town out on a grand scale. The city of Philadelphia was taken as a model and followed in every detail of the city that was to be. This plan formed the plat into regular squares and intersected the streets at right angles. The two main cross streets were ninety-nine feet wide and all the others sixty-six. The town plat covered four hundred acres, and looked superb on paper. The public square, designed for the court house, contained four inlots, and was the northeast corner at the intersection of the two main cross streets. Each inlot was eighty-two and one-half feet in front, and one hundred and eighty-five in depth. One lot was donated for school purposes, and an outlot for a cemetery. The town was thus blazed out in an unbroken forest, and as its name Massie selected the title of a favorite village in his native Virginia. So the embryo metropolis of the uplands received the name of New Market. After the town was laid out Massie commenced running off the adjoining lands in lots to suit purchasers who were expected soon to appear. While thus engaged Ross and Huston officiated as chainmen. They continued in this service until they had earned sufficient wages to purchase for each a hundred acre lot of land adjoining the town plat.

Having prepared copies of the plat of his town, Massie sent them with a brief description of the country, and a statement of the inducements to actual settlers, to Maysville, Manchester, Chillicothe and other places. This brought visitors from all over the country to his encampment the next summer, among whom were

Jonathan Berryman and William Wishart, who were pleased with the country. Berryman bought a hundred acre tract adjoining the town plat on the south, and Wishart bought a corner lot in the town. Berryman returned to Manchester, his temporary residence, while Wishart remained and commenced improving his purchase by cutting out the trees and brush and building a log cabin, designed for a tavern house. This cabin was the first house erected in the town of New Market, and stood on the lot where now stands the deserted home of Lewis Couch. Wishart was an industrious energetic Scotchman, and soon had his building in condition to serve as a tavern. But the rush of new settlers did not follow in such numbers as to crowd the new hotel, small as it was. The fame of the rich land about Chillicothe, and the wonderfully rapid growth of that place, drew most of the immigrants, who had but little respect for oak hills as farming lands, and no dread of fever and ague.

As an inducement to settlers, Massie offered to every man who purchased of him one hundred acres of land an outlot of three acres, and in order to get the country opened up and in a condition for cultivation, he employed men to clear out land adjoining the town plat, giving fifty acres of land for clearing ten. The first year there was no crop raised, and all the breadstuff used had to be brought on pack horses from Manchester. But the settlers and surveyors had little difficulty in supplying their wants from the game which was found in great abundance in the woods. They also found service berries and mulberries in great profusion, and in the fall great quantities of hazel nuts, hickory nuts and walnuts. They had taken cows with them, so that milk was plentiful, and it could be kept cool at the excellent spring near Ross Camp, which was the headquarters of the surveyors, and for a time, until Wishart's tavern was opened, for visitors and new comers.

Ross selected his lot of land adjoining the town plat on the east, but made no improvement that year, being constantly engaged as chainman for Massie, who had become principal surveyor in that region and therefore received large numbers of military warrants to locate, chiefly on shares. Joseph Carr, who was a surveyor and land jobber, came to the new settlement during the summer and gave much of his time to surveying lands. When Berryman went back to Manchester, after selecting his land, he intended to return in season to make the necessary preparation for winter, but one of his horses getting crippled, he was compelled to postpone his return until late in the fall. He was a native of the state of New Jersey and had come to Manchester with his wife and effects the previous autumn. When his horse recovered he loaded his few articles of household goods into his light Jersey wagon, and about the first of October set out for New Market. There was no road for wagons, none having passed into the country north, and he followed a pack-

horse trace until he struck the Kenton trace, which was the route followed by all who had gone to the new settlement. Cutting his way through the woods by day, he camped out at night, using the closely covered wagon to sleep in, his horses hobbled and belled, grazing around, and his dog under the wagon, little disturbed by the howls and hoots of the wolves, panthers and owls. On the eleventh day he arrived safe and well on his land, adjoining the town plat. It was forenoon when they reached the end of their journey, and the day calm, beautiful and pleasant as autumn days often are. Berryman immediately went to work vigorously with his axe to cut logs for his cabin, while the horses were turned loose to graze on the luxuriant growth of wild pea vine which was then common all over the hills, and the wife set about preparing dinner, to which she and her husband set down on the ground, carpeted with autumn's variegated fallen leaves, with a peculiar relish. They were at home, though they had neither house nor field, and they therefore doubly enjoyed their simple repast, and the pure cold water from the bubbling spring near by. The labor of preparing the logs and clearing off the ground for the cabin was interrupted a few days after by the straying of the horses. One was found some miles north of New Market, dead, evidently from the effect of a snake bite on the nose. The other horse was probably taken by some strolling band of Indians, as the country some twelve miles north was then pretty thickly settled by the Shawanees and Wyandots. But about the middle of November Berryman was ready for the "raising." Men were of course scarce, but what few could be had were kind and neighborly. They turned out, some four or five of them, and by hard lifting managed to carry the logs to the place and raise the cabin. The remainder of the work, such as roofing, laying puncheon floor, building the cat and clay chimney, making the clapboards, door, and other work, he was compelled to do himself. After all this he moved in, for while all this work was going on he lived in his wagon. About the first of December it began to rain very hard and continued for some two weeks, so that Berryman could not daub his cabin to keep out the wet and the cold. He was enabled, however, to provide for his future wants by killing a large bear from his cabin door, while deer and wild turkeys could be found in large numbers but a short distance from his home. The weather becoming cold after the rain, Berryman became alarmed, lest he should be unable to chink and daub his house so as to keep out the snow and the cold in the severe weather that was certain to follow. He hit upon a plan to obviate this difficulty by building large log heaps on all sides of his cabin, and after chinking the cracks, fired his log heaps, made his clay mortar, and fixed his home all snug and warm, the heat from the burning logs keeping the clay from freezing, and drying it quickly and even

baking it hard. This work was done between Christmas and New Year, and his home was one of comfort and plenty, and stood tenanted for many years, a pioneer palace where virtue, contentment and religion reigned. Jonathan Berryman planted the first orchard in the present county of Highland. He brought from New Jersey a large selection of apple and peach seeds of choice variety, and planted as soon as possible on reaching his land near New Market. His peach orchard in three or four years was in fine condition, giving an abundant supply of the most excellent fruit. Berryman was also a bee man, and soon the hum of those honey-making workers could be heard among the flowers that grew in wild profusion.

In March following the laying out of the town, Oliver Ross, Massie's assistant, came back from Manchester, bringing his eldest son, St. Clair Ross, another son and the daughter, and arrived upon the 16th. They erected a temporary camp on their land east of the town plat and commenced clearing for a corn patch. As yet the town of New Market had no permanent settler. The persons engaged in laying out the town had all returned to Manchester for the winter. Oliver Ross was a comparatively old man, and when he and his sons went on to the ground to commence the clearing, which was on the 17th of March, 1798, he requested St. Clair to take the axe and cut down a sapling. After this was done he handed him a grubbing hoe and requested him to take up some grubs, remarking that he wanted him to have it to say when he became an old man that he had cut the first tree and taken up the first grub in the New Market settlement, which was, except for the settlement of Sinking Spring by Wilcoxon, the first in the present county of Highland. The Ross boys planted four acres of corn that spring, and prepared for future improvement by slashing the timber for fall burning. Their nearest towns were Chillicothe, Cincinnati, and Manchester. They still lived in their camp during the summer. Their carpet, says Mr. Ross, was nature's green earth; their table a split log with the flat side up, and their standing food was corn meal gruel, thickened with wild onions. Sometimes this was varied by a roast of venison or other game. St. Clair Ross was married to Rebecca Eakins in 1807, by Samuel Evans, a justice of the peace, at the residence of the bride's father, Joseph Eakins, near New Market.

The next permanent settler that came to New Market was Jacob Bean, then came McCafferty, and some others the exact date of whose arrival is unknown. Robert Boyce arrived from Manchester with the first wagon brought out to the settlement of New Market. He sent word he was coming and asked the people to aid him in cutting a road through the woods to the settlement. St. Clair Ross was one of the number that helped open the way. He also helped cut the road



from New Market west to the crossing of Whiteoak, thence to Williamsburg, or Lytlestown as it was then called.

Soon after the founding of New Market, the town of Greenfield had its beginning. The latter was preceded, and in part brought about, by the advent of Jacob Smith and his brother Enoch, and a party of some fifteen families, from Virginia, in the Scioto valley. They came down the Ohio to Manchester, and followed the trace from that place to the falls of Paint, where the Smiths, being millwrights, determined to abide. Crossing over to the north side of Paint, they prepared to spend the winter at the falls, and being strong handed soon erected a number of cabins, sufficient to house the party. October and November were delightful months; game was very plentiful, and the settlers at the mouth of Paint had raised a very large crop, so that the new comers at the falls found their wants easily supplied. The Virginians made but little effort, during the winter, toward clearing and preparing the land for the spring planting. Instead, they engaged with zest in the delightful pastime of killing deer and bear.

Jacob Smith, however, while others were thus occupied, was preparing to establish a mill. He made a visit to Chillicothe to see General Massie, who owned all the land about the falls, and Massie, who contemplated a homestead near the falls, at once made a proposition to Smith to give one hundred acres of land for every twenty of his own that was cleared and made ready for cultivation, as well as the first two crops from the cleared land for themselves. After the two crops promised were taken off this land, tenants from the Chillicothe settlement were placed upon it and cultivation and improvement was continued under the supervision of General Massie himself, who began in 1800 the erection of his famous mansion. Meanwhile General Massie joined with the Smiths in building a dam across the creek, and the Smiths built a mill that was an excellent one for that day, and, as afterward improved, took rank as one of the best in the country. Massie also erected a small mill as a convenience for his own tenants.

In 1798 General McArthur, having witnessed the success of Massie's settlement, conceived a like purpose for himself upon a large tract of land, upon the west bank of Main Paint, which he had surveyed and located some two years before. He journeyed with a small party through the unbroken wilderness, there being no road open from Chillicothe west, carrying his outfit upon pack horses; explored his lands, and selected a beautiful sloping spot upon the west side of Paint for a town, which was platted upon a liberal scale, with wide streets intersecting at right angles. He gave to actual settlers both an inlot and outlot. A square—the southwest corner of Main and Washington streets—was donated for a courthouse and jail, and a lot for a burying ground was also given. General McArthur was

strongly impressed with the notion that, not far in the future, this place would become the seat of justice for a new rich county, and thus impressed he acted. The town being blazed out, staked off and platted, nothing remained but to give it a name, and the new town was called Greenfield. Possibly the tender memories of other years flooded the soul of General McArthur when he recalled the little village of that name in Erie county, Pa., where he had spent his boyhood days, and where his aged father and brothers and sisters were still living, and where, in the churchyard, beneath some weeping willows, the grave of his mother was kept green by tender hands.

It perhaps would not be out of place here to speak of General McArthur personally, as pioneer, citizen, governor, and to drop upon the grave of this honest man a sprig of evergreen due the memory of one who, unaided by wealth and culture, reached at last the highest place in the gift and heart of his fellowmen. Duncan McArthur was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., January 14, 1772. His parents were natives of Scotland, his mother of the Campbell clan, so widely known in Scottish story. She died while Duncan was quite young. When about eight years of age the father and family moved to the western frontier of Pennsylvania. The war with England was then in progress, and schools were impossible; but young McArthur at the age of thirteen had learned to read and write fairly. His father was very poor and as soon as the work of his own little farm was done, Duncan was hired out to work by the day or month to other farmers in the neighborhood. At this time there was no wagon road across the Alleghany mountains, and all the merchandise, powder, lead, iron, pots, kettles, blankets, rum, and other necessary articles were carried over on pack horses. Young McArthur frequently engaged in the business of conducting trains over the mountains; the excitement and danger of the undertaking being greater inducement to this fearless boy than the small wages received for his service. It was almost a daily occurrence to see these moving trains of pack horses, loaded with articles of value, in single file, cautiously making their way over the rugged and stupendous Alleghanies, often along paths barely wide enough for a single horse, from which the least deviation would send horse and load into the awful abyss below. But such were not the only dangers that beset the journey; the Indians frequently lay in ambush to kill the packers and rob the trains. When McArthur was eighteen years old he bade adieu to home and friends and joined Harmer's army, and from that time he became identified very closely with the history of Ohio. His career is an interesting and instructive one. Without the aid of a single friend, without education or wealth or the associations of society, so essential to mental improvement, he step by step advanced his way, a farmer boy, a packer, a private in the army, a salt boiler, a hunter and trapper, a spy on the frontier, a chain carrier, a surveyor, a member of the

legislature, and finally governor of his adopted state. McArthur became wealthy, and through the honors conferred upon him by his fellow citizens he was brought in contact with the cultured and refined of society. Yet the fads of social etiquette never disturbed his broad good sense; he never forgot the fierce struggle of his early years and the frank and generous nature of the pioneer never left him. "He was physically a splendid specimen of manhood, six feet in height and as straight as an arrow, hair and eyes as black as night, complexion swarthy; his whole frame perfectly developed and step as elastic and light as a deer." Although some details of his character, developed in the hard struggle for wealth, cannot be presented for imitation, in his unity of purpose and of effort he furnishes us with a noble example. The nobility of principle, the freedom from tortuous policy, the direction of the energies to the attainment of one worthy end, makes practicable what is called in the Scriptures the "single eye," not complex, no obliquity in the vision, looking straight on, taking in one object at a time. If we look into the lives of men who have vindicated their right to be held in the world's memory, we shall find that all their actions evolve from one comprehensive principle, and converge to one magnificent achievement. Such a man was Duncan McArthur.

In 1799 Henry Massie determined to connect his town of New Market with the settlement at the Falls of Paint and Chillicothe, and early in the spring he began the cutting of a pack horse trace to those places. On reaching the Falls settlement he found the way open from there to the town of his brother on the Scioto. Gen. William Lytle, who in an early day had emigrated to Kentucky from Pennsylvania, and took an active part in the desperate Indian fights upon the borders, made a trace from Williamsburg, then called Lytlestown, to New Market. The town of Lytlestown had been laid out some time before by General Lytle, and in December, 1800, it was made the seat of Clermont county, extending northward from the Ohio far inland on the west line of Ross and Adams. A pack horse trace having been cut through to Cincinnati, a means of communication was thus established by way of New Market to Chillicothe, and from that place on to Marietta, Zanesville and the old states beyond the mountains.

During the summer of 1799 but little improvement was made in the town of New Market. Wishart's hotel survived, and now and then received a stranger guest or a party of surveyors, but no new houses were erected, though some effort had been made to separate the town from the wilderness by chopping out a few trees and underbrush, so that the crossing of the main streets might be discerned. In the fall much dignity was conferred upon the town by the establishment of the postoffice of New Market, and the appointment of "mine host" of the tavern as postmaster. When this dignity was conferred New

Market had but one house, and that almost obscured by the rank growth of butter weeds, which were then in bloom, and filled the air with their silky petals. The hotel was without a sign, but it needed none, as it was the only visible stopping place in the whole region. A pole fence surrounded the tavern, which consisted of a single room twelve by sixteen feet, while stalks of corn earless and dry, and pumpkins, yellow and golden, served as ornaments to embellish and suggest. But the place had become a post town and such dignity must not be disregarded. The burly Scotch landlord by some method managed to get a barrel of whisky and two tin cups, and was prepared to honor the name and station he so proudly occupied. It was quite an interesting sight upon mail day when the solitary dweller was aroused from his drowsy slumber, by the clear ringing notes of the postman's horn, and to see what polite show of respect was accorded the important mail carrier, clad in buckskin hunting shirt, coonskin cap, and fully armed with heavy dragon holsters under bearskin cover. But keeping postoffice in an uninhabited town soon became monotonous and as no letters arrived Wishart concluded he would make custom by an effort of his own. So he wrote to every person that he knew, and some he had only heard of. This for a short time proved successful, and answers came from far off friends and quaint replies from unknown parties, until the office became noted for the influx of documents. But the postmaster found no profit in this method, and quit writing letters and resigned his office at about the same time.

In the same year, 1799, Jacob and Enoch Smith enlisted the service of a surveyor, and platted a town at the Falls of Paint, which they called New Amsterdam. In 1799, also, the first improvement in the newly laid out town of Greenfield was made. Job Wright, an odd, easy going fellow from the bluffs southwest of Chillicothe, disliking to live in a thickly settled portion of the county because of his hunting and fishing proclivities, gathered up his wife and children, gun and dogs, started out in search of a more congenial clime, and finding Greenfield destitute of inhabitants and the hunting and fishing fine, determined to settle there, and built a cabin for the shelter of himself and family. This was the first house of any kind built in Greenfield, and was on the northeast corner of Main and Washington street, on the ground since occupied by the Franklin House. Job was by trade a hair sieve maker, and followed his trade when he could not hunt nor fish. These hair sieves in those days were necessary articles in the economy of housekeeping. Wire sieves could not be obtained at any price, and corn meal either ground or pounded is not first class eating until the bran is separated from it. By his trade Job managed to obtain bread for his family, but for his main living depended upon his fishing rod and gun. He had one favorite fishing hole, at a prominent rock, some fifty yards above where the bridge now is, which bears his name even now, and is still the lurking place of the fierce

black bass. Job Wright remained at Greenfield for some years, but as the town grew, population crowded the quaint specimen from his favorite places and he again departed for parts unknown.

In the spring of 1796 John Kincade, with his family, left Virginia for the Northwest Territory. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary war and desired to locate his hard-earned Virginia land warrant and secure for himself a home to shelter his old age. Bringing his goods upon pack horses, he came to Point Pleasant, crossed the Ohio at that place, continued his journey to the west of the Scioto river, and at last reached a large and beautiful spring of pure water near the banks of Sunfish creek. This spot so pleased Kincade that he determined to locate the land around that spring and there build himself a home. Kincade settlement soon became known and in the next year or two quite a number of families located in the vicinity. In 1798 Charles and James Hughey bought land of Joseph Karr in this neighborhood, and both families settled on their purchase, increasing the settlement to thirteen persons. In a little while after this the number was increased by the arrival of two families from Pennsylvania, and in the winter of 1799, Reuben Bristol, from Kentucky, and Abraham McCoy, an Irishman, became established settlers. Then thirty-three persons, all freeholders, constituted the neighborhood, a happy, peaceful community, lacking no essential thing to make them happy, having none of the vices which mar the peace and morals of society, without a code of laws for government and control, without taxes, and without the petty strife of partisan politics, the bitter cup in civilized life. These people were by no means ignorant and uncultured, or destitute of the means of mental improvement and enjoyment. Many had books and all had Bibles, and the Sabbath day was more carefully observed in its sacred character and purpose than now when in the midst of our boasted advance in morality and civilization.

In November, 1799, Mareshah Llewellyn came to Highland county and settled upon Rocky Fork about two miles south of Hillsboro. He was a native of North Carolina, of a Welsh family that came to America during the reign of Charles II, and as they were of a wild and roving disposition, the name was found, not only upon the shores of the Chesapeake, but amid the sands and swamps of the old "North State" and the mountains of eastern Tennessee. Llewellyn was twenty-four years of age, strong, good looking, and polite, yet notwithstanding all these good qualities, he could not persuade old George Smith to give him Peggy for wife, but in lieu thereof Smith swore that he would shoot Llewellyn if he caught him paying any attention to his daughter. This action did not agree with the mind and heart of Peggy, and she determined to have her own way in the selection of her husband, and selecting a time when her father was called away from home as a witness at

Rutherford Court House, they packed their worldly goods on a tough old horse that Mareshah bought on a long credit, and on a bright moonlight night they started for Tennessee. In about two weeks of brisk travel they reached Elizabethtown, on the head waters of the Holston, where they were legally married. Thence they traveled to Kentucky, camping out at night. Llewellyn did some very successful hunting upon this journey, and by this means supplied himself and wife with food and material for raiment. They at last reached Boonville on the Kentucky river, where they tarried for some time, exchanging bear and deer skins for some necessities, among which was a large sized hand mill for grinding corn. Once more they started north, but by the time they reached Blue Lick the horse's back was so sore that they could travel no further. Finding employment in boiling salt they remained during the summer at Blue Lick, and when October came, bundling up their goods they again started on their journey. After various stops the wandering pair finally settled on Rocky Fork at a fine spring on the west side of the road now known as the West Union and Hillsboro pike.

During the fall of 1799, New Market improved largely, and some six or seven cabins were visible from the tavern door. Much of the dense undergrowth had been cut out, and the timber cleared or thinned out in the surrounding forest, which gave to the town the appearance of being the center of a logging camp with the bushy tops of the fallen trees yet remaining uncleared. Winter firewood was near and plentiful and the blue smoke going up from the wide chimneys gave evidence of cheerful comfort within. The permanent settlers in New Market in the year 1800 were Eli Collins and family, Isaac Dillon, Jacob Eversole, John Eversole, Christian Bloom, Robert Boyce, Jacob Beam, John Emrie and the plucky landlord of the hotel, William Wishart. Jonathan Berryman was on his farm, adjoining the town. He had cleared and cultivated a few acres, and was known as the most successful farmer in the community. He had raised more corn than would supply his own wants and found ready sale for his surplus at his own crib. Oliver Ross had erected a house on his land east of town, the best in that region. Houses in that day consisted of a single room which answered the purpose of kitchen, parlor and bedroom. Ross, however, built his house of hewed logs, clapboard roof, with one room in front and one back of it which served as a kitchen. He had cleared some land and raised some corn, and under a special license from Governor St. Clair opened a tavern. Robert Huston had built upon his land and tended a patch of corn. This was the condition of things in and about New Market in the year 1800.

All the necessities, save corn and wild game, were brought from a distance—Manchester or Chillicothe—yet the people were con-

tented and happy and were able to control their appetites by the amount and variety of the supply of provision on hand, and when spring returned, it found them in good condition for work in forest and field, the hominy and bear meat fully agreeing with their digestion. Now and then an effort was made by some lady, who had brought a small quantity of tea from her old home, to make some display of the lost art of tea making, when some special occasion demanded extra exertion at entertainment. We give one instance for the edification and comfort of the tea lovers of the present age. A small number of ladies had gathered at a neighbor's cabin to enjoy social converse and the detailing of events so common among the fair women of all lands. To meet the demands of this visit the very best the house could furnish was prepared and it was decided to brew a cup of tea as extra fare to grace the board. But no fire proof vessel could be found except an old broken bake-oven, such as was used to bake cornpone. With this they went to work, beginning with the substantial. First there were some nice cakes made and fried in bear's oil in the one vessel; then some short cakes were made and baked in it; then some fine venison steaks were fried in the same vessel, after which it was used to carry water from the spring, some hundred yards away, and finally the tea was made in this precious old oven, and pronounced by all present to be most excellent.

In the spring of 1800 New Market was highly honored by a visit from Governor St. Clair, who, on a journey from Chillicothe to Cincinnati, stopped at Ross' tavern, which greatly vexed our friend Wishart of the New Market hotel. Ross was an Irishman, of broad, good sense, and much blarney, and doubtless brought all his charms to bear upon the fun-loving governor, who shortly after his return to Chillicothe sent Ross a commission as Territorial justice of the peace, making him the first officer of the law within the present limits of Highland county. This honor highly elated Squire Ross, and was an added dignity to the town of New Market. The commission did not arrive quite soon enough for the purpose of certain parties in the neighborhood of New Market. John Emrie and Squire Ross's eldest daughter, Margaret, had concluded to get married, and as it was necessary to have legal sanction to this contract as well as witnesses, a man by the name of John Brown was brought up from Amsterdam to perform this interesting ceremony. The ceremony was performed at eleven o'clock a. m. Dinner was served at twelve noon, and the rest of the day was spent in shooting at mark, romping with the girls, and a grand old dance at night.

In this same important year, 1800, the seat of government was removed by act of Congress from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, and the erection of a state house was commenced at that place to accommodate the Territorial legislature and the various courts. Chillicothe, after this, besides the seat of justice of the Highland settlements we have

described, became the most important place in the Northwest, the center of wealth and fashion, drawing its trade and extending its influence for hundreds of miles, bringing to its busy crowded streets the mixed population from everywhere.

In 1800 John Coffey, Lewis Lutteral, Samuel Schooley, Joseph Palmer, James Curry, James Milligan and William Bell came to Greenfield and began house building and other improvements with the view of permanent settlement. Mr. Bell died the following spring, leaving a wife and six children, three sons and three daughters. The sons all married and remained in Greenfield, and in the course of a few years were the leading business men in the town. Joseph and Charles were the first blacksmiths, and Josiah was the first hatter in the town. They all saved money, and quitting their old industries, engaged in the dry goods business and became the prominent merchants in the town. Joseph removed from Greenfield to Washington, Fayette county, where death found him in 1854. John Coffey resided many years near Greenfield, and filled several important offices in the church and state. James Curry did not remain very long in Greenfield, removing with his family to Union county and settling on a farm on Darby creek, where he died in 1834 at a ripe old age, respected and honored by all. "When quite a young man James Curry had been with the Virginia forces in the bloody battle of Point Pleasant. He served as an officer in the Virginia Continental line, during the greater part of the Revolutionary war, and was taken prisoner by the British when the American army surrendered at Charleston, S. C. During his residence in Ohio he was extensively known among the leading men of the State. He was several times elected to the State legislature, and was one of the electors by whom the State was given to James Monroe in 1820. The last of many public trusts which he held was that of associate judge for this county." Otway Curry, his youngest son, was born in Greenfield in 1804, and grew to be a lad of much promise. His father bestowed great care upon his education, intending that his son should become a lawyer. But this was not in harmony with the boy's wishes and likes. His was the poetic temperament, and the musty tomes of legal science had no charms for him, much to his father's regret, and while Otway made the effort to please his father, his heart was not in the study, but far away in an ideal world. To escape from this ordeal, he ran away from home and study, and reached Cincinnati unknown and without money. He engaged with a man to learn the carpenter trade, leaving him some leisure to indulge the poetic inspirations that filled his mind. He remained in Cincinnati some years, and became noted as the poet of the west. His contributions to magazines and newspapers were short, but full of the elements of poetic fire, and many a sweet, pathetic note of his has cheered and made better the vigorous toilers of the west. He became editor of



the Chillicothe Gazette in 1853-4. In the fall of 1854 he quit editorial work and removed to Marysville, Union county, for the purpose of practicing law, but sickened and died in the February following his removal, after an illness of a few days.

The first school, so far as we have been able to learn, was taught outside the town of Greenfield in a little cabin, by Judge Mooney, in 1803-4. No house was erected for school purposes in that town until 1810. This building was of round poles or logs and shingled with clapboards. The room was sixteen feet square; half of the floor was of split puncheons and the other half was native earth. The earth floor was toward the fire-place, which filled one end of the building. A door was cut out, and a log removed for a window, with broad rails with wooden pins for seats. This constituted the convenience of these early schools. Coarse paper, quill pens, maple bark ink, Webster's blue-backed spelling book, Pike's arithmetic; bare feet from April to December, and a teacher with a well-seasoned rod, were the incidents essential to the culture and enlargement of the mental vision of the youth of that early day. But the history of the county will show that from the rude log school house have come men and women who not only had the capacity to understand and direct material events, shaping the character and destiny of the country by their clear and cultured view of the true elements of social economy, but were graced with every virtue that made them leaders and seers in social progress, intellectual and moral. This school house was replaced by a larger building of hewed logs in 1815, and occupied the ground afterward enclosed and used as a graveyard. This house served the school purpose of Greenfield until 1837, when James Anderson and Thomas Boyd were employed to build two frame school houses, which were used for many years. Greenfield did not go forward at a rapid pace for some years after its first settlement, and as one of her good citizens remarked, "up to the year 1814 it was green enough." Most of the lots up to that date were covered with hazel brush, grape vines, and running brier. There were some progressive people in the town and they urged the necessity of clearing out and the further improvement of the place if the future of their city would be assured and permanent. Two or three taverns, which were mere excuses for the name, were running; their only means of existence was the ability to keep whisky on hand to satisfy the native thirst of the local and traveling public. The first public house of any note was erected by Francis P. Nott, in 1804. A man by the name of Simpson also "kept tavern in the town," and he was followed by Noble Crawford, who erected a stone building, the first of its class in the town. This hotel had a good reputation far and near. T. McGarrough owned this house for several years, and kept it for a place of rest and comfort for the emigrants in their journeys in search of homes. The building

remains to mark the flight of time, and it has been said that if the covering could be removed from the door arch the date of its erection could be learned, for there, cut in the solid rock, are the words "Travelers' Rest, by Noble Crawford, A. D. 1812." Unlike the rock-built pyramids that dot the valley of the Nile, it does not represent the tragic history of a vanished race, but stands a living witness, marking a century of progress and civilization, amid homes of affluence and wealth, in the midst of a little city filled with enlightened and christian citizens, with the smoke of numerous factories curling in fantastic shapes above the domes and steeples, of beautiful churches, and commodious halls and city buildings.

## CHAPTER V.

---

### CLEAR CREEK AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

IN THE spring of 1800 Hugh Evans with his sons and sons-in-law came into the present area of Highland and settled upon Clear creek, on a tract of three thousand acres surveyed for him by General Massie some years before. Evans came from Pennsylvania with his numerous family, first to Kentucky, at a time when there was danger from hostile Indians, and he and others were escorted by soldiers to Maysville. He settled near Paris, Ky., and thence after Wayne's treaty of peace he started with his family for Ohio, first, however, coming over in 1799 with his sons to his land on Clear creek and building the cabins. From New Market there was no trace leading to the land located by Evans, and they were compelled to follow the compass to reach their destination. Hugh Evans, the father, built his cabin on the farm afterward owned by Daniel Duckevall. William Hill settled just below on the creek; Amos next, then came Daniel, Samuel, Joseph Swearingen, George, Wilson, and Amos Evans. This was the extreme frontier settlement, no other white man to the north, in a dense, dark forest, peopled only by the wild game that seemed to be placed there to meet the demands of the hour. The first thing they could do was to make sugar from the hard maple, which was very plentiful then, and enough sugar was then made to last a year. Then they cleared about ten acres ready for planting by the last of May. The ground was new and rich, and the corn planted made a vigorous growth and yielded a very large crop, while the pumpkins in golden globes covered the ground, and potatoes and turnips were almost measureless in quantity and quality. When the corn had ripened fully, Mr. Evans went to work and constructed what was called a sweat mill, which answered the purpose, and gave ample supply of new, fresh meal. Doubtless it would be of some interest to describe this new mill for the edification of the present dwellers amidst the new process roller mills. The first thing necessary in making a sweat mill is to find a sycamore gum three feet long, with a hollow two feet in diameter. Into this is fitted a dressed stone, with a hole in the center. This stone is about nine inches

from the top of the gum on the inside. Then another stone is dressed to fit exactly on the face of the first, with a much larger hole in the center through which the corn is placed when grinding. Next comes the hand pole, with a spike in the end made to fit in a small hole near the outer rim of the top stone, and as the under stone is stationary, the top stone is made to revolve; being balanced on a pivot, it turns easily and will grind quite fast when one turns with sufficient velocity to bring the sweat from which the mill took its name. The miller or grinder was compelled to put the corn in the hole with one hand while he caused the stone to revolve with the other.

The Evans settlement on Clear creek was the pioneer settlement north of New Market. The Indians were all around in great numbers, but were peaceable and quiet, and seemed disposed to cultivate friendly relations with the settlers. The first year the Evans raised a great crop of watermelons on the rich bottom lands, and when they ripened gave them freely to the Indians who enjoyed them greatly, calling them "pumpkins." The Indians knew nothing of the use of knives and forks and plates, and were much embarrassed when asked to sit at table and imitate the example of their white brothers. At one time a company of about thirty Indians called at the home of Hugh Evans, and asked for something to eat. Mr. Evans was not at home, but Mrs. Evans at once commenced a dinner. When she began to set the table with plates and knives and forks, the old chief shook his head and pointed to the floor of the cabin. The table was removed and the Indians squatted in a circle on the floor and began to eat, paying no kind of attention to the plates, knives and forks, but each thrusting his hand in the dish and eating with his fingers the generous meal.

In the fall of 1800 Maj. Anthony Franklin erected a cabin on the blazed trace between New Market and New Amsterdam, some three miles east of where the village of Marshall now is. This cabin was the first improvement in that locality. The cabin at different times was made larger by additions to it, which at last gave it the appearance of a small town. Being the only habitation between the two towns, it was for many years the stopping place for travelers following this trace from Chillicothe to Cincinnati, back and forth. Many persons of note stopped at this home in the wilderness, and were sure of a hearty welcome. Among the number were Governor St. Clair, and Aaron Burr, when he was dreaming of an empire in Texas.

The beginning of Leesburg may be traced back to the departure of Nathaniel Pope from Virginia with his family, in the fall of 1796, for the Northwestern territory. Knowing of the difficulty of crossing the mountains with an ordinary wagon, he constructed a narrow cart, low-wheeled, and heavy, adapted to the mountain road, with ropes upon both sides, ready, should the case demand, to hold the cart from upsetting upon the mountain side. The bed and bedding were

stored in this unique vehicle, together with the goods specially prized in the household, while the kitchen and other furniture was packed upon horses and thus made the journey. Mrs. Pope rode a horse on a pack, while the rest of the family, several boys and girls, made the journey on foot, aided now and then by short rides when the ground was level. Mr. Pope with rifle upon his shoulder, and three or four good hunting dogs at his heels, marched in advance of his moving train, cheered by the presence of wife and children and the prospect of a future home for all in the delightful country known as the Northwest Territory. About the last of November the travelers reached the falls of the Great Kanawha, and there they passed the winter, accepting a kind offer of shelter by Leonard Murrice.

In the month of February they prepared for their journey toward the northwest. Mr. Pope with the aid of two of his sons felled a giant tree upon the hill side and erected a scaffold upon the steep side of the hill, rolled the logs upon it, and with whipsaw made enough lumber to build a large boat which he launched and loaded with his goods, wife and younger children, cut the grapevine rope, and floated down the Kanawha for the beautiful Ohio, on reaching which, the children stood in the bow of the boat and cheered with wild shouts the majestic river. Landing at the French station—Gallipolis—they disposed of their large supply of bear and deer skins, together with the furs obtained by winter trapping, getting in return a large amount of powder and lead, tomahawks, butcher knives, Indian shawls, cotton cloth, and other needed articles. Continuing their voyage down the Ohio river, being careful to keep near the center of the stream, and camping at night upon the Virginia side of the river, they came in sight of a far reaching space of beautiful bottom land, which Mr. Pope at once knew to be the same land explored by himself, in company with Thomas Beal and others. He landed at the mouth of a little creek called Paddy, some miles above the Guyandot, and on the north side of the Ohio river, and the location was so pleasing, and the land so very rich, that the travelers decided to stop, at least for a season. They were joined by Pope's eldest son William, and his cousin John Walters, who brought the horses and cattle by land, and during that summer another family came down the river and landed at the same bottom with Pope.

Nathaniel Pope and Jessie Baldwin were the first settlers upon these bottoms, then came John Walter, Thomas Beal, the preacher, and his sons, Obadiah Overman, and his brother, and quite a number of others whose names and history cannot be traced. This community were all members of the Society of Friends, and Thomas Beals preached the first Friends' sermon in the Northwestern Territory. The male portion of the congregation were dressed in leather, and the females in fabrics of their own manufacture, mostly linen and cotton. The eldest son of Mr. Pope was a first-

class woodman and hunter. In the year of 1798 he contracted with Uriah Paulding to furnish his salt works with meat through the fall and winter, and they killed during that time eighty-three bears, ten buffaloes, with deer and turkey almost without limit. This meat was placed upon pack horses and delivered at the salt works, while the skins were sold to the French traders at Gallipolis.

During the summer of 1798, it was discovered that the land upon which they had "squatted" could not be bought for a fair price, and with much sorrow and regret the settlement was broken up, and the major part of the families journeyed to the rich bottom land on the Scioto. Nathaniel Pope wintered at the falls of Paint, and sold most of his stock to General Massie, and in the following spring, with goods and family, cut his way through the woods to the spot where Leesburg now stands in Highland county. With the strong force of stalwart boys at his command, he soon cleared a lot of land on Lee's creek bottoms and planted a crop of corn and prepared to establish a home, of which no defective title could rob him in the coming future. He had purchased this land at a very low price from Gen. Massie, and was told by the General to make his own selection as to locality. The first wheat ever raised within the present limit of Highland county was a few acres by Nathaniel Pope on his farm on the land now occupied by the town of Leesburg.

John Walters, who came to Ohio, with Pope, settled on the land since known as the old Pavey place, just across the creek from Leesburg. The same fall James Howard came to this locality and built his cabin on the hill, covering a portion of the present site of the village. This was the entire settlement, except the Indian neighbors, who had made their encampments all along Rattlesnake creek as far down as the falls. They came almost daily to the "white man's camp" and, while friendly, were always hungry, and were willing to eat when invitation was given, which was never neglected or forgotten. When the corn crop was gathered, there was but little work to engage the hands of the settlers, and as hunting was necessary and profitable it was the main industry during the late fall and winter. The Indians frequently engaged with the whites in their hunting expeditions. Meal was obtained by carrying the corn to the mill at New Amsterdam, and taken in connection with pounded hominy, which was prepared at night and upon days when the weather was too inclement to venture out. This diet of Johnny-cake and hominy, with bear meat or venison steak washed down with pure sweet milk, or a blood-red tea, made from the aromatic sassafras or spice wood, conduced to good health and strength, and the continued out door labor of men and women gave the bright eye and the glowing cheek of the matrons and maids of that early day, that the paint and powder of the present cannot

rival. Bear and buffalo skins made warm, soft beds, while the wide fireplace with its burning log heap sent a cheerful warmth and glow in the cabin home. The Indian became quite social, and as they learned the meaning of some English words, and the white people a few Indian words, communication and conversation was frequent, and the Indians pointed out where when hunting on Lee's creek, Rattlesnake, Hardin's and Fall creek, they had captured white prisoners.

At one time late in the fall the Popes were out hunting on horse-back on the waters of Hardin's creek, the dogs started a bear. In the chase the dogs passed within hearing of an Indian camp and the Indian dogs joined the chase. An Indian with his gun approached and intimated his desire to join in the sport if one of the whites would dismount and make the race on foot. William Pope accepted the banter, and he and the Shawanee set out afoot. They soon drew ahead of the horsemen, and passing down the hill, where the residence of Beverly Milner stood afterward, Pope outran the Indian, but when they came to the creek the Indian plunged right through, while Pope made a curve a few yards below. This gave the Indian the advantage, but as he was creeping near to the spot where the dogs had the bear treed, so he could make a sure shot, Pope took rest by the side of a tree and fired. The bear tumbled from his perch badly wounded, and in a moment bear and dogs were engaged in a fierce combat. At length the bear caught one of Pope's favorite dogs and was killing him, when Pope motioned the Indian to kill the bear with his tomahawk. The Indian simply said "White man," when Pope rushed into the fight with tomahawk and knife and soon had poor bruin dead enough. After skinning the bear the meat was divided with the Indian, who departed well pleased, often to meet and hunt with Pope, for they soon became the best of friends, and enjoyed many exciting chases which the abundant game in the unbroken forest afforded.

In the spring of 1801 James B. Finley came from Chillicothe, settled on a farm his father had purchased on the waters of White-oak creek, and built his cabin. Mr. Finley tells us the story of his early life in a quaint, graphic way interesting to read. He says: "I was just married and my father-in-law, not being well pleased with his daughter's choice, refused to allow her to take her clothes when she left home. I had nothing, she had nothing, and we set out to realize the old story of love in a cottage. Brother John helped me build my cabin, and we moved in, so to speak, for we had neither bed, bedding, bag nor baggage, cow nor horse, pig, cat, nor anything, but a wife, gun, dog and axe. For a bed we gathered leaves and drying them in the sun, used them in a tick instead of feathers or straw. For a bedstead forks were driven into the floor of the cabin, which like its roof was of bark, then placing poles

across we covered them with bark, upon which we placed our tick of leaves, which with bear skin covering made a fine bed. This done the next thing was to provide something to eat." Meat was always plentiful; Finley's gun kept a store on hand; but bread was needed now and then. Finley went to the New Market neighborhood and cut and split one hundred rails for a bushel of potatoes, which he brought home on his back; at another time he worked a day, for an old hen with three chickens, which he carried home in his hunting shirt. Being without horse or plow, he grubbed out a wild plum thicket, and dug holes with a hoe and planted in this way about one and one-half acres of corn, which, when gathered gave him something near one hundred bushels. During the summer he and his wife built a neat cabin and fixed it up snug and warm for the cold weather expected in the winter. He placed his husked corn on the loft, contemplated his earthly possessions and realizing that he had sufficient goods to last the year, he was perfectly indifferent to the approach of the snow and storms of the cold season. Finley declares that no couple on earth lived more happily or more contented than he and his wife in their snug little cabin in the woods. Late in the fall, Robert W. Finley and family, made up of John, William, Samuel and Robert, Jr., moved to the neighborhood and settled near James, and a little while afterward John Davidson, driven by sickness from the valley of the Scioto, settled in the White Oak district. This community now numbered some fifteen persons, neighborly and social, no rivalry intruded to spoil the harmony and disturb the peace. No class distinctions were known when one wanted all turned out to aid and assist to the extent of their ability. Bear meat was prized more highly than any other class of wild meat, while turkey breast baked served in many cases in place of bread. Near Christmas time they made their turkey hunt, killing large numbers of them. They were able to keep this class of meat through the summer by cleaning them, cutting them in half, then salting them in troughs, and afterwards hanging them up to dry; when needed for use they were cooked in bear's oil. Bread was scarce, the nearest mill being some thirty miles away. John Davidson was at one time forced to go to Cherry Fork in Adams county to buy corn, which he brought home, then sending his two sons on pack horses with the corn to the mills at the falls of Paint creek to have it ground. There were so many ahead of them, that the boys could not get their grinding done for three days, so they returned home. Mr. Davidson went for the meal himself, the whole distance traveled to get the corn and meal, being one hundred and sixty miles.

The one supreme difficulty the early settlers had to overcome was the scarcity of salt. This necessary article sold at eight dollars



per hundred pounds, and often could not be had at that price. The circulating medium of exchange in those days was the skins of wild animals, and at the rate salt was selling, it would take one large bear skin, four buck skins, or sixteen coon skins to pay for fifty pounds of salt. When salt could not be obtained, they cured their meat with strong hickory ashes. The next spring found the Finleys and their neighbors in good condition for work. Plows had been obtained and other farming implements, and with high hopes they engaged in their summer work. A very large crop of corn rewarded their improved industry. The winter proved to be uncommonly severe, and the bears, their principal article of food of the meat kind, had all "holed up." That is, gone into some giant hollow tree to spend the winter. The winter before had been mild and open and as the mast was plentiful the bears did not go into winter quarters until very late in the winter. But the cold coming earlier and much more severe at this time, Mr. Bruin concluded he had better retire. The Finleys were considerably put out about the matter, and began at once a search for trees that might possibly contain a bear. At last they found a great poplar tree which by the evidence of the scratches upon the bark, indicated the home of a bear. They, with great labor, cut the tree, and there, sure enough, was the bear snugly housed. They continued the search for bear trees, and in a week's time found and killed eleven bears, three of them old ones, and the largest weighing something over four hundred pounds.

In the fall of 1800 Thomas McCoy and his wife came from Bourbon county, Ky., to Ohio, and after living about one year on Cherry fork of Brush creek, settled down on the tract of land since owned by the John Haigh heirs. Mr. McCoy, when a very old man, in telling a friend his trials and difficulties in that early day, said "In those days in order to build a log cabin we had to collect help from five or six miles around and could get but a few hands at that. Often our women would turn out and help us in rolling and raising our cabins. But I can say that we enjoyed ourselves with our hard labor and humble fare, although deprived of many of the necessities of life. I had to go twenty-seven miles for two bushels of corn and pay three shillings and six pence per bushel. This was the spring after I settled on the west fork of Brush creek. The wolves were so bad that neither sheep nor hogs could be raised. Game was, however, abundant and the settlers could always rely upon that for meat."

"In the fall of 1800," in the language of one who knew the parties long and well, "a settlement was formed three or four miles south of New Market by as jolly a set of Irishmen as ever collected this side of their native island. Their names were Alexander Fullerton, John Porter, Samuel McQuirty, William Ray, William and James

Boyd, James Farrier, Hector Murphy, and Alexander Carrington. A little stream, bearing the classic name of 'Smoky Row,' in memory or a cherished locality in Ireland, wended its way lazily through the land of John Porter, who was moved to profit thereby. In the course of a few years he set about building thereon a grist mill of most singular construction, and when it was completed, he greatly rejoiced thereat. A thunder gust was seen forming in the west, affording a prospect of speedily trying the capacity of the mill for business. A sack of corn was dashed into the hopper, a jug of whisky was procured to celebrate the occasion, and all things made ready, when the winds blew and the floods came of such unusual height that at one mad rush the dam, the mill, the race were swept away. John hastily snatched the jug of whisky and leaping to the bank, waved high his jug in defiance of the storm, and mingled his shout and huzza with the roar of the thunder and the flood." But John Porter was not easily discouraged, and in a little while he built a horse mill which was kept in running order up to the year 1812, when he joined the American army to fight the British, and was killed at the battle of Brownstown.

In 1801 Elijah Kirkpatrick came with his family from Chillisnothe and settled on Smoky Row. Kirkpatrick was the first collector of taxes in Highland county. Lewis Summers, George Rowe, and Joseph Myers came to New Market during the spring of 1801, and in the fall of the same year, Isaac Laman and family and George Cailey settled in the town. There had been no deaths in the town up to this date, and scarcely any sickness. The first persons to be buried in the New Market grave yard were Adam Medsker, who had lately come into the neighborhood, and Robert Bronson, from Rocky Fork. These deaths occurred in 1801. Robert Finley was the first preacher in New Market, and perhaps the first in the county within its present limits. The preaching place was the woods. Some time during the winter of 1801-2, Rev. Henry Smith, a Methodist, would now and then preach in New Market.

While things were thus progressing in New Market, White Oak was receiving increase of population. Adam Lance and George Fender and Isaiah Roberts joined this settlement, and in the fall James McConnell and Joseph Davidson came also. Some time before this young Joseph Van Meter and Isaac Miller, of Kentucky, had settled on the East fork of the Little Miami. The father of Joseph Van Meter was also Miller's guardian, and had given each of them a hundred acres of land, axes, hoes, plows, and meal enough to last them through the summer. He refused to give them meat, telling them to "hunt for it." They had the misfortune to lose one of their hoes on their journey, and it became the source of much trouble and embarrassment to them. They could not conceive the idea that one might plow the corn and the other follow with the hoe,

but that both must plow it at the same time until that work was done, and then each take a hoe and go over the field again. It was finally settled that they could not get along without another hoe. New Market was fourteen miles away, but Isaac made the journey and succeeded in borrowing a hoe from John Eversol with the understanding that if it was damaged in any way, it should be paid for.

Robert and Terry Templin came from Chillicothe, Robert locating on a branch of the Rocky fork, now known as Medsker's run, and Terry on the Little Rocky fork on the land since owned by Bennett and Creed. They were among the first settlers that came to Chillicothe, having emigrated in company with Governor Massie in 1796. Simon Shoemaker, Sr., came with his family from Virginia and settled at Sinking Spring in 1800. Frederick Brougher had been engaged in clearing out his farm, and building additional accommodations for the traveling public, which was largely on the increase along this trade, and the Brougher tavern was the first stopping place out of Chillicothe, a distance of nearly fifty miles.

Nathaniel Pope, as we have before stated, sowed the first wheat in the county, and when the harvest time came, he started his two sons down Paint until they found enough hands and whisky to save the harvest. Each hand was instructed to bring sickles as none could be obtained in Pope's locality. The hands came in full force and soon had the field cleared of its golden grain. They gathered all the field at one place, made a threshing floor, and with flails made of young hickories threshed it all out and had it cleaned up before night. Some of the men then went hunting, others went to cut a bee tree. At night they had a feast of venison and honey, washed down with whisky, a complete celebration of the first harvesting done in Highland county.

The first road cut from the Falls of Paint to the settlement on Lee's creek was made by Pope and Walters for the accommodation of their friends who were moving out from Quaker Bottom, and after this road was opened out, the neighborhood filled up rapidly. John and Jacob Beals, sons of old Thomas Beals, with their widowed mother, came to Lee's creek and were the first to tell the sad story of their father's death, the venerable and much beloved preacher. His death was the result of his horse running under a leaning tree. He died in a few hours after the accident, in the woods on the banks of Salt creek. It was impossible to get plank or other material of which to make a coffin, so they selected a walnut tree, cut the same into the proper length and hollowed out a coffin from the solid wood; fitted a slab of walnut for a lid; performed the sad rites in the silent woods, and left the grand old man in his restful repose, amid the solemn solitude of the primeval forest. Some years ago the Friends meeting of Fairfield township appointed a committee to attend to this lonely grave, which they did by enclosing it with a stone wall. Soon

after this death Benjamin Carr, Samuel Butler, Evan Evans, and their families came from Virginia to this locality. Edward Wright came to the falls of Paint in 1801, from Tennessee, and shortly after his arrival was stricken with fever and died. His widow, Hannah Wright, with her two sons, William and Dillon, moved to Hardin's creek, this county. In the year 1803 William Lupton came from Virginia and purchased the farm of Nathaniel Pope, and in a short time erected a saw mill on Lee's creek. The Friends' meeting house was built of logs in 1803-4, replaced in after years by the brick church in Leesburg.

The good people of New Market were greatly surprised by the appearance of a young man who came among them at the close of a cold, cloudy day late in the autumn of 1801. He was dressed in the rough garb of the pioneer tramp, but upon his head, in place of a cap, he carried an eighteen gallon copper kettle. He had a large bundle strapped to his back with buffalo tugs, and carried a smaller bundle under his arm, while in his hand he carried something looking greatly like an Indian bow. This unique individual was Michael Stroup, a maker of wool hats, just from Chillicothe, looking for a place to begin business. Stroup was entirely indifferent to any criticisms upon his personal appearance. He was hunting a place to work, and soon had his kettle set in a cabin, and the sound of his bow was heard preparing the wool for hat making. He soon exhausted his stock of material, and as no wool could be obtained in the neighborhood and as his hats when sold barely covered the expenses of his journey and fixtures, he was without stock and without the means of buying more. His hats were sold at \$18.00 per dozen. Just when he was in doubt and uncertainty about the future, an opportunity opened for him to make some money in another way. Simon Kenton had built a mill on Mad river, just beyond the present site of Springfield, and employed Robert Boyce, of New Market, to bring the millstones from Maysville. The journey from Maysville to New Market was not very difficult, as a comparatively good road had been opened between the two places, but after reaching New Market, the forest was unbroken on to the site of the mill. Kenton had empowered Boyce to employ men to cut a wagon road through to Springfield, promising to pay the money as soon as the stones for his mill arrived. Stroup, William Finley, and George Cailey were employed to do this work. They began the labor about the middle of February, 1802, and reached Springfield, half starved and frozen, in fifteen days from starting out. Simon Kenton was not at the mill and when found he was in his cabin four miles away and without money to pay for the labor performed or food necessary for the return journey. They obtained a meal on credit, of a log house tavern keeper in Springfield, and with all speed hastened back to New Market after an absence of nineteen days, hungry, and their

clothing in rags from brush and brier. Stroup was greatly vexed, but otherwise managed to finish his stock of hats. These men opened a roadway important even down to the present, for the "Old Mead River road" survives, as a public highway.

In the spring of 1802 George Parkinson moved to New Market. He had learned the hatter trade in Pennsylvania, and he and Stroup formed a partnership. They built a hewed log house and roofed it with shingles, the first house of that character built in Highland county. These two hatters were single men and kept bachelors' hall and were compelled to work and cook, and board the men they had in their employ. When their cabin was completed and ready for business, Stroup mounted his horse, rode to Maysville and brought back one hundred pounds of wool, for which he paid one hundred dollars. Their hats had a ready sale, not only at home but abroad, and large numbers were packed upon horses and carried to Chillicothe and Maysville from this New Market factory.

The struggles of young Stroup were such as would deter many from persistent effort for success. He left Huntington, Pa., to follow his trade as a journeyman hatter, stopping first at a settlement just formed on the banks of the Scioto called Franklinton, early in the year 1798. Stroup helped to lay out the town of Springfield. From Franklinton he went to Chillicothe, and at last drifted into New Market as we have seen.

In 1801 John Gossett built a grist mill on White Oak, two miles south of New Market; a large structure of hewn logs, covered with clapboards, the first mill of its kind within Highland county. John Smith, of Scotland, was the millwright. "Scotch Johnny," as he was called, was not only a man of fair scientific attainments, but is kindly remembered as honorable in his intercourse and dealings with others. He was diffident and sought retirement rather than publicity. For building this mill he received one hundred acres of land, on which he settled and for the remainder of his days lived upon his farm a quiet, industrious man. It is not regarded as a large undertaking, in this day, to build a mill, but at the time this one was built, it was a large contract, exciting the wonder and taxing the faith of the people in regard to its possible success. All the plank for the forebay, water wheel and other necessary boxes and spouts had to be cut from the solid log with whip-saw, which required great labor as well as considerable skill. Workmen were scarce and the necessary machinery, which was much more difficult to obtain, having to be brought from Kentucky. Gossett made the millstones out of two granite boulders discovered by him in the vicinity, and did the masonry as well as the carpenter work. The work consumed nearly one year, and when the mill was said to be done there was intense excitement and great rejoicing among the settlers, whose hearts were lightened and their homes brightened by the prospect of relief from

the long and wearisome journey to the falls of Paint for their daily bread. They talked of "our mill" with pride, and paused to listen in their forest journeys, when near its modest presence, to the whirl of its water wheel, or the hum of its granite burrs. Some two years after the building of the mill Lewis Gibler came from Shenandoah county, Va., with several other families and settled in the neighborhood of New Market. Gibler purchased the mill from Gossett and continued the milling business. It may be said of Gibler that none were more kindly or generous than he. It was his habit when a stranger applied for meal or flour, to ask him if he had money to pay for it. If the answer was yes, Gibler would say: "Go and purchase from some one else; my surplus of meal and flour are for those who come into the neighborhood without money, and who, in this condition, might be compelled to go without bread." The history of Gossett was one of energy and endurance, his battle with misfortune one of courage and cheerfulness. He resided upon his farm, about two miles south of New Market, up to the day of his death at a ripe old age.

In the summer of 1801 a number of families moved into what is now Brush Creek township. Simon Shoemaker, Jr., and his brothers Peter and Martin, John Hatter, John Fulk, George Suter, James Williams, Jacob Roads, David Evans, George Cursewell, Jacob Fisher, Abraham Boyd, Peter Stultz, Dr. John Coplinger, Captain Wilson, John Roads, came from Virginia; while James Washburn, James Reed, Leonard Reed, Michael Smiley and John Lowman were from Pennsylvania. This number increased the population greatly and added largely to the importance of the Sinking Spring community. Henry Countryman and three sons, Martin, John, and Henry, also came from Virginia in the following year and located near the famous spring. Rev. Benjamin Van Pelt, a Methodist preacher from Virginia, was the first minister of that denomination that ever preached in that neighborhood in the year 1802. There was no money in circulation in those days. Coin was almost unknown, and few, if any, had ever seen coin or heard it spoken of. Now and then a traveler would leave a few small pieces at the taverns along the Zanesville and Maysville road. This was hoarded by the delighted landlords, or kept for exhibition among his friends as evidence of his wealth and prosperity.

Capt. James Trimble made his second visit to Highland county in 1801 with his son Allen. Leaving Limestone they followed the trace called the New Market road to that place, reaching Squire Oliver Ross' home in the evening of the first day, and on the second day came to William Hill's on Clear creek. The next morning, while in company with Hill, searching for the lines of Treshley's survey, they came upon a camp of Indians. Hill asked Trimble if he would like to be introduced to Captain John. He assented, and, approach-

ing the camp, Hill said to an Indian who was sitting down mending his moccasin, "Captain John, this is Captain Trimble from Kentucky." The Indian arose to his feet with his piercing black eyes fixed upon the white man and said: "Me know him very well; me Ottoo boy [meaning, of the Ottawa tribe], and go long with Dickson, make him prisoner. Fight much white man. Make friends now." Captain Trimble was greatly surprised that after a lapse of thirty years the Indian should recognize in the man the mere boy he had taken prisoner in Augusta county, Va. Captain John gave Trimble much information about the country, and delighted his ear with the description of the rich lands in the Scioto bottoms. In the Indian's quaint manner he said, "Good lands—raise heap corn, but sick too much," and he went through a regular spell of fever and ague to explain his words, then said, "Indian came here—hunt—get well—leave squaw hoe corn and shake." This graphic description decided Captain Trimble in favor of Highland county. But this noted soldier and Indian fighter was fated never to enjoy his new home. Returning to Kentucky after another visit to Highland in 1803, having at that time built a cabin upon his land and prepared for his return in the fall of that year, he suddenly sickened and died in his old Kentucky home, leaving to others the settlement and development of his large estate in Highland.

Rev. Edward Chaney came to Highland county about 1801 and settled upon the land he had purchased some time before upon Clear Creek, a short distance above the Evans settlement. His neighbors were few and scattered, but his Indian friends were many and near at hand. They were of the Wyandot tribe, and, while friendly, were not the most agreeable in manners and character, for a refined and cultured minister of the gospel. Rev. Chaney, however, felt that he ought to instruct these men of the forest in the knowledge of the true God, and soon induced them to come to his house and listen to him preach. While unable to understand all that he said, they knew that he was talking to them of the "Great Spirit," and kept a reverent and profound silence while he talked, shaming by their manners the restless and uneasy feeling manifested by the modern congregation of today. After the preaching was over, in perfect silence they left the room in single file to the place of their encampment. Mr. Chaney was the first Methodist preacher in that region, and while not in the traveling connection, did much to advance the cause of Methodism in his large and faithful service as a local preacher. Jesse Chaney, son of the preacher, was then a young man and aided in making the improvements in the county. He claimed to have made the first rails on the spot where Hillsboro now stands, cutting the timber and making the rails at the present crossing of Main and West streets.

Salmon Templin came from the Chillicothe settlement to Highland

county and Penn township about the same time his brothers Robert and Carey came to Rocky Fork (1801). He lived for many years in that vicinity, a useful citizen and an honest man. The family name is not extinct in Highland county and wherever found gives evidence of that early training, intellectual and moral, that were distinctive features in their pioneer ancestry.

In 1801 John Brown came from Virginia and settled on Rocky Fork, much higher up that stream than any of his neighbors, building his cabin on the face of the hill on the north side of the creek, where afterward he erected a more elegant home. He was a Quaker in religion, and highly esteemed by the people everywhere. On arriving upon his land he at once began the work of planting an orchard and in a few years had an abundant supply of most excellent fruit. He built himself a cider press, the first in the county, to which his neighbors had free access.

To persons unacquainted with the vast and unbroken forests of the Northwest Territory, it would be incredible that within the present limits of Highland county a child was lost and that the entire community turned out in search for the wanderer and for fourteen days persisted in the hunt without success. Yet such is the case. Noah Evans says: "In the fall of 1802 word was sent to the Clear Creek settlement from below New Market on a branch of Whiteoak, that a child was lost in the woods, and requested help. All the settlers that could possibly be spared turned out to search for the child, each man taking his rifle. They would meet at the place and form companies, would stay and continue the hunt for several days at a time, then return home to see if all was well, then fix up and go back again and renew the search. This was a remarkable case and finally drew out all the people for ten or twelve miles around. The hunters got on the trail of the child and saw signs of it for fourteen days after it was missed. Wild and ferocious beasts were in the woods; the child was of course unprovided with anything to eat except the berries and nuts that it had the ability and understanding to gather as it wandered about, and utterly incapable of defending itself if attacked. The hunters frequently came to the bed of grass and leaves where it had spent the night and they had reason to believe that it frequently heard the voices and calls of its friends, yet was afraid to answer. They supposed it had become so thoroughly frightened and bewildered as to be afraid of everything and everybody. The search, after some three weeks' effort, was finally given up; the child was never found or heard of afterward, and its fate remains a mystery to this day."

George Nichols came from Virginia and settled in Highland in 1802. Joseph Knox, who came with Nichols and lived in his family, was a wheelwright and soon had all the employment he could handle. A wheelwright in those days was a most useful and necessary person.



His function was to make the spinning wheels that were a necessity in the economy of every cabin home, and which the settlers who brought their household goods upon pack horses could not carry west with them. Knox soon had all the trade to himself and kept it until George Hobson came from North Carolina and "put him up a shop" at the mouth of Clear creek. Hobson was a much better workman than Knox and his reputation spread all over the country as the "little wheel and reel maker." John A. Trimble calls up a pathetic picture of those early scenes when the little and big wheels were honored members in every home. Mr. Trimble has been dead for some years, and thirty years ago, when he wrote, he called the young of his day backward for thirty-five years to see the picture his memory drew. "Who that was a child thirty or thirty-five years ago in southern Ohio," he wrote, "does not sometimes run his mind back to the long autumn evenings in the dear old log cabin on the hillside and see again the picture which the glow of its ample fire in the large fireplace in one end reveals. The father busy in front mending shoes, the eldest boy pounding hominy, the mother spinning on the humming little wheel, while Sally cards, and the younger boys and girls crack hickory nuts and build cob houses in the corner. And who of the sons and daughters of the pioneers does not recollect with swelling heart and moistened eyes that good old mother at whose feet, in company with puss, he sunk down, tired with the constant running of the day, chasing hogs from the fields, watching gaps, chopping wood, climbing trees for nuts or grapes, riding to mill, husking corn, and a thousand other things a boy must do, and was soothed into dreamland by her sweet and plaintive song mingled with the ceaseless half-base of the wheel."

The first settlement in Union township was made by a man by the name of Adams in 1802. He built a five-cornered cabin on Turtle creek, on the land that afterward came into the possession of Robert McDaniel. The fifth corner of this cabin was a fireplace. No one knew whence Adams came or whither he went. His principal occupation was hunting, and after a year or two of residence in his quaint home he packed his wife and two white-haired children on his pony and silently disappeared and was never heard of in that country again. Daniel Scott, in describing those early pioneer times, said: "There were two classes of persons who, in the early days of the Northwest, formed the vanguard of advancing civilization, both of whom disappeared at its approach. The first was the regular Indian fighter, the spy, the trapper and hunter, who scorned any labor less noble than that which brought for reward the delicious meat of the buffalo and bear, and the rich peltries of the beaver and the marten. They despised the effeminacy that erected a house for shelter and required bread for subsistence. No sound of the axe, therefore, accompanied their wide and fearless range through the forest, and no

trace of improvement marked the extent of their explorations. The second partook somewhat of the nature of the first. Indian fighters they were of necessity, if not, as was most common with them, from choice. Hunters they were compelled to be or subsist without meat; but they at the same time appreciated the value of bread and the comforts of a cabin with a wife in it. Small clearings surrounded by pole or brush fence, with a little cabin in the midst, evidenced the presence of this class of pioneers on the extreme frontier. They rarely, however, purchased the land on which they settled, or remained long enough to become the tenants of the real owners. Restless and roving in their natures, they soon pulled up and again sought their appropriate and peculiar sphere on the blending ground of civilization and barbarism, where they could but faintly hear 'the tread of the pioneers, of nations yet to be; the first low wash of waves where soon should roll a human sea.' "

In 1802 Thomas Dick left Chillicothe and built his cabin a short distance east of the present town of Marshall, and became a permanent resident. That vicinity was then a dense wilderness, with no mill nearer than the falls of Paint. Mr. Dick was the founder of the first Presbyterian church in this region of country, of which church Mr. Dick was a member, worthy and respected by all up to the time of his death. The first school in Marshall township was taught by him in his own house during the winter of 1802. Mr. Dick was of a modest, retiring disposition, and although possessed of a strong and cultivated mind seemed entirely indifferent to the social distinction his talents and culture would confer. Few knew the history of that quiet man, which has been narrated earlier in this volume. After his remarkable experience among the Indians, he moved from the Ligonier valley to Kentucky in 1793; after Wayne's treaty removed to Chillicothe, and later because of sickness of the locality and the death of his wife, determined to seek health and a home among the hills of Highland. C. G. Dick, his son, was the first white child born in the present township of Marshall.

In 1800 the Head families, from Kentucky, came into Highland and settled near Franklin. Dick, William and Biggar Head spent their lives upon the farm originally settled by them, one of them near Marshall, and the other in Brush Creek township as now known. They reared large families and their descendants were worthy, respectable people, contributing largely to the development of the county in its moral as well as its material advance. Some time after the arrival of the Heads, Joseph, John and Benjamin West came from Virginia and established themselves near Sinking Spring. This West family were connected by ties of blood (first cousins) with the great historical painter, Benjamin West, who, while born in this country was educated and lived most of his years in England.

Incidentally we have spoken of the presence of the Christian minister in the midst of the dangers and deprivations of frontier life. The sacred order constitutes one of the essential elements of the social life. Society can no more exist without it than without some form of civil government. Men must have some religious ritual, the form must exist even where the reality is dead. Men will not consent to occupy a place in associated communities without the recognized performers of religious rites. Conscience demands them for the living and the dead. Be the rite ever so crude or strange in form, the mother demands it for her new-born babe, and the children demand it at the obsequies of the parents. There is no stoicism, no sullen apathy, so strongly intrenched within its philosophic indifference, but that it is at some time bathed in tears. Human wisdom never erects her temple so high as to be above the tempest. A voice that is oracular must speak to men in the day of their calamity, even though the oracle be unheeded in their pride and elevation. A hand that is unseen is looked for to wipe away the tears from the face of sorrow, even though it be unsought amid the sunshine of prosperity. It were no easy matter to measure the influence the pioneer preacher exerted in moulding and shaping the character of that early age. With no human helper, and no meretricious adornment, without wealth, standing alone as God's messenger to the lonely cabins in the wild woods, the preacher with his hymn book and Bible seemed a presence from the unseen world, a voice heard from without, speaking the same words that the Holy Spirit had been whispering within. The first sermon preached in the present township of Marshall was at the home of Biggar Head, by the Rev. David Young, a Methodist, in June, 1802.

The Indians were still quite numerous, camping and hunting along the streams and among the hills of Highland and Pike counties. Brush creek and the Sunfish hills were favorite resorts even after they had moved to their own lands in the northwest part of the State, which had been set apart for them. Every fall they would return for a hunt over the grounds which for years had been their own. Major Franklin tells of an old Indian, called King Solomon, who encamped every fall near the mouth of a branch creek that emptied into Rocky Fork, some four miles east of Hillsboro. He and his companions hunted all over the surrounding country, were entirely peaceable and inclined to be friendly with the whites. Quite a little trade was established between the two races, the Indians anxious to trade bear meat and venison for salt and other articles used by the whites. During the summer of 1803 much alarm was felt over the rumor that the Indians had forsaken the reservation and had started upon the war path. This news spread through the sparsely settled districts of southern Ohio, and the dwellers in the log cabins made ready for defense by fortifying their own homes

or meeting at the home of some one more central in the neighborhood and preparing for defense. The settlers in Highland met at the house of Biggar Head, and after supplying themselves with a good stock of provision awaited the attack of their Indian foes. The house was fixed for defense as strongly as possible, while within were Biggar, Thomas and William Head, Anthony Franklin and Thomas Dick; Mrs. Dick and Mrs. Bigger Head being the only women. The means of defense were four good rifles and two kegs of powder. They remained thus housed for two days when the news was brought that the alarm was false and they returned to their several homes. This alarm caused the settlers about Sinking Spring to meet and make preparation for defense. While there had been perfect peace for eight years, and the Indians had in good faith kept the treaty made with Wayne, still the memory of the cruel character of Indian warfare would revive under the least report of any disposition on the part of the red man to break his promise, and dig up the tomahawk. The Indians had been convinced for some time that they were unable to cope with the white man for the repossession of their territory, and, while sullen over their defeat, seemed unwilling to break the peace purchased by the blood of their most noted warriors in their conflict with the whites.

This alarm had its origin in a mysterious murder which has never been cleared up. Captain Herrod, of Kentucky, was among those who settled near Chillicothe in 1796, and was a man of great influence in the community. In the spring of 1803, some men who were out hunting in the vicinity of his clearing, found a body of a man "tomahawked and scalped," which was identified as that of this worthy citizen. It was supposed, from the character and circumstances of the killing, that it was the work of the Indians. More careful investigation, however, disproved this suspicion. The perpetrator of this dreadful crime was never discovered, though suspicion fastened upon a white man whom Captain Herrod had defeated in a contest for captaincy of the militia. From this killing grew the startling story of the Indian uprising which so alarmed the cabin settlers remote from the scene of the murder. The excitement became so intense that Governor Tiffin sent a request to Major Manary, whose residence was upon the North fork of Paint, some distance from the locality of the murder, to raise a body of men and go to the place of the killing, and then to march to the Indian settlements and find out, if possible, what they knew of the murder, and if positive information was gained he was to make prisoner the guilty party. But the Indians were ignorant of the whole matter, and the quiet and peaceful intention of the various tribes was apparent. When the alarm was first given, the people on the North fork of Paint were called to Old Town to take measures for defense. Among the number thus called was David

Wolff, an old hunter and a man of considerable wealth and standing among his neighbors. After Wolff had been in town several days he hired two men, Williams and Ferguson, to accompany him back to his farm to see after his stock. The party went well armed. When some two or three miles from Old Town, they saw an Indian approaching them on the same path they were traveling. This Indian proved to be the Shawanee chief Waw-wil-a-way, who had been the old and faithful hunter of General Massie and the life long friend of the white man. He was well known to all the settlers and was honored for his sober, industrious and generous character. He was married, having a wife and two sons, and their home was near the mouth of Hardin's creek in the county of Highland.

Old Town was the trading place for the old chief, and he and his sons had started that morning upon a business visit to the town. He had his gun upon his shoulder and with easy pace was approaching the white men. When they met he greeted them most kindly and asked after the health of themselves and families. Wolff asked the chief how he would like to trade guns; the chief answered maybe he would and handed his gun to Wolff to examine it, at the same time taking Wolff's gun. While the Indian was engaged in his examination of the white man's gun, Wolff, who was on horseback, opened the pan of the Indian's gun and threw out the priming, without the Indian detecting the action. After this cowardly action he handed the gun back to the Indian, saying he would not trade. Wolff and Williams then dismounted from their horses, and asked the chief if the Indians had commenced war. The chief replied, "No, no! the Indians and the white man were now all one, all brothers." They then asked if he had heard of the murder of Captain Herrod by the Indians. The Indian was greatly surprised and said he could not believe it. Wolff assured him it was true. The Indian said: "Maybe whisky, too much drink was the cause of the quarrel." Wolff replied that Herrod had no quarrel with the Indians and that it was not known who killed him. "Maybe bad white man kill him," said the chief. The conversation here ended and the parties separated, the chief shaking hands with all before leaving them. After the chief had gone a short distance, only a few steps, Wolff raised his rifle and taking deliberate aim at the Indian's back fired. The ball passed entirely through the chieftain's body, but he did not fall though conscious that he had received his death shot. But he did not give up to die, as others would have done under like circumstances. "Caesar, when stabbed to his death by a friend in the senate chamber of imperial Rome, gathered his robes about him that he might fall with dignity." Not so with the gallant chieftain of a conquered race. Swiftly he turned with unerring rifle raised to face the foe standing three to one against a dying warrior. Wolff, who was betrayed as guilty of the

shot by the smoke of his gun, sprang like a coward behind his horse. Williams' horse, badly frightened, kept changing so as to expose a vital place in the body of his rider and the chief shot that man dead in his tracks, then rushed upon Wolff and felled him to the earth with a blow. Wolff, recovering, caught the chieftain by what he supposed was the scalp lock, and attempted to stab the Indian as he jerked him forward, but when he made the vicious jerk, Wolff fell upon his back with Waw-wil-a-way's turban in his hand. The Indian drew his knife and made a stab at his prostrate foe, who, seeing the danger, threw up his feet and caught the blow in his thigh. The handle of the knife broke in the struggle, leaving the blade in the wound. Just at this time Ferguson ran up, and the chief seized Wolff's fallen gun and struck the man a terrible blow on the head, bringing him to the ground and laying bare his skull from the crown to the ear. This ended the battle; and so rapid had been the fight that scarcely three minutes saw it begun and ended. The foes of the chieftain were all at his mercy and, had he been able to follow up his victory, none had been left to tell the story of the desperate and cruel onslaught of three unprincipled white men upon the friendly chieftain of the Shawanees. But the strength had gone from his own body and his sight was growing dim. He cast one glance toward his foes, then folding his arms and walked proudly a few paces from the path, falling amid the fragrant flowers of his native land, and with his face to the earth, the fearless heart of this noble redman was stilled forever. While the encounter lasted the chief never uttered a word. He fought his last battle like a hero as he was, and in his struggle against fearful odds and treachery, he proved the courage of the men immortalized in song and story.

This was the blackest murder in the history of the West, and loud and deep were the words of condemnation and sense of horror among the honest settlers in the entire community. When the news of the battle reached Old Town, parties were dispatched to the scene. Williams was dead, and was carried to the home of Nathaniel Pope. Wolff was taken home in a wagon, and the knife blade taken out by a surgeon. Ferguson's head was dressed as well as it could be, but his recovery was slow and prolonged, and his suffering from pain and remorse was very great. Wolff, the instigator of the action, escaped with little injury save the loss of blood from the stab in the thigh. The body of the chieftain was taken by members of the tribe to its place of burial.

The killing of Waw-wil-a-way, who was known by all to have been a strong and lasting friend of the whites, and honored and revered by his own people, created a panic among settlers and Indians alike. The Indians in the neighborhood fled in one direction, while the whites retreated in the other. To calm the public mind, and satisfy the Indians that the white men had not broken the

treaty, General McArthur collected a large body of men, and mounting them, started upon a journey to the Indian country. They went to Greenville in the Great Miami valley, where they found a large body of Indians, under the celebrated chief Tecumseh, or Shooting Star, as the word signifies. A council was held, with all the leading chiefs and warriors present. General McArthur made a clear, plain statement of all the facts in the case; told the story of the finding of the dead body of Captain Herrod, tomahawked and scalped, and also the killing of Waw-wil-away by the cruel and irresponsible white men. The Indians were entirely ignorant of all these facts, and while surprised and indignant, had no disposition to violate the treaty, but pledged themselves to stand by its terms in every respect. General McArthur desired Tecumseh to go with him to Chillicothe, which he did. On arriving at that place, it was announced that upon a certain day the great chief would address the people. A vast concourse of people assembled to hear him. He spoke through an interpreter, and his dignified and impressive presence, his native ability as a great orator, produced a wonderful impression upon the people present. His speech quieted the fears of all, and the people returned to their homes, satisfied that the danger was over and war averted. By the order of Governor Tiffin a company of militiamen were quartered at Old Town to protect the inhabitants. They remained about a week, and had a good time generally.

Three or four days after the killing of the Shawanee chief, about four hundred Indians collected at the forks of Lee's creek in Highland county and encamped there. The locality was not very thickly settled at that time, Nathaniel Pope being the only settler near the encampment. He was greatly alarmed at the presence of this warrior band, but did not retreat to the fort at the falls of Paint as his neighbors had done. The Smith's old mill, then the property of General Massie, had been fortified as a place of refuge and safety in case war should follow the tragedies of the two murders. Some of the chiefs visited Pope, who sent for some of his Quaker neighbors who had not gone to the fort, and a council was held, under an elm tree, which yet stands by a spring on the farm then owned by Pope. The Indians demanded an equal division of all the provision and salt, and all the blankets that could be found. The consideration for this division was, if war should come this locality should be exempt from its ravages. Mrs. Pope objected to giving up her blankets, but when an Indian stood her youngest son, afterward General J. W. Pope, against a tree, and began throwing a tomahawk at the boy, sticking it into the tree within a few inches of her son's head, while the other Indians were laughing loudly over the scene, she yielded to the demand, and the Indians departed, taking William Pope and some other young

men with them to aid in their search for Wolff. It was a law among the Indians that the nearest of kin had the right to kill the murderer wherever he could be found. Wolff, well knowing this law, fled to Kentucky, but before going employed a man to act as his agent in fixing the blood ransom. The two sons of the chief were his blood avengers, and to them Wolff's agent appealed for terms of ransom. It was finally agreed between them that if Wolff would furnish each of them a horse, new saddle and bridle, and a new rifle, they would bury the tomahawk and forego their vengeance. To this Wolff agreed and the bargain was ratified at Old Town in the presence of a large assembly of whites and Indians. The ceremony was very impressive. A hollow square was formed, in the center of which stood Wolff with his two horses and the other articles of the compact, while the two sons of the dead chief stood near. In relinquishing their claim on the life of Wolff, the sons lifted their hands toward heaven, invoking the "Great Spirit to witness that to Him alone they transferred the blood and life of Wolff, forfeited to them by the murder of their father." The scene was solemn and pathetic in the extreme, and many in the audience wept aloud when in the spirit of forgiveness the sons of the chief advanced and taking Wolff by the hand called him brother and smoked the pipe of peace with him, which ended the feud forever. This ended the last Indian alarm in southern Ohio.

Morgan Van Meter came to Ohio from Kentucky in 1803. He was a true type of the backwoodsman, a hunter by profession, who hoped to find a locality where game would be plentiful and not many settlers to mar the range of his hunting expeditions. He had a wife and a large family whose support depended upon his skill with the rifle. Van Meter followed the trace from Maysville through New Market on to the head waters of the East fork of the Little Miami, some fifteen miles north of New Market, which was his nearest trading place. On this spot he built his cabin home, having located his land warrant upon the land of his own selection, where years before he passed over the country with a party of soldiers in pursuit of some Indians who had visited Kentucky, stolen horses and taken prisoners and plunder northward. The location selected by Van Meter proved to be a good one, upon Kenton's trace, or the Old Mead river road, as named afterward, which was then the main line of travel north. As emigration increased rapidly from Kentucky in that direction, his home became known as a good stopping place for the tired travelers on their journey north. After the trace was cut from Chillicothe to Lebanon, the crossing of the two traces was at the house or home of Van Meter, which increased largely the number of travelers, and compelled the lucky owner to put up an additional building. Van Meter's



tavern was a delightful place to stop, where venison and hominy, if they had no corn bread, constituted the bill of fare. Not satisfied with his success as a hotel keeper, he concluded to build a town, and soon had all the future city platted in squares and lots, with the high hope that at no distant day it would be the capital of a new county. This town was given the name of Morgantown. For a while its growth and prosperity seemed assured. People purchased lots and erected cabins. But alas! when Highland county was organized, Morgantown was found in the wrong place for a county seat. Its improvement was no longer a passion in the mind of the disappointed landlord, and a slow decline set in, from which it finally wasted away until nothing remained to mark the original site, and its name was blotted out in the history of the county.

After the ambitious Wishart had thrown up his commission as postmaster of New Market, Jonathan Berryman was appointed in his place, and continued as such for some twenty years, filling the office with honor to himself and fidelity to the government. Aaron Watson coming from Kentucky and establishing himself in New Market as a tavern keeper, disgusted Wishart at the prospect of the future of the place, so he sold out and moved away in the summer of 1803. The same year John Campton settled in New Market and began the business of tanning leather. His brother soon joined him and together they established a tanyard on quite an extensive scale; the first in the county of Highland. While it was very necessary that the people of that community should have leather to supply their needs, it was difficult to obtain, owing to scarcity of hides, and the very high price of fish oil, necessary in the finishing of leather. Prices were very high and were not reduced when the home factory turned out its supply. The Camptons peeled their own bark and kept the price up by the plea that fish oil was so high that they could not afford to sell at a less price. But it was hinted by some that not a drop of fish oil had ever come to the town since the Camptons had begun the tanning business; but that coon, opossum, bear and other oils were freely purchased by them. The Camptons would not admit these hints to be true, but they also used unsalted butter when they could no longer obtain the oil of wild animals, and it passed for fish oil, in the mystery of the leather process. Tanning was very profitable, and rival yards became quite common in various localities in the county.

In March, 1803, our friend Michael Stroup and Polly Walker were united in marriage in the growing town of New Market. The history of this wedding, as given in Scott's history, is amusing, also valuable as a picture of the character and moral tone of social life at that time. "Miss Walker was a very handsome, black-eyed girl of eighteen, who had emigrated from Fleming county, Ky., with her

mother and stepfather, Joseph Myers, to the falls of Paint four years before, and came to New Market in 1801. She wore on this occasion a nice plain cap on her head, white silk gloves, a plain white collar, and shoes and stockings. Her dress was a very fine light-figured calico, which cost one dollar per yard. Most of those who could get it preferred white muslin worth two dollars per yard; often, however, they wore homespun, as meeting all requirements. The groom was dressed in brown dress, coat and pants, white marseilles vest, white socks and low quartered shoes and white kid gloves. Generally in those days the grooms were not nearly so well dressed. The wedding took place at two o'clock p. m. The party was small and the ceremony was performed by Squire Oliver Ross. 'Well,' said the squire, in his peculiar Irish style, 'we have met today to join together in holy matrimony Michael Stroup and Polly Walker, as respectable a couple as iver the Lord brought together. Now I hope that not one of you will have any objections to their gettin' married. I think there will be no objections. Join your right hands. Wall, Mr. Mike, will you take Miss Polly, whom you hold by the right hand, and as good looking and virtuous a young lady as iver the Virgin Mary was, to be yer lawfully wedded wife. Do you promise to forsake all others (now by the Lord, Mike, you must quit your running after other girls and cling to her alone, will ye, Mike?)' 'Yes, yes,' said the groom, 'Oh, by G—d, yes.' 'Well, Miss Polly, will you take Mike, whom you hold by his right hand, to be your lawfully wedded husband (he is worthy, for he is as sprightly a young man as iver wore a pair of buckskin brokins), you promise to forsake all others—but what the devil's to make a woman promise that, when you know they won't keep their promise, but I think you are an exception—you will cling to him till it please the Lord to separate you by death, will you, Polly? I know you will.' 'Yes.' 'Then I pronounce you man and wife, no more two but one. Now go home and raise your children for the Lord. The Lord bless you, ha! ha! ha! take your seats now, ha! the Lord bless you.' Long and lovingly this couple lived in the enjoyment of their share of temporal blessing, seeing their fourteen children grow up like olive branches around their table."

Following this wedding was the marriage of George Parkinson and Rebecca Ross, already mentioned as the first white woman in the county of Highland, coming as a camp keeper with her father and the surveyors under Henry Massie.

During the summer of 1803 a number of settlers came into the county. Among the number was David Ross, from Kentucky, who settled the farm in the present township of Union in Highland county, afterward owned by Isaac French up to the time of his death. At the time of this settlement the country there was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild beasts. His

nearest neighbors were Morgan VanMeter, and the McKibbens upon the East fork of the Miami, and the nearest mill on the Little Miami, many miles away, with only a blazed trace marking the route through the forest. Mrs. Ross, when her husband was gone to mill, would leave the house and stay in the woods until he returned, so great was her fear of the Indians. But there they lived, tended their small patches of cleared land, hunted for the deer and bear, contented and happy, until the smoke from many cabins all around them proclaimed the presence of friends and neighbors in whom their hearts took delight.

David Reece came to Ohio from Grayson, Va., in 1802. He had learned the carpenter trade, though very young, being but fifteen years of age when he came to Highland. He added very materially by his skill and industry, to the comfort of the settlers, by building them better houses and repairing those already built, making them neat and warm.

In the fall of 1803 Joseph Eakins and his family came to New Market. He was an Irishman, who arrived in America in 1801; first settled in Pittsburg, where he remained for about one year, and within that period purchased a tract of land near New Market containing some three hundred acres. On reaching his purchase there was no shelter but a camp, but in a little time he had erected a cabin for his wife and children. Eakins was a man of wealth and culture, and entirely unfitted for the life of hardship and toil demanded in a new country. He had brought groceries, tea and coffee, from Pittsburg and a barrel of flour from Manchester, but when these were gone starvation seemed to stare them in the face. Mrs. Eakins was greatly cast down, and bitterly wept at the doleful prospect before them. While in the midst of her tears, James B. Finley entered her home, ragged, dirty, and a little drunk. He kindly asked Mrs. Eakins what the matter was. She told him between her sobs the wretched condition they were in. He told her to cheer up; that he would make her some bread; that she and her children could eat. She was greatly surprised, but allowed him to have his way. Finley washed his hands, cut a piece of fat from a freshly killed hog that her husband had bought, rendered it in a pot, put it in a pan of meal and mixed it with water. Then he made a smooth Johnny-cake board, spread on the dough, and baked it before the fire. When it was done Mrs. Eakins and her children thought it delicious, and, having learned the process, used "Jim Finley bread" ever after. Finley had many a laugh, after he had become a famous preacher in the Methodist church, with Mrs. Eakins and her daughter, Mrs. St. Clair Ross, over the "Jim Finley" he introduced to keep the Irish from starving.

In April, 1803, Ezekiel Kelley settled upon a farm three miles north of the site of Hillsboro. He came from Maryland, and at

first took up his residence at Chillicothe. But the fever and ague drove him and many others away from that locality to seek health in the hills along the Rocky fork. East and about one-half mile from his cabin was one of the largest and best deer licks in the whole country. He built a blind in easy range of it, and for years after he settled there he furnished many of the neighbors venison almost as regularly as the butcher of today supplies his customers with beef. He would appoint a day when they were to come for deer meat and seldom, if ever, disappointed his venison-loving consumers. This salt lick was visited by vast numbers of deer, and before the time of Kelley's residence by elk and buffalo. Kelley aided in the erection of the first cabin in Hillsboro.

Mr. Samuel Gibson settled with his family some three miles southeast of Hillsboro, on the Rocky fork. In a year or so after his arrival he built a corn cracker, as it was called, and this was the first effort of the kind on the creek, which now, within a distance of fourteen miles of the Gibson site, has three first-class grist mills, Newell's, Spargur's and Barrett's. Humorous stories were told of the Gibson mill. One, illustrating its slowness, was that when the hopper was filled with corn the miller would start the mill and then leave for some other employment, and the ground squirrels would congregate about and steal the corn as it dropped from the hopper to the ground, until the supply was exhausted. It often happened that in the struggle for place upon the shoe, a squirrel would fall into the hole in the stone, and too frequently for the popularity of this mill, some horror-struck housewife would find the remains of a dead squirrel or rat in the meal sifted for mush or johnny cake. The site, now known by the name Bishir, always had a mill until a few years ago when the roof tumbled in, and now the only thing that remains is the big willow tree; the squirrels and the mill are gone.

In the spring of 1803 General Massie's mill at the falls of Paint was destroyed by a great flood. He made no effort to rebuild, but in a little time bought the mill owned by Jacob Smith, who moved away from the settlement. Massie then laid out the town of Bainbridge and named it for Commodore William Bainbridge, an American naval hero. Soon afterward Jacob and John Rockhold, then living at the falls, were called to the new town to build a store house for Massie, of hewn logs, in which he put a stock of goods. The town of Bainbridge and the big store was the doom of New Amsterdam, which went into a rapid decline, and long ago vanished.

In 1803 Job Haigh settled on Brush Creek, near the present site of the town of Belfast. His home became the preaching place for the traveling preacher, and was for years noted as the abode of a generous and genial man, whose hospitality was unbounded and whose earnest effort to advance the moral interests of the community

aided much in promoting the cause of humanity. The preacher that most frequently stopped at the home of Haigh was Rev. Leamons, a Baptist. While the religious interests of the people were not neglected, there was no attempt to organize a school until three or four years after, when a small cabin was built near a spring in a secluded spot, and Benjamin Massie installed as teacher. Before this time any one who desired to school his sons sent them for two or three months during cold weather to West Union, where there was a small school for teaching spelling, reading and writing. The girls were compelled to go without education, except what was given by their mothers. The fact is, the poor girls had no time to engage in study. Carding, spinning and weaving were the accomplishments in which they excelled, for upon this industry depended the clothing and comfort of the family. Flax was raised for shirting, and the pulling and preparing for weaving was the work of the women. Flax pullings were seasons of frolic and fun as well as labor and utility. Labor of some character was always associated with pioneer gatherings, chopping, grubbing, log rolling, or some other work of a special kind, which demanded the presence and strength of numbers. Generally these day gatherings ended with a frolic at night, when dancing and sparking among the young was carried on with persistence and vigor, "when music arose with its voluptuous swell, and all went merry as a marriage bell."

Sinking Spring was increasing in population slowly. Jacob and Philip Roads, Peter and Jacob Stults, from Virginia, and Michael Shiveley from Pennsylvania, came in 1804. George Gall, a Revolutionary soldier, also came to the Springs. He had marched with Colonel Boyer against the British through the Dismal Swamp, and was present at the surrender of the British at Yorktown. The Gall family is very numerous in Highland county and are at the present time making an effort to erect a memorial monument in honor of the name. In 1804 Samuel Shoemaker built a water mill two miles west of Sinking Spring on the East fork of Brush creek. The Countrymans had built a mill the year before this on the same creek about three miles northwest of the Springs.

The ancient town of New Market was also improving. George W. Barrere moved to that place in 1802 and purchased from John Eversole a house of one room, to which he added another, and fixing up the loft for sleeping purposes, opened up his house as a tavern, which soon became the most popular resort in all the region.

Matthew Kilgore came to what is now Madison township. Quite a large number came into the county in the years 1803-4. William Kilbourn, Seth Smith, the Ellises, Samuel Littler, Thomas Colvin and Caleb Chatman made the usual settlement, building a cabin and clearing a small patch for corn. Chatman made his place of residence about four miles north of New Market, on land of the best in

New Market township, and upon this farm he spent the remainder of his days.

Joseph W. Spargur came from Surry county, N. C., in the autumn of 1804, and located southwest of New Petersburg, as now known. Spargur was a millwright and followed that trade when he could obtain employment. His wife was often compelled to remain at her home alone while her husband was away at his work, and in after years would tell how she barricaded the door of her lonely cabin at night, and assured herself of the presence of two loaded guns, a hatchet and knife, and a big dog with her in the house before she could compose her mind to sleep. The history of the Spargur family is very remarkable. Their number of the descendants and kinfolk is legion, and they form a most worthy and substantial class of citizens. Along the Rocky fork branch of Paint creek, in the village of Rainsboro, in Greenfield, in the little city of Hillsboro, in fact, all over the county Spargurs may be found, as ideal farmers, as merchants, as mill owners, bankers, lawyers and physicians, and always full of vim, business, intelligence and thrift.

Early in June, 1805, David Jolly and James Jolly, with their families, moved from the vicinity of Chillicothe and settled on the Rocky fork east of the present town of Hillsboro. With them came their brother, William, and brother-in-law and sister, William and Mary Ann Warnick. William Warnick died the following fall. The Jollys were among the first settlers of Chillicothe, having emigrated to that neighborhood in the fall of 1796, from Virginia. David, the eldest living son of the family, was born and raised on the frontier and early became a hunter, a scout, and Indian fighter. His romantic story has already been told in this volume. The companion of the Wetzels, the Bradys and the Zanes in border warfare, he was also the companion of McArthur and David McDonald, Massie and other early survivors and spies of southern Ohio. He continued to reside only a few years in Ohio, preferring the wilder scenes of the west. He, however, married and raised a most respectable family, whose descendants are living in Wisconsin. James Jolly was a tanner, worked at his trade on a farm in Marshall township, afterward owned by Judge Delaplane, but now in possession of Judge Huggins. David Jolly, Jr., was a successful farmer and leading member in the Presbyterian church, being one of the first to establish a congregation of that denomination, and erected a church in the neighborhood of Hillsboro. He was an earnest and pure-hearted Christian man, helping with a kindly hand the poor and distressed, and in every way showing that the religion that he professed was not a mere emotion, but a deep seated principle ruling his life. He died at his home in this county in 1843.

Eight years had now elapsed since the beginning of settlement, but the journey from the east remained an undertaking of great serious-

ness, involving hardship and danger. Col. William Keys, long a resident of Hillsboro, well describes the early struggles of the inhabitants of the older states in their efforts to find new homes in the west. He says: "It seems to me that in order to have a correct estimate of the labors and extreme danger we had to encounter in settling Highland county and other parts of the state, we ought to take into account the trouble, toil and fatigue we had to undergo in moving to it. When we take into consideration the then state and condition of the roads over the mountains and hills, the great want of bridges and ferries over water courses, we can have some conception of the extreme difficulty of traveling over the almost impassable route from the old settlement to Ohio at that early day. Turnpikes, railroads and steamboats were not then in existence; and the roads over the mountains were the most difficult wagon ways conceivable—without grading, ruts, gutters, mudholes and other obstacles never mended, and the country hilly, broken and uneven, made it toilsome in the extreme. An intelligent lady being requested by a friend to furnish her with a receipt for the best method to dress a hare for the table, complied and commenced her receipt by saying: "The first thing to be done is to catch the hare." It seems to me equally necessary in order to give our successors and posterity an adequate idea of the extreme labor in settling Ohio, we ought to recapitulate the toil, fatigue and drudgery of traveling to our wild home in the west. The lady above alluded to seemed to have a clear view of her undertaking. She knew the persons who would be engaged in feasting on the delicate and well dressed morsel, when on the table, would never think of the labor and trouble of catching it. So other descendants of the early settlers, and the present occupants of our well improved farms, our beautiful towns, our commodious churches, school houses, court house, excellent flouring mills, etc., will hardly turn a thought in the direction of the toil, drudgery and hardships of those laborious men who leveled the forests and opened up the farms.

"We started on our journey from the valley of the Old Dominion in September, 1805, with a strong team, large wagon, and a heavy load. We proceeded on our way over the Alleghany mountains, Greenbrier hills, Sewell and Gauley mountains, Kanawha river, and back water creeks, often made impassable by the rising of the river, and arrived at Point Pleasant, where we crossed the Ohio and left most of our troubles behind us. Our company consisted of two family connections, each of which was subdivided into one or two smaller families; and to give promise of a fair beginning, each of them had an infant specimen of young America to carry on the knee, numbering twenty-three persons in all, eight of whom were full grown men. We had often to exert all our limited strength and skill to prevent our wagons from upsetting, and had often to double teams in order to ascend the steep mountain sides. None of our company met with

any accident, but not so with all the emigrants who preceded us on the same route; we sometimes passed the fragments of broken wagon beds, broken furniture and remnants of broken boxes and other marks of damage by upsetting on the mountain side, where the wagon, team and all had rolled over and over and down the steep declivity, for some rods, until checked by some tree too strong to be broken by the mass of broken fragments. By doubling teams, we could reach the mountain top, but to get safely down again called for other contrivances. One expedient frequently tried was to fasten a pretty stout pine tree to the axletree of the wagon with chains, so as to retard the downward course upon the horses. At the foot of such hills and mountains could be seen sundry such trees dragged down for the same purpose. We arrived at our Highland home after about eight weeks' constant travel, Sundays excepted."

We have attempted in a brief way to go over the scenes of those early years, when the forests were unbroken, and nature in all her untamed wildness reigned supreme. We have sought to recall to the memory of the living the names of many who as pioneer hunters, surveyors and settlers, began the transformation of the wilderness into cleared and fertile farms upon which the children of the present, in elegant and substantial homes, live in ease and comfort; sought to tell the story of those early beginnings of village and towns that are now cities with teeming thousands mad in their rush and greed for gold; sought to impress upon the mind of the living that the fashions of those years have passed away; that "the moccasin, the buckskin, hunting shirt and knife, the night repose under tree, log, or the more luxurious bark camp, the encounters with bear, panther, or Indian, are now dim in the distance," a thing of tradition but little heeded by the men and women of the present, descendants of those honest and courageous dwellers in the dark and gloomy days when danger and death was about them.

As Col. John McDonald, one of the pioneers, said of the settlements on the banks of the Ohio: "The toils, hardships of the pioneer were not, however, unbroken by pleasure none the less keenly relished for springing in the wilderness. . . . The inhabitants were generally as playful as kittens, and as happy in their way as their hearts could desire. The men spent most of their time, when not on the war path, in hunting and fishing, and almost every evening the boys and girls footed merrily to the old time tune of the fiddle. Thus was their time spent in the happy state of indolence and ease, which none but the hunter or herdsman condition of society can enjoy. They had no civil officers to settle their disputes with each other, nor priest to direct their morals, yet crime among them was of very rare occurrence. Should any one who chanced to be among them prove troublesome and disturb the harmony of the community, his expulsion forthwith would be the consequence, and woe be to him



if he again attempted to intrude himself upon them. The manner of these pioneers among themselves was affectionate and familiar. They addressed each other by their Christian names only, which custom appeared to them the most friendly and sociable mode of intercourse. To one of these old men who looks back on those days it seems as if money making and the selfishness incident to it had frozen up all the avenues to the heart; that the frank and social intercourse which was then the sunshine of society is gone, and the cold, calculating spirit of accumulation has succeeded. But while they cannot but feel the change, and occasionally cast a regretful thought backward sixty or seventy years, they are conscious that they were but acting the part assigned them, in which the art of money getting formed no ingredient. Their mission was simply to prepare the way, while that of their more fortunate successors is to cultivate, embellish and enjoy the heritage. If in this they have grown selfish, arrogant, and forgetful, it is but natural, for all their efforts necessarily center in self. Not so with the rough old pioneers, who, though unconsciously, labored for others. The consequence was that much of the innate nobleness of the heart was developed in them, while all the baser elements were left dormant. With the people of this enlightened and property loving age the reverse is doubtless true to a great extent, and it is painful to record the fact that intense selfishness has literally dried up the modicum of the milk of human kindness compassionately allotted to frail humanity. Courage and endurance were the leading characteristics of the early pioneers, and to exhibit these in an eminent degree was to be distinguished and respected. The possession of wealth was not then, as now evidence of high moral and intellectual capacity, and therefore a passport to the confidence and favor of society." Some one has said, "that there is a nobility above birth, and riches above wealth, and of men, that the bravest are ever the most noble." This principle became the rule in those early pioneer days, and if it is correct these men of the frontier are unrivalled upon the pages of history.

The followers of Martin Luther built the first church in Brush Creek township in 1805; the building was of hewn logs, and but a short time ago the remains were still visible on the original site. Daniel Inskeep, long a resident of Highland county, located on Rocky fork some two miles west of Hillsboro. He was a local Methodist preacher of some note, and to his ability as a preacher he added the useful trade of saddletree-maker, the first, doubtless of that trade in the county. Penn township, or what is now that township, received some excellent settlers in the families of Capt. Thomas M. Johnson. In moving they passed through the town of New Market and on through the site of Hillsboro to the land located by Johnson. While near the site of the old Patterson mill, one of the wagoners named McDorman took his rifle and skirted the road some distance

from the wagon train. He saw some horses grazing and just beyond them a fine deer quietly nipping the grass. He could only see the deer when stooping down and looking under the horses and he was fearful if he moved the game would be frightened. While the shot was a close one he concluded to risk it, so taking careful aim he fired, killing the deer and clipping a bunch of hair from one of the horses, so close was the margin. Williams Williams from North Carolina, James and Jacob Griffin, James Stafford, Shadrach and James, Jonas and John Matthews, Alexander Starr, all from North Carolina, followed on the trail of Johnson and settled near him in Penn township.

James Carlisle came from Loudoun county, Va., in 1800, locating at first near Chillicothe but in 1805 in Highland county. John Richards came with him. Carlisle was the first tobacco planter and manufacturer in the county, if not in all the region of southern Ohio. He followed this business during his long residence in the county and his brand of tobacco was famous for purity and strength. It was put up in twists of some two or three pound weight, was called for by the consumers of the weed everywhere, and no store or tavern was properly furnished without a full supply of the "Carlisle Twist."

An incident illustrating the grit and power of endurance of these early settlers is told of John and James Carlisle, when boys of eight and six years. The Carlisle house was on a hill overlooking the bottom toward the north, and this hill was a regular den of rattle snakes, of which great numbers were killed. One day while the family were away from home, except John and Jim, who were busy pulling suckers in the tobacco patch, Jim suddenly cried out that he was bitten by a snake. The boys knew the fatal result of a rattle snake bite, and that something must be done. James bared his arm and placing it upon a stump ordered John to take the tomahawk and cut it off, showing him the place to strike near the wrist. John refused to do this, urging as a reason that the tomahawk was too dull, but finally consented to cut the finger off, which by this time had turned black and was greatly swollen. He made a heroic effort to sever the bitten finger, and as it was the forefinger on the right hand he succeeded in cutting the thumb also, but that not being affected by the poison was made to grow on again under the surgical care of Gus Richards.

## CHAPTER VI.

---

### ORGANIZATION OF HIGHLAND COUNTY.



ON THE 3d of March, 1803, Edward Tiffin, first governor of the State of Ohio, was sworn in and at once entered upon the business of his office. He had the respect and confidence of the people. He had been president of the convention that framed the Constitution and was in every respect qualified to fill the honored seat of governor. In speaking of this convention a writer has said that "it did in twenty-five days what the united wisdom of the state, fifty years after, failed to do, after remaining in session eight months, to-wit, made a good constitution." In this convention Adams county was represented by Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, and Thomas Kirker; Ross county by Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie, and Thomas Worthington, and these were necessarily the delegates of the people of the county of Highland, not yet instituted. In the first general assembly under the state constitution, which met at Chillicothe March 1, 1803, General Massie was senator for Ross, and John Beasley for Adams, and in the house Ross was represented by Robert Culbertson, William Patton, and Thomas Worthington, and Adams by Thomas Kirker, Joseph Lucas, and William Russell. Jeremiah McLene was the first sheriff of Ross county. The settlers in Ross county in and around New Market, Whiteoak, Clear creek, Rocky fork and the East fork, Turtle creek and the East fork of the Miami were compelled to go to Chillicothe as witnesses or jurors. The distance was some forty-five miles, and the journey was most generally made upon horseback, with rifle and a good supply of johnny cake to eat on the way. When they reached their journey's end, the guns were stacked in the court house yard, the horses fed and sheltered, if possible, and their business attended to with faithfulness and despatch.

On the 18th day of February, A. D., 1805, the legislature of the state created a new county, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the twenty mile tree in the line between Adams and Clermont counties, which is run north from the mouth of Eagle creek

on the Ohio river, and running thence east twelve miles; thence northeasterly until it intersects the line which was run between the counties of Ross, Scioto and Adams at the eighteen mile tree on the Scioto river; thence northerly to the mouth of the Rocky fork of Paint creek; thence up main Paint creek by the bed thereof, to the south line of Franklin county; thence with said line west to the east line of Greene county, thence with said line south to the southeast corner of said county; thence with the south line thereof, west to the northwest corner of Clermont county and from the beginning west to the north fork of Whiteoak creek; thence north to the south line of Warren county; thence with said line east to the corner between Clermont and Warren counties." This act went to effect on and after the first day of May of that year. The name Highland was given for the reason that it occupied the position upon the highlands between the Scioto and Miami rivers. It had within its legal boundaries all of Highland as it now is, about one-half of Fayette, and about two-thirds of the present county of Clinton. Its most northern boundary was the present northern line of Fayette. This large territory was at first divided into four townships, New Market, Brush Creek, Liberty and Fairfield, the exact boundaries of which cannot be given, as the records cannot be found, but out of these four have grown the seventeen that now compose the county.

The organization of Highland county seemed to stimulate the people to more active exertion to advance its interest in a more substantial and material way. While it did not bring about a sudden revolution in the customs and habits of the people, yet they seemed to take on a new dignity and feel the necessity for more intelligent effort to deserve the honor of self-government conferred upon them by the organization of this new county. Heretofore they were satisfied with their corn patch and enough deer meat to carry them through the winter, but now the possibility of being public men, put in high places to be envied and looked up to by their neighbors, stirred the ambition, native in every breast, to the exercise of new energy in domestic and social conditions, until advancement was marked and improvement plain. At the same time the county was created three associate judges were elected by the legislature: Richard Evans, John Davidson and Jonathan Berryman. They held a special session in the town of New Market, on Thursday, May 16, 1805, but did no business except the appointment of David Hays as clerk pro tem., who took an oath of "allegiance and office." Soon after this special term a regular term was held in the same place. The court records say: "Be it remembered that at a Court of Common Pleas begun and held in the town of New Market, in the county of Highland, on Wednesday, the 12th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and five, being the first Court held under the Constitution of the State of Ohio, for the county aforesaid, on which day,

being the day and place appointed by an act organizing the Judicial Courts, Present the Honorable Robert F. Slaughter, Esquire, President, John Davidson and Jonathan Berryman, Esquires, Associate Judges; the Sheriff of this county returned the following names as Grand Jurors from the body of this county as follows: Samuel Gibson, William Hill, Amos Evans, John Creek, Benjamin Chaney, Terry Templin, Ezekiel Kelley, Jacob Metzger, William Boatman, Ebenezer Hamble, Edward Carey, James Fitzpatrick, John Gossett, Samuel McQuitty, Michael Metzger, Anthony Franklin, and Christian Bloom. The Court appointed Samuel Gibson foreman. By an order of the Court, Abram J. Williams is appointed prosecutor of Highland county. The report of the Commissioners for fixing the seat of justice in the county of Highland, was this day handed in and ordered filed. The court adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

"Thursday, 13th. The court met agreeable to adjournment, the same Judges as yesterday. The court proceeded to appoint a county surveyor, Walter Craig was duly appointed."

We can find no record for the appointment of sheriff for the county, but conclude from the following recorded order of the court that Daniel Evans was the first sheriff: "By order of the Court that Dan Evans, late Sheriff, be exonerated and his securities, which are William Hill and John B. Bails, from their bond given for the discharge of the duties of Sheriff." We infer from the date of this order, October 19, 1805, that Mr. Dan Evans was the first sheriff of Highland county and that he received his office by order of the court.

At a "special session of the court of Common Pleas held in New Market, in the county of Highland, on Friday, the 14th day of June, 1805, present the Honorable John Davidson and Jonathan Berryman, Esquires, on which they proceeded to appoint a recorder for the county of Highland, and the said Associate Judges then and there appointed David Hays Recorder for said county." Amos Evans was the first coroner.

Again we have the record: "At a court of Common Pleas began and held in the town of New Market, in the county of Highland, on Friday, October 18, 1805, present, the Honorable Robert E. Slaughter, Esquire, President, Richard Evans, John Davidson, and Jonathan Berryman, Esquires, Associate Judges; the Sheriff returned a Grand Jury, to-wit: Nicholas Robinson, foreman, Jonathan Boyd, John Shields, Thomas Stiles, Samuel Hindman, Isaac Leaman, Terry Templin, Elijah Kirkpatrick, Jacob Metzger, John Finley and Eli Collins." The first case shown by the docket was "Collins vs. Kerr, Robert Huston and Oliver Ross special bail." The court at this session ordered: "By order of the court that Mountain Luckett receive a certificate to retail merchandise for three

months, and Frederick Miller a certificate to retail merchandise for four months; and also Jonathan Berryman to keep a tavern in the town of New Market. The first criminal case upon the docket of this court is "State of Ohio vs. Charity Collins, the defendant was called and showed her recognizance and was therefore discharged." In the "State of Ohio vs. Isaac Collins," the court found that said Isaac Collins should be "bound for his good behavior" by giving two securities in the sum of one hundred dollars each, that is Robert Huston and Oliver Ross." During the session of this court George W. Barrere and Ebenezer Hamel were granted letters of administration and the court appointed Robert Huston, William Boatman and Lewis Gibler appraisers of the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Alexander Sanderson, deceased, and "they are required to make return to the Clerk's office according to law." George W. Barrere was given a certificate to keep a tavern in the town of New Market for the term of one year "on the paying into the county treasury the sum of eight dollars; and Thomas Dick was given the same right to keep a tavern in Brush Creek township by paying six dollars. David Hays was appointed clerk to the court of common pleas, for the county of Highland, who took the oath of the office pursuant to law and gave bond with surety, which was approved by the court.

New Market was not the established seat of justice, but the only place near the center of the county where the "honorable court" could meet. There was no building in the town suitable for court business, so the court house, like "Milton's limbo," was "large and wide," being the thick shade of an interminable forest. Puncheon seats supported the dignity of this judicial body, while the people had ample room to be seated upon the bosom of mother earth or upon some log or stump, as best suited those who were desirous of sitting down or had business with the court. The sheriff had much trouble in keeping "order in the court" and one fellow, more daring than the rest, rode into the very presence of their honors, pulled out his bottle, and asked the court to "take a snort." The judge ordered the sheriff to take the man into custody, but the fleetness of the miscreant's horse saved him from arrest. Three or four fights the first day relieved the monotony of the occasion.

It is not known how the first board of commissioners came into existence, as there are no records showing appointment or election. The presumption is in favor of appointment of such board by the old court of Quarter Sessions. "This court was composed of not less than three nor more than five Territorial justices of the peace." But that there was a board of commissioners which held a session as early in the history of the county as June 13, 1805, is certain. At this meeting referred to, the county tax was levied as follows: "Thirty cents per head on horses and ten cents per head on cattle, and on all other property subject by law to taxation one-half per

cent." "Ordered that any person obtaining a license or permit to keep a tavern in New Market, shall pay the sum of eight dollars per year. Ordered that any person obtaining a license or permit to keep a tavern on any road in Highland county shall pay six dollars per year. Ordered that John Richards be and he is hereby appointed Treasurer of Highland county. Board of Commissioners adjourned until the first Monday of August next." Joseph Swearingen, George Richards, and Nathaniel Pope constituted this board. At the next meeting nothing was done "but make out the duplicates for the Listers, according to law" and approve the bond of John Richards as treasurer. At the next meeting of the board the county surveyor was ordered to "run the boundary line of Highland county, beginning at the twenty mile tree in the line of Adams and Clermont counties which was run north from the mouth of Eagle creek, meanders of Paint creek excepted." On September 10, 1805, the board again met. "Ordered that Abraham Williams receive an order on the treasurer for twenty dollars for prosecuting at the June term. Ordered that William Saymore receive an order on the treasurer for six days' service—twelve dollars—for fixing the seat of justice for Highland county. Ordered, that Joseph McCoy receive an order on the treasurer for six days' service—twelve dollars—for fixing the seat of justice of Highland county." The commissioners received for their services two dollars per day, acted under oath and reported to the court of common pleas sitting in the county. The pay of grand jurymen was seventy-five cents per day.

On the second Tuesday of October, 1805, the first county election for Highland was held in the several townships; New Market was the voting place for that township; William Hill's, on Clear creek, for Liberty; Beverly Miller's on Hardin's creek, for Fairfield; and Frederick Brougher's tavern, for Brush Creek. By the act of the legislature, April 16, 1803, it was made the duty of the court of common pleas of the several counties, to establish townships, each of which should be a voting district. The associate judges were required at their first meeting to name a certain house in each township, as nearly central as possible, at which the electors should meet and cast their ballots. It was the duty of the sheriff to obtain, at the expense of his county, suitable boxes, one for each township in his county, to be deposited at each voting place.

At this election on the day fixed by the constitution all the county officers made elective were voted for. A record on the books of the commissioners shows the following, November 4, 1805: "In pursuance of an act passed by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, to elect three commissioners for the county of Highland, has duly elected Nathaniel Pope, Jonathan Boyd and Frederick Brougher." Jonathan Boyd was made clerk of the board. At this election George W. Barrere was elected senator and John Gossett representa-

tive to the state legislature. A good story is told by an old time friend, and printed some years ago, about the lost shoes of John Gossett, Highland's first representative in the legislature. "Gossett was a very worthy and unassuming farmer, differing in no essential particular from his pioneer neighbors. The era of the leather hunting shirt, breeches, moccasins and coon skin cap had but recently given place to the homespun rig of bark-colored linsey, wool hat and cow skin shoes, most frequently made of fair leather. In this style—all new, of course—our worthy first representative to the legislature made his appearance at the seat of government. Senator Barrere accompanied him. How Barrere was dressed is not known, but doubtless much after the style of his friend and neighbor. They arrived at the capital, Chillicothe, and put up at the best hotel. Being fatigued with their long ride through the woods they retired shortly after supper, giving their shoes to the polite negro boy in attendance and receiving in lieu a pair of old fashioned slippers. In the morning they arose early and went down to the bar room. Barrere picked out his shoes from the long row of nicely blacked boots and shoes arranged along one side of the room. Gossett also attempted to do the same but could not see his shoes, so he waited till the landlord came in. He then asked for his shoes. The landlord was busy waiting on thirsty guests at the bar, and in reply pointed to the row against the wall. Gossett again examined with more care, but in vain. He was a quiet, modest man, and did not like to cause disturbance. After a while the boy came in, and Gossett, taking him to one side, told him his troubles, but the boy could give him no comfort. All the boots and shoes were there that had come into his hands, he was sure, and further he could give no information. Gossett began to grow uneasy. He half suspected that his shoes were stolen, but he kept quiet until after breakfast and all the boots and shoes had been picked out and placed upon their owners' feet, except one pair of heavy brogans. These he eyed closely, but they bore no resemblance to his. Finally he determined to speak to the landlord again, for by this time he became fully convinced that he was the victim of foul play. On his second and more emphatic announcement that his shoes were missing and he suspected they were stolen, the landlord became interested in the trouble of his guest. He told him all should be made right; that it should not be said that any man lost his property in his house; that he would get him another pair made as soon as possible, and in the meantime try on the pair standing against the wall and if he could wear them, keep them on, as they seemed to have no owner, till he would have his measure taken and get another pair. Gossett accordingly put them on, and found they fitted him exactly. He was surprised and examined them more closely, when to his astonishment they turned out to be his own shoes,



much disguised, however, by a heavy coat of blacking, the first that had ever been applied to their leather since it had left the cow's back.

By an act under the Territorial form of government in 1802, and afterward adopted by the State legislature, the people of each township were required to meet on the first Monday of April yearly, at such place in the township as might be ordered at their previous meeting, and elect a township clerk, two or three overseers of the poor, three fence viewers, two appraisers of houses, one lister of taxable property, a sufficient number of supervisors of roads, and one or more constables. The duties of these officers then were about the same as they now are, and their term of office was for one year. This act was the basis for township organization. Under an act, April, 1803, empowering the associate judges to establish townships, and assign to each township a suitable number of justices of the peace to be elected on the 21st of June following, Biggar Head was elected for Brush Creek, George W. Barrere for New Market, Samuel Evans for Liberty, and James Johnson for Fairfield. The commissioners were busily engaged during this year in laying out and opening up roads in the county.

The Anderson State road, from Chillicothe to Cincinnati, was surveyed and opened under the superintendence of Col. Richard C. Anderson, by authority of the state, in 1804-5. It was cut out about forty feet wide, at a cost of eighteen dollars per mile, the bridging excepted. The roads this year were opened through New Market township. New Market town being the county seat, all roads were opened in reference to that fact, and were directed toward that important center or some main road passing through it. Highland's first representative in Congress was Jeremiah Morrow, first elected in 1803, and re-elected until 1813, when he was chosen United States senator. Mr. Morrow was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio "very poor," says a friend, "and without the aid and influence of others, but he gradually, by his native good sense, honesty and industry, achieved both fortune and fame." In 1850, when in Hillsboro with General Harrison, Senator Morrow remarked that the first night on his first journey to Congress his camp was in Highland, but he could not recall the exact spot.

In the early days of the county, and in fact in Ohio, county auditors were unknown. The duties now performed by the auditor were then the work of the commissioners, together with about the same work that now commands their service. Seventy-five or eighty years ago, the small amount of taxable property owned by the citizens of Highland made but little work in making out the annual duplicates, and could be easily performed by the board of commissioners without extending their regular session. The act creating county auditors was passed in 1821, and before the passage of this act the clerk of the board of commissioners performed the duties of

the auditor of the county. We give some extracts from the record of the commissioners, of interest doubtless to the burdened taxpayers of the present day. "Ordered that Martin Countryman receive an order on the county treasurer for one dollar for carrying the returns of the Brush Creek township elections to New Market, Highland county, October 10th, 1805." "Ordered that Walter Hill receive an order on the county treasurer for five dollars and fifty cents for carrying the elections from New Market to Chillicothe."

The first year of the existence of the county closed with good crops, increased population and a contented and happy people. No social discord disturbed the peace and harmony of the community; no pride of birth nor arrogance of wealth drew aristocratic lines around the old fashioned fire place but all alike received cordial welcome to hearth and home. They were a part of families; they were to be exalted into a nation. There was to be a transition effected from the simplicity of the pioneer settlements to the superb outlines of a mighty republic. Those pioneer times were the training schools, in which they were to be taught, although sometimes reluctant and indocile learners, the forms of civil government, the theory of subordination and order and the arts and habits of civilized life.

One of our worthy citizens, Colonel Keys, has written of the people of the first decade of the last century: "The population that settled Highland county were a hardy, industrious class of people, a great proportion were from the southern states and had been raised to labor and industry. Early impressed with the necessity of earning their bread with their own hands, they were well adapted to the toil and privations incident to the new country they had chosen for their homes. They were generally in the prime of life—young couples just entering upon the family relation, and ambitious of achieving wealth and position in society. Comparatively few of them were old persons, though in some instances heads of grown families sold their possessions in the old states and purchased with the proceeds larger tracts of land in the new settlement of Highland, settling their children around them, and thus in a very few years vastly increased the wealth and thrifty circumstances of their families. At this time our country was almost entirely covered with a dense forest of timber of gigantic growth, that just such a population that first settled it and made war upon the great oaks, was required and necessary to bring it into subjection. The days of Indian fighting were happily over, and the energy and courage of true manhood was directed to the next great work of civilization, the battle with the stern but relentless forest. This fight was kept up for many years. The stately oak, ash, hickory, sugar-tree, maple, gum, and walnut, which for centuries exhibited the productive qualities of the soil of Highland, were of necessity regarded as enemies to the advance of man and his plans. Extermination was the word. Next to the

Indian, these beautiful forests were regarded the worst enemy of man. The settlers made common cause in their attacks on the forests, and the way our noble young men, who made and carried on the warfare upon them, opening up and clearing farms, in many instances 'smack smooth,' as the phrase is, was in truth no child's play." Another old settler supplies the following: "The first and early settlers of our county were almost entirely deprived of the benefits and blessings of gospel preaching. There were no churches except one or two small congregations too remote from the mass of the inhabitants of the county for their attendance, except in very fine weather and on extraordinary occasions. The consequence was that no religious society or religious meetings were known in many settlements at all. The people were thus totally deprived of the benefits of church organizations and regular attendance upon the worship of God. There were no school houses with very few exceptions and no schools taught. The youth of that day received no instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, except that which their parents might give them in the long winter evenings. School masters were then unknown, and for long years the means for acquiring an education was denied to the children of these wilderness homes."

The people lived in log cabins, without perhaps a single exception even in the towns. Some of these cabins had lap shingle roof, and possibly a four glass window, which was regarded by some as an undue waste of means and decidedly aristocratic in tendency which ought not to be encouraged. Furniture was not plentiful and what they had was rude and clumsy. The absence of roads and the great distance to be traveled through an unbroken forest made the transportation of this class of goods impossible, and few, if any, of the emigrants thought of making the effort. After reaching their new home it required but a few hours to make the needed supply for their one-room cabin. The tables were made by splitting a large tree, dressing the surface of the sides with an adze and then fitting legs of stout timber in them; stools and bedsteads were made in the same manner. Cupboards were always placed in one corner of the cabin, made of clapboards, placed upon pins driven in auger holes in the logs. On these shelves were placed the bright pewter plates, standing upon their edge, their faces toward the front, these were the only table furniture except the cups and knives and forks, these last frequently wooden. The larger dishes were of wood, a skillet and hominy boiler completed the list of household and kitchen furniture even of the wealthy. Necessity in this case was not the mother of invention but a leveler of all class distinction in ornamentation and display. There were no physicians in those days and in fact not much need of any, as there was but little sickness, and the old women seemed able to control with herb teas the various cases inci-

dent to the country. Mrs. Samuel Gibson was noted for her skill and went far and near when needed. In a still later day Mrs. Daniel Inskeep practiced extensively. The implements of husbandry were few and clumsy. Chief was the old Virginia bear plow with wooden mold board, weighing much more than one of the splendid steel plows of this day. All the iron about one of these primitive plows was the sheer and coulter, but what it lacked in iron it made up in wood, clumsy and heavy. In length, when hitched up, they were about fifteen feet, and, as remarked by an old man who had used them, "the wickedest thing to kick, except a mule, ever known." It has been said that one of these plows kicked a man over a pole fence, and kicked him after he was over two or three times. Axes were very heavy and hoes were the same. Saws and drawing knives were scarce articles and went the rounds of the neighborhood when they could be found. Harness was made of raw hide traces and bridle, while woven or plated corn husks were used for collars. There were no saw mills and such a thing as a plank could not be found in the county.

Much has been written and said of the pioneer fathers, but little mention made of the pioneer mothers who shared the hardships and dangers of those days, when toil was their daily avocation, and the nights found them still engaged until the stars paled before the coming dawn. The family had to be clothed. The days of deer skin clothing had passed, and some arrangements must be made to meet the change in the social style of the times. Flax and wool had to be prepared to meet this demand. They had to cultivate flax and raise sheep. The wool had to be carded by hand, and then spun and woven for all the winter clothing. This work must be done by the women of the home and if the children were small, or too young, mother had to do it all. Often she had to help husband in clearing the ground, helped in the harvest, at the threshing and cleaning of the wheat, husk corn, and shell corn, hunt the cows, carry in the wood, range the woods in search of greens to cook with jowl, the remains of last fall's bacon, with corn bread, the meal for which she doubtless pounded or ground upon the hand mill, made an excellent dinner for the hard working husband and sons. With the other labor of the year she had to pull the flax, spread, and when well rotted, bread and hackle it. She must spin and weave the linen for shirts and pants for husband and children, this must be made up, kept clean and whole by washing and mending. All this and more, the patient, loving wife and mother was forced to do to meet the demands of those early times. In this manner from year to year passed the whole of the life of those noble mothers. Justice has never been done to these pure hearted, faithful and devoted mothers. They were the true heroines of the west, yea, of the world, for no

history of the world has given a better picture of true womanhood than these self-sacrificing women, giving their lives to the faithful and cheerful discharge of their duty. But these mothers and maids of Highland have long since gone down into the silent chambers of the dead, their graves unmarked, perhaps forgotten, their names forgotten in the annals of the west, except a few, who may have been captured by the Indians, or were prominent in the defense of some fort or blockhouse where husband, sons or brothers were sorely pressed by savage foes. To the unnamed of Highland's pioneer wives and mothers we drop this tribute of love and tenderness—this evergreen, culled from the store house of memory, to place upon their unmarked tombs. May they have in final triumph a heritage of glory, immortality and eternal life in the world to come.

We cannot dismiss this question of social conditions without speaking of some of the vices common in that day as well as our own. The vices and follies indulged in were given the general title of sport, without taking into consideration the influence over the young, which was pernicious and damaging. "In Highland county, New Market was then the center of fashion and refinement, as well as vice and profligacy." Whiskey was the prime cause of much of the evils of the social conditions then, as it is now, and to this fiery beverage can be traced some of the tragic events that marred the beauty of those early days. But there was much more rough sport than tragedy, and a volume could be filled with amusing stories that were familiar to Highland county pioneers. None is more lively than those that concern the exploits of James B. Finley at a time when he was known as "the New Market Devil."

Late in the fall of 1805 Adam Barngruber came to New Market from Kentucky with a four-horse wagon load of merchandise, including a barrel of whiskey and a keg of tobacco, as well as remnants of calico, cotton handkerchiefs and shawls. These goods he placed on sale in a small cabin about twelve feet square, and his partner, a Dutchman, named Fritz Miller, undertook the selling. This was the first trading store in New Market, and it is believed the first in the county. Fritz, by reason of his whiskey and tobacco, soon had lots of friends, and Barngruber soon returned from Kentucky with another load of goods of the same character. Winter came and during the long nights Fritz Miller's was a favorite resort. At these gatherings James B. Finley was prominent, and many were the tricks played upon poor Fritz for the amusement of the company. The following winter there was organized in Fritz Miller's grocery a bogus lodge of Freemasons, the master of which was J. B. Finley. This new order soon became very popular, and petitions for initiations were numerous at each regular meeting, which was in the dark of the moon in each month in any old shanty they could get, and

frequently in the woods and corn fields during the summer. Among those who petitioned for membership was Fritz, who seemed to be the butt of most of their pranks. Tradition says that the ceremony of initiation was performed in the most solemn manner. At the conclusion of the rehearsal of the ritual of the order, the candidate was branded with a red hot nail-rod, and duly pronounced by the master a "free and accepted mason." So thorough was the branding, and so hot was the nail-rod, that the smoke rose to the roof and Fritz howled in Dutch from the pain inflicted.

Soon after this event James B. Finley visited a camp meeting in Kentucky, which was attended with strange physical manifestations, violent and unnatural. The persons brought under the religious influence of the hour, and they were generally the most wicked and desperate sinners in the congregation, would be taken with a sudden twitching and jerking over the entire person, but this would ultimately be confined to the head alone, which would jerk backward and forward with such violence that the hair of the head of women would crack like whip lashes, so violent was the motion. Becoming exhausted, the person would fall to the ground, many remaining unconscious for hours, who when returning to consciousness would shout the high praises of God, and tell the wonderful things they had seen and heard while out of the body. Finley was greatly exercised and frightened by these manifestations, and feeling the symptoms of the jerking coming over him, fled from the ground greatly agitated and filled with dreadful forebodings of death and hell. Stopping that night at an old German's who was a devout Methodist, he told or explained the state of his mind as best he could to his host, who told him in his broken manner that it was the "devil" coming out of him. With strong cries and tears he besought the Lord to save a poor sinner from the power and dominion of the evil one. Before the morning light had chased away the night a great calm fell upon his troubled spirit. Fear had gone, and such a full sense of peace and joy filled his soul that he began shouting. From that hour he was a changed man, the whole current of his life directed into another channel. He joined the Methodist church, was licensed to preach, entered the traveling connection, and for years was a faithful, earnest and intelligent minister of the gospel. He was at one time chaplain of the Ohio penitentiary.

The father of Rev. James B. Finley, Robert W. Finley, opened a classical school in a cabin on Whiteoak, and taught Latin, Greek, and Hebrew to all who had any desire for such accomplishments. John W. Campbell, well known in this region as a member of congress from the district in which Highland then was, attended this school. The elder Finley gave a most thorough education to his son John, who was regarded as the most brilliant and intellectual mem-

ber of the Finley family. He also became a Methodist preacher in 1810. In 1822 he was appointed professor of languages in Augusta college, Kentucky. He died in 1825.

On another page we made some extracts from the written narrative of Col. William Keys, showing the hardships and trials of a journey from the east over the mountains to Ohio, and left the Colonel and his train of followers at Paint creek, two or three miles above the Rocky Fork branch of that creek. We copy the following: "On the 20th of November, 1805, we found a spring on our land, and, by cutting a wagon road to it, landed all safe. We cleared away the brush, erected a tent, before which we kept a huge fire, and soon commenced to build a cabin, which being completed, we moved into on Christmas day, 1805. Our cabin was a rough looking concern, but it sheltered us from the storm, and kept us dry and comfortable, and as usual all over the west, we kept the latch string hanging out." The party of Colonel Keys included his wife and child, his mother, four sisters and his two brothers. One of the sisters became the wife of Samuel Ramsey, another married Hugh Hill, and another a man by the name of Jones.

Samuel Reece came from Berkeley county, Va., and settled on Fall Creek. He was a man of strong good sense and of considerable culture, represented Highland county in the legislature and after his removal from the county to Cincinnati represented Hamilton county in the same body. Abner Robinson sold out his possessions on what was known as the Old Washington road, to Foster Levertson, an Englishman by birth, who resided for a number of years on that farm. He has been dead a great many years but left a large family of children and grandchildren, most of whom reside in Highland county. The Barretts, Cowgills, Crews, Sharps, Wilkins, and a host of others moved into the county at the various points that best suited their taste and inclination. One noticeable fact in these early settlements is that the large majority of them were located along water courses. Some rich bottom lands were found along these streams, which, was doubtless the reason for its selection, while the necessity and advantages of milling privileges may have been an important element in determining locality. Mills soon appeared along the various streams, whose volume of water promised to give permanent work for this very essential industry in the midst of a rapidly increasing population.

On the 26th of December, 1805, the records show that Walter Craig received \$87.75 for surveying the county of Highland, and that John Davidson was paid \$30 as associate judge, and David Hays received \$60 for serving as clerk of the court of Highland, and that Jonathan Berryman, Esquire, was paid \$35 for acting as associate judge and for other expenses.

The public records of 1806 reveal that: "At a court of Common Pleas begun and held in the town of New Market on the 20th of February, 1806; Present John Davidson, Richard Evans, and Jonathan Berryman, associate judges, the president judge being absent. The sheriff of this county returned a grand jury; came into court Frederick Miller and saved his recognizance. Ordered that Joseph Van Meter receive license to keep a public house in the county of Highland. Collins vs. Kerr, rule to plead at the next term, and continued.

Ross vs. Barrere—On motion of defendant by counsel, a rule is granted herein for dedimus to issue directly to any justice of the peace in the town of Natchez in the Mississippi territory, to take the deposition of Benjamin Gooding, on any day between the 25th of April and the 10th day of May next, to be read in evidence on the trial of this cause. Ordered, that William B. Luckett receive license to retail merchandise for three months. By order of the court, that the laws and journals of the State of Ohio be distributed as follows, towit: One copy of each to each justice of the peace in the county of Highland, one to each associate judge, one to the sheriff, one to the coroner, one to the clerk and one to each commissioner."

The second term of the court began on the 11th day of June, 1806, sitting upon a puncheon bench in the shade of a mighty oak, and its most memorable event was the "contempt" of Andrew Badgley. The story of Badgley's contempt of court is told by J. B. Finley in his pioneer sketches of early Methodism, in a graphic manner. "Capt. Andrew Badgley was a Kentuckian, who came to Ohio about the time it was organized under the constitution, and settled on Whiteoak. He was a very strong and active man, and wild and bold as he was physically powerful, particularly when he had been drinking whisky, as was frequently the case when away from home. On this occasion he was called before the court as a witness in a case. He took the stand, after being sworn, and commenced his statement, but it was too remote from the point to please the counsel, and he rather rudely, as Badgley thought, stopped him, and requested him to tell what he knew about the matter in issue. Badgley, a little riled, resumed the same roundabout narrative of the circumstances, introductory, as he intended it, to the main point. Again the counsel stopped him, but Badgley by this time had his blood up, and he determined to go through with his story. The lawyer appealed to the court, who commanded the witness to stop and take his seat. Badgley stood a moment boiling with rage, eyeing the court, and then remarking in a loud and angry tone, "This is the d—dest district court I ever saw, and I won't stay in it. You summons a man before you, and swear him to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and then you won't let him tell it." As he



uttered the last word he strode out of the crowd collected around the court with an air and mien as lofty as a knight of the Middle Ages. The court was perfectly astounded, and the president judge could not at first find utterance for his wrath. When his Honor was able to order the sheriff to arrest that man instantly, the hot headed captain was already under whip, on a splendid Kentucky gelding swift as the wind, and was out of sight in a moment. There were, however, many horses hitched around among the bushes, which formed the outer boundary of the court room, and the sheriff, Major Franklin, ordered some ten or fifteen men to accompany him. They mounted in hot haste and gave chase, for in those days the Highlanders held the majesty of the law in great respect, but they were left far behind, and when they arrived in the vicinity of Badgley's cabin, some ten miles distant, they met a neighbor, who informed them that Badgley had arrived at home about an hour before, in a fury, had barricaded his cabin, and with two rifles, plenty of ammunition, a tomahawk, butcher knife, and two axes, defied the court, declaring he would kill all the men Judge Slaughter could send before he would be taken alive to New Market. So Major Franklin and his posse, after a brief consultation, concluded to return and report to the court. The judge's temper also yielded. He manifested considerably more anger than comports with the dignity of the bench, and ordered the sheriff in the most peremptory manner to take a sufficient armed force and fetch Badgley dead or alive. Judge Davidson then suggested that the consequences would be quite serious, and perhaps cost several lives if the order of the court were carried out, and James B. Finley, who was in the court, rose and addressed the court to the effect that it was no use to go to so much trouble and expense; that if the court would give him authority, he would bring Badgley himself. Through the influence of Davidson, who was Badgley's neighbor, no further order was made, and Finley, with the consent of Franklin, started alone to see Badgley. In a few hours he returned with the captain, sober and penitent. He approached the court, and apologized in a very handsome manner, telling the court, however, that he would not cringe to, or be trampled upon by mortal man. The court considered the matter, and the president, having cooled down, was inclined to drop the matter, but "for outside appearances and effect," a fine of ten dollars was imposed, which the gallant captain cheerfully paid. This term of court extended over the period of four days, during which twenty-five cases were disposed of. Singular as it may appear, nearly all the business of this term was slander suits, but the jury seemed to be composed of sensible men and the damages were generally placed at one cent. *Collins vs. Kerr* was the most important suit of the term. It was upon covenant, demand of

eighteen hundred dollars, was tried by a jury and a verdict for plaintiff for six hundred given. One record of this term contains the following: "Came into court Marshall C. Hays, who took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Ohio, and also the oath of office as an attorney counsellor of law." We thus have the record of the first lawyer for the county, i. e., created by the court of Highland.

The fall term of this court lasted two days, and the record closes with the notation that license was granted G. W. Barrere and Francis Nott to keep public houses for the term of one year.

The first term of the Ohio supreme court in Highland county, the supreme court being a traveling tribunal under the first constitution, was held at New Market in October, 1806. "Judges Ethan Allen [Brown] and W. W. Irwin," says Scott, "opened court and impanelled a jury to try again the rather famous case of Isaac Collins vs. Joseph Kerr, in which the attorneys were James Scott and William Creighton, of Chillicothe. The jury returned a verdict of \$650.50 in favor of Collins, but, on motion for a new trial, the case was continued until the next term, set for October, 1808.

## CHAPTER VII.

---

### CHANGE OF COUNTY SEAT.

**A**T FIRST the talk of removal of the county seat from New Market excited little attention, and slight uneasiness was felt over the remote possibility of such an event. When New Market became the county seat, if such it could be called, it had been whispered that the fact was not established, and that at some future day another site, more centrally located, would be made the capital of the county. Joseph Kerr, who owned most of the lands around the town, or had sold them under the assurance that the place would remain permanently the seat of justice, was a man of learning and ability, and prompted by personal interest he used all his influence in suppressing the talk of change. But as the agitation of the question became more intense, the people of New Market grew seriously alarmed. Many of them had bought lots and made improvements, with the understanding that the county seat was a fixed fact. The people north and east of the town far outnumbered, two to one, the dwellers in the town and south and west of the village, and it was this class that clamored for removal. New Market, writes one, during the eight years it had been a town, had not made for itself a very enviable reputation. The surrounding population were, with many worthy exceptions, rather on the rowdy order, and a considerable number of the citizens of the town were worse if possible than those in the vicinity. As in all new counties the location of the county seat is a matter generally of personal interest as well as widespread and intense excitement. It was so in this case, the removal of the county seat was the subject of all discussion. The Clear Creek settlement furnished the warmest and most resolute advocates for the change. The men of this settlement were leading and influential citizens, of high character, and much determination of purpose, and would not hold their peace while the county seat remained in New Market. From the known ability of Kerr, as a man of wealth and education, he was looked to by the friends of New Market to advocate their cause and protect their interest. While Kerr persisted that there was no danger of

New Market ever being deprived of its honor, yet it was good policy to use every endeavor to fasten the seat of justice to its present locality. As no county buildings had been erected, and the court house was the open air under some wide spreading oak, he suggested the raising of funds for the erection of public buildings, assuring the people if this was done they would hear no more about the removal of the county seat. This idea was thought a good one, and the leading men of New Market and vicinity began at once to act upon the suggestion. They did not seem aware that with the exception of their own neighborhood and town, the entire county was against them.

After mature reflection and consultation, it was concluded to hold a grand barbecue and invite the entire county to attend, and as there had never been a fourth of July celebration in Highland, they fixed upon that national day for the feast, hoping that while their guests were feasting and excited with free whisky and the glorious memories revived by the day, that they would yield the point of moving the seat of justice three or four miles nearer the center of the county. Everything progressed finely. Word was sent to every neighborhood in the county, if not to every family. Glowing accounts were circulated of the good things to eat and drink to be found on the ground. Roast pigs, sheep, turkeys and a great ox, with all the additional delicacies that the land afforded would be provided. The result was that New Market was crowded to overflowing. The entire county seemed to be there. The tables were set in front of G. W. Barrere's tavern. Here the crowd collected, as the day was to be one of feasting, every lady was anxious to see what was there to eat. New Market had a company of militia which paraded the streets to the soul inspiring music of the fife and drum, waving an old battle torn flag that had belonged to the army of General Wayne, and was present at the battle of the Fallen Timbers. The crowd soon grew so large that the militia could not march, and their presence was disregarded as the people grew hungry and drunk. A platform of rails had been erected on the side of the street near the long table, and about eleven o'clock was occupied as a rostrum. The meeting was organized by electing Morgan Van Meter president by acclamation. The Declaration of Independence was then read, followed by an oration of great length, by one Jesse F. Roysden, an eccentric school master, recently settled in New Market. When these exercises were over it was announced that dinner was ready. By this time the people were very hungry and needed no second invitation to surround the table. The eating was simply a grab game, but there seemed to be enough for all. After the hunger was satisfied, the toast drinking began. The toasts were drunk in strong toddy and julips, brewed in large new cedar tubs. The sentiments expressed were all patriotic and called forth great applause from

the half-fuddled patriots, while the fife and drum at one end of the table, and the fiddlers three at the other end carried on a continuous rivalry in noise and scraping. Soon those upon the outside began to scatter, some shooting at a mark, others running foot races, while still others engaged in wrestling. An ugly knock down drew many more from the table, while those who remained became more and more confused and stupid. More fights on the ground convinced the sober and intelligent part of the crowd that it was time to adjourn and those of the crowd that were not too drunk or too badly whipped to go, took their departure and when the shades of night came down upon the scene, the town of New Market was about the same as ever. The next morning when consciousness had fully returned, they found they had forgotten the main purpose of the meeting, a subscription to build a court house and jail, so the purpose was abandoned, and no effort made to secure the seat of justice by erecting these very necessary buildings.

John Carlisle came up from Chillicothe and established a store on Clear creek. The location was near Billy Hill's as the most promising point to erect his building, which was made of hewed logs, and William Kelso and Samuel Swearingner kept the store for Carlisle. The commissioners met upon the 10th day of February, 1806, but did little business save in relation to the roads of the county. The session lasted but a single day. The laying out of roads was a necessity in the economy of the county, as the woods in every direction were rapidly filling up with people who were asking for some means of communication with the outside world, which could only be done by grubbing out the undergrowth and cutting down the trees, so that wagons could pass over the stumps when not too large or dodge between them when they could see them or the mud was not too deep. Some of the ground was low and swampy and when this was the case, the mud and water or rather mud mortar would get so deep that teams could not travel them. Then the supervisors would have poles and logs cut and placed crosswise over the worst places, and on these half floating timbers they would be compelled to travel. Orders on the county treasurer were drawn for various forms of work amounting in the aggregate to several hundred dollars, but the larger part of this money was expended for road cutting and clearing. The manner of clearing the road way was to roll the logs to each side of the way and pile the brush in the same way until a brush fence of considerable height enclosed this path of stumps through the woods. Wagons were things to excite the curiosity of the white headed children of the settlers, as much so as a rushing train of cars to some of the dwellers of our own country now.

The commissioners of the county "ordered that James Denny, Esq., be paid the sum of eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents for sur-

veying and ascertaining the lines of Highland county and to locate its center, and for other expenses." A similar amount was paid to Nathaniel Beasley for like work. These men were doubtless the commissioners appointed by the legislature to do this work the year before, who having performed their duty as directed, received their compensation. There is quite a contrast in prices between then and now, as the report of the commissioners will clearly show, but the times indicate that civilization is expensive, and that in those early times it cost little for food and clothing, as variety in the one and fashion in the other was not the rage.

Trade had languished since Fritz Miller was compelled to quit business on account of the failure of Barngruber to furnish the needed supplies of whisky and tobacco. A Mr. Logan set up a store in the shop of Michael Stroup, but soon closed out his business. In 1807 John Smith came from Maysville, Ky., and opened a store on the east side of Fritz Miller's old stand, just across a large pond in the street which had been called Lake Robinson ever since a citizen of that name when unsteady by liquor had fallen into the water from the narrow causeway of logs that led across it to the store. The stock of goods carried by Smith was far better than those of his predecessors, and his business venture was very successful for a year or two. When the town of Hillsboro was established he removed his stock of goods and continued the business of store keeping there.

In March, 1806, James Fitzpatrick, from Monroe county, Va., established his home about three and a half miles southeast of Hillsboro. His children were principally grown at the time of leaving his old home on Indian creek and being about sixty years old, it was a severe trial for him to break up the associations of a life time and abandon the old home. He and his children were devout Methodists, and the night before they started from Virginia was devoted to singing and prayer in communion with the neighbors. With nine pack horses laden with necessary goods, followed by some cattle, and all the family on foot save the mother who was given a horse, they came over the mountains. The three sons carried rifles, and the six girls, all young women, assisted in driving the stock. In six weeks they reached Chillicothe, where the scenery had charms, but the stories of the terrors of malaria persuaded them not to make a permanent settlement. They were talking of a return to Virginia when Henry Massie went to them with the information that he had good uplands in Highland, which he would warrant free from the plague of ague. These lands were looked up by Robert Fitzpatrick and a purchase made, and the family reached Highland county in the following March. They built their cabin near a very fine spring, and soon had enough land cleared in time for corn planting. The family remained healthy, things prospered with them, and they were pleased and happy in their new home. During the first sum-

mer they built a neat new house, of small logs, hewed on two sides, chinked, and tightly daubed upon the outside with yellow clay. This building was a story and a half high, the connecting link between the rough round log cabin of early date and song, and the hewed log house of more modern times. The hearth and fireplace were of stone, and the chimney built of sticks, and mortared with clay, a neatly hewed puncheon floor, and joists of peeled hickory poles and covered with wide heavy boards. The doors were neat, and the house had two small glass windows. The home of the Fitzpatricks was a model one, pure, clean, and sweet, where love seasoned their daily toil and devotion crowned their evenings with prayer and praise.

In the fall of 1805 the first regular Methodist meeting held in Highland county was at the home of Fitzpatrick. Peter Cartwright, of pioneer fame, and James Quinn, were the circuit preachers, and William Burk was the presiding elder. This circuit was called Scioto, and held within its scope about all of the territory between the Scioto and Little Miami. Quinn had thirty-one appointments to fill every four weeks, which called for three hundred and seventy-two sermons each year, without taking into account his class meetings and other religious duties belonging to his profession as a minister of the gospel. One of the members of the Fitzpatrick family tells the following story of their first introduction to the Rev. Mr. Quinn: "He was the first preacher that ever came to our house, he came wandering along through the woods from George Richards', hunting our house late one afternoon. We had nothing but a little bench for a table, but we got him some supper, the best we had, and he seemed satisfied and quite at home in our rough cabin. He remained all night, and sat up late talking and praying with us. The next morning he left, having made an appointment to preach for us in two weeks." For twenty-one years, following this first appointment, the home of the Fitzpatricks remained a regular place of preaching and quarterly meetings. It was a favorite stopping place all these years for the preachers, and when weary and belated the self-sacrificing "circuit rider" made great effort to reach this log cabin home, sure of a kindly welcome and a soft clean bed upon which to repose his tired body. The Methodists were not as yet organized in the county at the time of which we write, but soon took root and spread rapidly over the county, until it was remarked by Rev. George Maley, an eccentric Methodist preacher, that "Methodism and dog-fennel were bound to take the world." Dog-fennel was introduced in Ohio about the same time as a supposed preventive of malaria.

In the fall of 1806 Matthew Creed, a Revolutionary soldier, came with his large and grown up family and settled near Fitzpatrick's. They had been neighbors and warm friends in Virginia, and were

also devout Methodists. Terry Templin came with the Creed family, and we are not positive whether it was Templin or Creed that was a brother-in-law to Fitzpatrick. The Creeds erected a mill on Rocky fork and the first wheat ground and flour made in that community was at this mill. He had no arrangement for bolting the flour, but he purchased enough bolting cloth to cover an ordinary sieve and fastened it in a hoop. So when one took wheat to have it ground wife or daughter went along to do the bolting. Esther Fitzpatrick said she had worked many a day at the mill bolting flour as it was ground and that this class of flour made excellent bread. While game was still plenty, and old Mr. Creed an excellent hunter, he did not spend much time at this business. He built himself a turkey pen near his house, and kept his table supplied with wild turkey until they grew tired of this toothsome bird. The wild turkey while a shy and cunning bird, when hunted for with rifle, is in other ways very stupid and foolish. A turkey pen is built of poles or rails beginning wide at the bottom, and drawing in toward the top, so that the effort to fly out is generally in vain. A trench is then dug, beginning at some distance from the pen and leading inside of the structure. Grain is sprinkled freely in the trench and inside the pen. The turkeys following the trench find themselves enclosed, become frightened, run about with heads up, fail to see the opening under the pen, and remain captive in this simple device. Mr. Creed would often find an entire drove in his pen, and if not needed for food would "turn them out," as he said, "to see them run."

At the February term of court, 1807, the journal contains the following entry: "Agreeably to an act of the last legislature, entitled an act establishing the permanent seat of justice in the county of Highland, the court have elected David Hays director." It was made the duty of the commissioners appointed by the legislature to survey and locate the county seat, to report to the court of common pleas, and upon the reception of such report the court was authorized to appoint a director "who after giving sufficient surety for his faithful performance, shall be fully authorized to purchase the land, if the commissioners selected a site not already appropriated by a town, of the proprietor or proprietors, for the use and behoof of the county, and proceed to lay off said land into lots, streets and alleys, under such regulations as the court may prescribe; and the said director is hereby authorized to dispose of said lots, either at public or private sale, as the court may think proper, and to make a legal conveyance of the same in fee simple to the purchaser; provided the land purchased and laid off in lots shall not exceed seven hundred acres." This statute also required that the first sale of the lots should be applied to the payment for the land and necessary expenses of laying off the lots, the residue of the money to be paid into the county treasury.



The point selected by the commissioners after a careful and thorough survey of the county was believed to be as near the center as practicable, though lying somewhat north of the exact center, which was in a bog near Rocky fork southwest from the site selected about two miles. The commissioners were strongly inclined toward what is now known as the Eagle Spring as being nearer the center, and the small improvement in the residence, clearing and pottery of Iliff. But the ground was thought unsuitable and they wisely selected the beautiful ridge nearly a mile northeast. This ridge was exactly on the trace from New Market to Clear Creek, was well known to all, and every intelligent and impartial mind applauded the judicious choice.

The feeling of the New Market people against Jo Kerr was very bitter at this time. He was deeply interested in the permanent location of the county seat at New Market, more so perhaps than any other man, but he had been so confident that New Market was in a mile or so of the center of the county, that while he had been the influential advocate before the legislature for its final stay in that spot, he at last consented to the adoption of a resolution to the effect that, if on a careful survey by the commissioners, New Market was not found within four miles of the center, it might be abandoned. This bound him and his friends to the change, for when the survey was made it was found that New Market was outside the prescribed limit by one-half mile.

On the 28th of August, 1807, David Hays, the director, made a survey and plat, and on the 7th of September following, he received a deed for two hundred acres of land from Benjamin Elliott, through his attorney, Phineas Hunt, the consideration being one hundred dollars. This land, two hundred acres, deeded to David Hays, director, was the land upon which he laid off the town of Hillsboro. The name Hillsboro, some declare, was given by the court for the reason of its situation upon the highest land in the county; others claim that it was named in honor of William Hill, "Uncle Billy Hill," as he was called. Others say that Hays named the town at the time it was platted. But this much can be said, Hays deserved the honor of naming the town and we wish we could be certain that he did. Everything connected with this man's work as director, evidenced not only, says one, an enlightened gentleman of excellent taste, but a stern sense of justice. He belonged to the New Market party, and of course would, if he had been an ordinary man, have shared in their passion and prejudices, but the contrary is abundantly manifest. He had the whole control of the matter, for the court, who might, under the law, have dictated to him, declined all action, leaving everything to him, and considering that it was done ninety-five years ago, when it is supposed that enlightenment and refinement in virtue and honesty had not dawned upon the pioneer settlers, we can

not but express our admiration for one who fills up the measure of that expressive saying "An honest man the noblest work of God." In the laying out of Hillsboro the error of narrow streets and still more narrow alleys, and diminutive lots, which was the unfortunate feature in the early towns of Ohio, was entirely avoided. Hays, who was not only the director but the surveyor as well, seemed to understand and appreciate the beauty, utility and healthfulness of uncramped conditions of town and cities, and the full merits of his plan are now understood and followed in the towns of more recent origin and growth. The two principal streets, Main and High, were laid off ninety-nine feet wide, and all the others sixty-six. The alleys were sixteen and one-half feet. The inlots were ninety-nine feet front, by one hundred and ninety-eight feet back.

The director was ordered by the court to offer the lots at public sale. This sale took place on Beech street, east of the present site of the Clifton House. The land purchased for the town was an unbroken forest of dense growth. The timber was oak, hickory, walnut, beech, with dogwood, spice, hazel for undergrowth.

Christian Bloom and his wife were present with a full stock of ginger bread and whisky, in a small tent near the stand of the auctioneer. John Davidson, of New Market, was that important personage. Quite a number of lots were sold at prices ranging from twenty to one hundred and fifty dollars. The Smith corner, as it is called now, was purchased by Allen Trimble for one hundred and fifty dollars; the Johnson corner sold for the same price; other lots on Main and High streets extending out from the center, brought from forty to seventy-five dollars, while the lots on Walnut street and Beech street went at twenty and twenty-five dollars. Hays bid off the Mattill corner, and David Reece bought the corner where the widow of Joseph Woodrow now resides. The lots were sold on twelve months' credit. The out-lots sold at from twenty to twenty-five dollars, and contained from three to five acres.

Almost immediately after the sale was made, preparations for improvement began. John Campton, a tanner from New Market, bought the lot known as the Trimble tanyard, on which he had discovered a spring and had carefully covered it with bushes, to hide it from the eyes of possible bidders. After his purchase he built a little shanty at this spring and was living in it within ten days after the sale. This was the first building of any description erected in Hillsboro. The next was a small log cabin with clapboard roof and door, upon the lot on which the Parker House now stands. This cabin was erected by Joseph Knox. Joe had his house completed by the first of November of that year, and it was opened as a tavern.

During a term of court following the selection of the new locality for the county seat, the Clear Creek men, feeling their victory over the New Market people, were disposed to exultation. There had

been bad blood for some time on both sides and some severe fights had occurred when the parties met at courts or other gatherings. At this session of the court the boasting and sneers were louder and more open as the final decision had been reached, and victory was absolutely assured. The New Market men bore the taunts of the Clear Creekers the first day, but with no very good grace, and it was clearly understood that any aggravation or provocation, however slight, might bring on a fight between the factions. As an outlet for the spirit of rivalry a wrestling match was arranged for the last day of court between a New Market man and a Clear Creek man, in order to settle the question of which section had the best men, a question thought to be very important and its settlement at that time very necessary. They adopted wrestling as the means of settlement for the obvious reason that it would not do to incite a dangerous fight while the court was in session, and the terrors of Barrere's new well stared them in the face. This new well, dug by the Barreres, in the absence of any building for the safe keeping of offenders, was used as a jail. It was some twenty feet deep, dry and unwallled, and the sheriff would place his unruly subjects in this hole in the ground, pull up the ladder, cover the top of the well with heavy fence rails, and leave his unfortunate friends to repentance and tears. So the two champions, Dana from Clear Creek and Gibler from New Market, entered the ring formed by their friends, in the street just in front of the barroom where the court was sitting. Gibler was the stoutest man of the two and the New Market men were certain of the victory. After a most desperate struggle they fell, but Dana was on top. At this unexpected result the Clear Creek men shouted like savages, and gave their well known war whoop. Gibler arose mortified and maddened by the crowing of the opposite party and instantly struck Dana and knocked him down. At this "Billy" Hill quick as lightning knocked down Gibler and Hill was instantly knocked over by Bordon. Then Joe Sweringen pitched in and knocked down some five or six New Market men, in such rapid succession that the first one was just getting up as the last one was going down. The whole crowd by this time was engaged in the fight, and such a general knocking down was never witnessed before in New Market, nor, doubtless, in Ohio. Sweringen was very strong and exceedingly active, and he fought so dexterously as to damage New Market greatly and escaped himself without a scratch. His Honor Judge Belt was compelled to suspend business on account of the roar out doors. He ordered the sheriff to command the peace and arrest the offenders. The order was easy but how to execute it was not apparent. Major Franklin, the sheriff, made the effort, but saw that the game had to be played out then and there, and he wisely desisted. The battle finally ended with neither side claiming a decided victory, but all, more or less, bearing the scars of bloody affray. The court

concluded as there was but one new well in New Market, and that too small to hold the offenders, he would treat the whole thing as a grand exhibition of Highland county chivalry, "equal," the judge remarked, "to twenty Spanish bull fights."

At the annual election for state and county officers, on October 13, 1807, Moses Patterson was elected commissioner in the place of Jonathan Boyd. The election in Liberty township was held at the home of Samuel Evans on Clear creek. Augustus Richards was elected sheriff over William Hill. The largest number of votes in the county were cast for Hill, who was very popular, but for some cause, not explained upon the record, the entire vote of Fairfield township was thrown out, which gave the office to Richards. This, however, was the only office affected by the rejection of the Fairfield vote. There is some mystery about this affair that has never been cleared up, and it is just possible that at that early day the astute politician was enabled to manipulate affairs to suit his interest as adroitly as at the present day. Duncan McArthur was chosen senator for Ross and Highland counties, and Jeremiah McLene and John A. Fulton received the highest votes in Highland for representatives. For governor of the state at that election there were four candidates, Nathaniel Massie, Samuel Huntington, Thomas Worthington and Return J. Meigs. General Massie was Highland's favorite candidate, and received all the votes in the county except six; Huntington received one vote, Worthington two and Meigs three.

In the month of November an event occurred resulting in the death of David Hays, clerk and recorder of the county and director of Hillsboro, which cast a deep gloom over the entire community. Hays was an unmarried man between thirty and thirty-five years of age. On the day the accident occurred he and some others were in Hillsboro on business which detained them until late in the afternoon when the party started out on horseback. Some one of the number bantered the crowd for a race home, which Hays among the rest accepted. They started at a rapid gait along the bridle path, G. W. Barrere in the lead and Hays just behind him, but upon the second rise in the path, some few yards from the Glascock cabin, Hays' horse swerved so that the rider passed close to a sapling, a small dead branch of which entered his eye and penetrated the brain. This ended the race. Hays was taken to New Market and remained at Barrere's some days. There being no surgeon of sufficient skill in reach of the wounded man, he was taken to Chillicothe, and the snag extracted, but death followed soon after. There seems to be some conflict of dates in regard to this sad accident, as the record of the court shows an order in December of that year, "that Morgan Vanmeter, G. W. Barrere and Philip Wilkin be appointed to view a road from New Market to Morgan Vanmeter's and that David Hays is appointed surveyor." If Hays died some time in November,

he certainly would not have been appointed surveyor in December afterward. Dates are difficult to determine, when incidents without record are sought for.

The removal of the county seat from New Market destroyed all its hopes of future greatness. From that time onward it was doomed to obscurity and neglect. The oldest town of the region, it had, up to that event, been regarded as the social and political center of the promising county of Highland. Nine highways had been opened up, leading to New Market, to-wit, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, West Union, Manchester, Lebanon, Augusta, Maysville, Mead river and Lytle's Saltworks roads, and there were other roads that intersected these main roads at short distances from the place. While the hopes of New Market departed when the county seat was lost, it continued for some time to be a place of some business. The surrounding country was good and had been brought under intelligent cultivation, and corn, wheat and fruit were greatly in advance of home consumption and market. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses were raised by the farmers, while the tannery, hatter shop, blacksmith shop and dry goods and grocery stores still drew trade from distant settlements which as yet were unprovided with these conveniences and means of supply.

A brief mention of some of the later arrivals in Highland county will show the different and widely separated localities chosen by families who emigrated from the same state and often from the same locality to settle in the West. Moses Patterson came from Fayette county, Ky., and settled near New Market, where he lived for a few years. He purchased the tract of land owned by Ulric Sloan. Upon this land some time before, James Smith had erected a small tub-mill, a short distance below where the turnpike now crosses the creek. Patterson ran this mill for some years, his son Robert being the miller, and kept bachelor's hall in a little one-room cabin near by. This mill had an extensive run of custom, and especially was this so in dry weather, as the water supply seemed to be more lasting than at other mill sites scattered over the country. This mill at a more recent date was replaced with a large brick structure, passing into the possession of many different parties, until only a few years ago it was torn down and the only remains is the outline of the dry race which conveyed the water from the old Trimble dam, nearly a mile above. Andrew Shaffer came to New Market in 1805. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and was present at the battles of Germantown, Monmouth, and Trenton. After a short residence in New Market he removed to his farm where he passed a long and useful life, dying in the year 1855 at the age of 94 years. John Roush and Adam Arnott, with their families, came in 1806 and settled near the present town of Danville in the neighborhood of Giblers and Wilkins. One peculiar feature of this year was the remarkable growth of mast.

So great was the crop that incredible quantities could be gathered under the white oak trees, the ground being covered to the depth of three or four inches. Hogs running at large became so fat that it was impossible to eat the sides, which were so oily that nothing remained after cooking but the skin swimming in great quantities of pure lard oil.

The great event of 1807 was the squirrel invasion. Colonel Keys says that early in the spring these animals commenced coming in, and by the middle of May the whole of southern Ohio was overrun or "inundated" by them. They swam the Ohio river in myriads, and the crop just planted was entirely taken by them. They had often been destructive but never so numerous or bad as in this special year 1807, when it seemed that a combination of evils unlooked for was destined to destroy the entire bread supply of the country. Of course replanting was resorted to, but the squirrels were on the alert and would scratch up the grains of corn almost as fast as they were planted. One field of five or six acres belonging to a man by the name of Sharp was totally destroyed by them, not a single hill remaining. Sharp concluded that as his corn crop was gone he would raise a field of tobacco hills, and he set out the plants, fully persuaded that he could raise that crop in spite of all the animals in the world, as no one used tobacco except fools and "billy goats." But the squirrels evidently reasoned that Master Sharp had hidden some corn under those beautiful hills which he had decorated with a green plant, and so they went to work very industriously and scratched up tobacco plant and hill and poor Sharp had neither corn nor tobacco. After it was all over Sharp grimly told one of his neighbors that he had no doubt that the squirrels did it through mistake, as they never used tobacco. Joined to the squirrel pest was the wolves, wild cats, pole cats and 'possums, which were all plentiful and played havoc with sheep, pigs and chickens. But game was still plenty, deer roamer everywhere, and wild turkey without number. Corn was the crop upon which the farmers depended for bread. Some farmers had commenced to raise wheat, but this year the wheat was "sick," as it was called. The grain was full and ripe, the flour white and responded quickly to the leaven, and the bread looked light and fine. But it could not be eaten, for as soon as taken into the stomach a deathly sickness came on, nausea and vomiting. The cause was unknown, but the fact was established beyond a doubt. A stranger calling at a home asked for some wheat bread, but was told that the flour was sick; wheat flour could not be eaten. The stranger claimed that sick wheat existed only in the imagination of the people, so he had the lady make some warm biscuits of wheat. He ate heartily, sitting for a moment at the table smiling in triumph over his demonstration that sick wheat was only in the imagination, but he suddenly turned pale and started

for the door. Joined to the squirrel depredations and the sick wheat, two or three frosts caught what little corn the squirrels had left, before the grain had hardened, and soft corn was the result, which could neither be ground or pounded into meal, and bread starvation stared the county in the face.

In consequence of the ravages of the squirrels the legislature in December, 1807, passed a law of seven sections, entitled "An act to encourage the killing of squirrels." This made it the duty of all persons within the state who were tax payers, to furnish in addition to their taxes a certain number of squirrel scalps, subject to the same penalties and forfeitures as delinquent tax-payers. Any person producing a greater number than demanded was to receive two cents for each scalp out of the treasury of the county. This law, however necessary at the time, worked badly for the farmer. The intensely severe winter of 1807-8 almost destroyed the squirrel race. Of course it was impossible to furnish the scalps, as there were no squirrels, and money was more plentiful than the scalps. The law was not enforced and in 1809 was repealed.

The winter of 1807-8 was memorable for its severity and deep snow which destroyed nearly all the birds and small animals. The county seat was a dreary, desolate place in the extreme. Few hunters passed through it, and none came to stay, unless forced by some business transaction to visit the county town, which consisted of two cabins and a half finished log jail. So this winter passed in undisturbed silence. The choppers could not work for the severity of the cold, and during the coldest part of the season deer nibbled at twig and bush where the court house and jail now stand. Bear tracks were found in the spring in the melting snow in the low ground where the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern depot now is. All the efforts of man had not thus far been able to redeem nature from its savage state, nor keep the county seat from the presence of the native inhabitants of the forest, who so long had ranged at will over the hills and hollows of Highland, and quietly grazed in the bush where the city of Hillsboro was yet to be.

"Our spring season," says Colonel Keys, "was always a very busy laborious time of the year. Sugar making was very hard work, then clearing up ground for corn, rolling logs, and burning the heaps." It was not uncommon for hands to attend ten and twelve log-rollings every spring, and with all the numbers employed it was very hard work. Added to this were cabin raisings for new comers, and house and barn raising for the older settlers. These barns were almost always built of hickory logs peeled. They were built double with a threshing floor in the center, horse and cow stables at each end and mows all over. These barns were covered with clapboards and with the doors of the same class. This peeling of the logs answered in place of hewing and as the logs were selected with some

care, straight and as nearly of a size as could be obtained, about one foot over (diameter) they made a very neat looking building, but were not very durable. The raising of these barns was very heavy work, and the able-bodied men for miles around would be called out to assist. The work would often consume two days, and generally broke up with a frolic at night, at which the younger part of the laborers with the girls of the neighborhood enjoyed themselves in their own way. This custom continued for a number of years. It was the law of the country that those that wanted help must help others, and if any refused they could get no help. War had been made upon the wolf and panther tribe, which had been so destructive to the pigs, sheep and other animals of the farmer, encouraged by a large bounty from the county treasury for their scalps. At one session of the county commissioners, \$52.50 were ordered paid for the scalps of these dangerous animals. One hunter, Edward Curtis, drew fifteen dollars and another, Ashley Johnson, drew ten. The commissioners concluded the price for scalps was too high and reduced the bounty to one dollar and fifty cents for the scalps of old animals, and seventy-five cents for cub scalps.

The laying of the foundation of the court house at Hillsboro was begun about August 1, 1808, and the brick work soon followed. When completed, this first temple of justice was a plain, two-story house, about forty feet square, with large doors fronting on Main and High streets. The first floor was the court room, with the judges' bench in a recess on the west end, and on each side of this a large fire place, in which logs were burned for heating. In front of the court was the enclosure of the bar, and beyond were raised seats for the spectators. Upstairs were jury rooms and court offices.

The contract for building the jail in Hillsboro had been awarded to Samuel Williamson. Williamson some time before this had contracted, in connection with William C. Scott, with a Mr. Beasley to cut twelve miles of road, now known as the Old West Union. They were to cut this road so that a wagon could pass, removing all timber under two feet in diameter, and were to receive ten dollars per mile for so doing. They cut six miles of this job in partnership, when Williamson was forced to leave the balance of the distance to Scott, and begin his contract on the jail. Scott continued the road cutting in connection with James Montgomery, whom he hired at fifty cents a day. They were able to cut about a quarter mile each day and in the course of about three weeks arrived at the town of Hillsboro. Quite a change had taken place in their absence, for the axe had been busy with the stately oaks which covered the ridge. Williamson and a partner, named Cain, were nearly ready to commence raising the jail, and prevailed upon the road cutters to remain and assist at the work. The jail was built of hewed logs and stood on the northeast corner of the public square. The logs were white oak timber and



were made square about fourteen inches in diameter and notched down until the sides met. About the first of November the jail was enclosed and Scott returned to George's creek, Adams county. In the following spring he returned to Highland county, making it his permanent home. Scott was a gunsmith by trade, but he was an expert workman in making edge tools of all kinds in use in the west. After settling in Highland he worked at axe making in connection with other smithing. He was very expert in making flax hacklers, making over one hundred in one winter for customers all over the county and was the first general iron worker in the county and his skill was of great benefit to the farmers. He had served in the war of 1812, was a justice of the peace for fifteen years, and served one term as associate judge on the Highland bench. He was not only a pioneer himself but his family before him had been identified with the struggles in the early settlement of the Northwest territory. A maternal uncle, Major Clark, fought through the whole of the Revolution, and had his last battle at St. Clair's defeat, where he commanded the Pennsylvania riflemen. Falling wounded in the retreat, he managed to conceal himself and escape the scalping knife, and many days later he reached Fort Washington alone and barely alive. As he ever afterward related, a little man in the uniform of the riflemen, and shining with a dim light that broke the gloom of the forest, appeared nightly to the fever racked and starving man, and led him to a refuge.

The first prisoner put in the log jail—a man accused of horse-stealing—broke out, and when he was recaptured the vigilance of John Shields, the first jailer, was aided by a posse of armed citizens until the prisoner could be taken to Chillicothe. In 1811 a new jail was finished, a two-story house, built of stone, including rooms for the jailer, and upper-story cells for debtors, and this jail was used until 1837. The first court house was used until a new one was finished in 1834.

The second term of the supreme court in Highland county, beginning October 14, 1808, was held in William Barrett's tavern at Hillsboro, where the court of common pleas was also held, before the courthouse was completed. The grand jury, when it retired to deliberate, sat upon the trunk of a fallen tree. Justices Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg presided at this session. Allen Trimble was appointed to succeed David Hays as clerk, James Daniels was admitted to the practice of law, and the first suit for divorce was heard and dismissed. Daniels was the first lawyer who made his home at Hillsboro, according to Scott's history. The courthouse was not completed, it seems, until 1810, and it appears that the first court held in it was the third term of the supreme court, Justices Irwin and Brown sitting.

There was but little change in the character of the population of the county until after the close of the war of 1812. Up to this time the settlers were in the main natives of some of the older states of the Union, but there now set in a tide of emigration from the old countries, which mingled the rich brogue of the Irish with the broad and awkward attempts at English by the Dutch. "I remember," says an old pioneer, "the advent of some of these families. Old man Ferguson, a neat old Irish gentleman, dressed in his Sunday suit of black velveteen, long hose and knee and shoe buckles, called at our cabin to introduce himself as a new comer in the settlement with a large family. He was a weaver by trade, very fond of talking, and could tell much about the troubles, civil, religious and political, of the old country." It is told of Samuel Stitt, another Irishman "fresh from the sod," that in attempting to plow he would put the lines around his neck and try to guide the restive horse by turning his neck in the opposite direction from the way he desired the horse to go. But he was an excellent citizen and raised a family large and respectable in every way. His eldest son, Samuel Stitt, was a man of fine muscular development, and much force of character. He entered the army in the war of 1812 in Captain Trimble's company, Nineteenth regiment, was known as a brave and gallant soldier, and was severely wounded at Lundy's Laue.

## CHAPTER VIII.

---

### THE COUNTY'S WAR RECORD.



NE of the first military companies in Highland county was formed at New Market in the summer of 1807, under the command of Capt. George W. Barrere. Doubtless they were inspired to military organization by the fears of foreign aggression and the filibustering expedition of Aaron Burr. This rifle company, the men wearing white hunting shirts as their only uniform, was kept up, with pretty good discipline, until the year 1812, when they answered the call for troops to serve against the British and Indians. In 1807 also, a company was organized in Fairfield township under Capt. Richard F. Bernard, whose successor in 1811 was Capt. Thomas M. Johnson. There was a general muster of the militia of the county in September, 1808, on the meadow of Capt. William Hill, on Clear Creek. There was Barrere's company from New Market, Bernard's from Fairfield, Capt. James Wilson's from Brush Creek, the Liberty township men with Samuel Evans as captain and Allen Trimble as lieutenant, Capt. John Coffee's company from Greenfield, and Captain Berryman's company, the first organized in the county, from New Market. Maj. Anthony Franklin was the commander-in-chief, resplendent in the uniform his father wore at Yorktown, and Captain Barrere was detailed as his adjutant.

Captain Barrere's company went out for duty early in the war of 1812, with William Davidson as lieutenant, and another company under Capt. John Jones and Lieut. James Patterson. William A. Trimble was appointed major in the Twenty-sixth United States infantry, and after he fought with gallantry in the Maumee river campaign he was promoted to colonel. Cary A. Trimble served as captain in the First Rifles, United States army. Under the call of 1813 a regiment of infantry was raised in this region of Ohio, to which Highland contributed four companies, under Capts. John Jones, James Patterson, Hugh Rogers and Joel Berryman, and the following officers: Colonel William Keys, Major Allen Trimble, Adjutant James Daniel, Surgeon Jasper Hand.

For the Mexican war one infantry company was enlisted and called into service, David Irick, captain; Jackson Kennipe, first lieutenant, and Samuel D. Stewart second lieutenant. All these officers were from Hillsboro, and the company was enlisted in Highland county. During the war Captain Irick died, and Jackson Kennipe was promoted to captain, and Lieutenant Stewart to first lieutenant, and the company thus officered was attached to the Second Ohio regiment, under the command of Col. George W. Morgan. Stewart was distinguished for brave and gallant conduct at the battle of San Francisco, February 24, 1847. The incident is thus reported: "But being surrounded on every side by the enemy, Col. Morgan thought it prudent to send a courier to overtake Lieutenant Colonel Irwin, and Lieutenant Stewart of Highland county volunteered to discharge this perilous duty. The lancers lined the chaparal within fifty yards of the road, as far as the eye could see. Lieutenant Stewart, with a friendly Mexican and an American dashed out on the road under a heavy fire from both sides of the chaparal. The Mexican was killed, and the American wounded; but Stewart dashed gallantly on." Congress voted him a gold-mounted sword, and he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the regular army of the United States.

The history of Highland county in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-65, covers a much longer period of time, and larger numbers engaged in that terrible struggle to preserve the Union of the states, and show to the world that the sons of those gallant sires that had fought at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill were worthy the high destiny of freemen and could be trusted to perpetuate those principles so dear to every American heart, of liberty, fraternity and equality, the mighty trinity of Anglo-Saxon progress and civilization.

Highland county contributed Company K to the Twelfth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, organized for three months' service in response to the first call of President Lincoln, and afterward the company re-enlisted and served three years. They fought in West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland, and made a fine record. The Highland county officers were James Sloan, captain; Benjamin R. A. Jones, first lieutenant, and William Peyton Coune, second lieutenant. For three years' service Coune became first lieutenant, and Esau Stevenson second lieutenant.

Company I of the Twenty-fourth Ohio infantry regiment was mustered in at Hillsboro, June 14, 1861, and served three years, fighting at Shiloh, Stone River and Chickamauga. Joseph B. Hill was captain; Burch Foraker, first lieutenant, and William C. Heddleson, second lieutenant.

Company H of the Twenty-seventh Ohio infantry was raised in Highland county, and they went to St. Louis in August, 1861, beginning a long career of worthy service, at Island No. 10, New Madrid, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Dallas, Kenesaw and Atlanta. Of this High-

land county company William Sayers was captain first, succeeded by Samuel Thomas, who became colonel of another regiment. William E. Johnston and James P. Simpson were lieutenants.

Company A of the Forty-eighth regiment was recruited in Highland county, and Capt. Job Reed Parker, first commander of the company, was promoted to colonel of the regiment. Another field officer, Major J. A. Bering, was a Highland county man, and the county is also to be credited with Captains F. M. Posgate, J. W. Frazee, T. Montgomery, C. W. Musgrave, and Lieutenants T. L. Fields, W. A. Quarterman, Cornelius Conrea and P. Brown. The Forty-eighth fought at Shiloh, Champion's Hill and Vicksburg with Sherman and Grant, and with Banks in Louisiana.

Company E of the Fiftieth regiment was recruited in Highland county, with Levi C. Guthrie captain, and John J. Manker and John A. Borum lieutenants. Manker was promoted to captain. The regiment was in the Perryville, Knoxville, Atlanta, Nashville and North Carolina campaigns, made great marches and fought in many great battles.

Highland county contributed a number of men to the Fifty-ninth regiment, organized in October, 1863, and Charles A. Sheafe, of the county, was captain of Company I, and Francis F. Kibler a lieutenant. This regiment fought at Shiloh first, and afterward at Stone River, Chickamauga, and through the Atlanta campaign.

The Sixtieth Ohio, originally enlisted for one year, contained a large number of Highland county men, and its roster of officers contained the following Highland county names: Col. William H. Trimble, Lieut.-Col. Noah H. Hixon, Maj. J. K. Marlay, Surgeon David Noble, Assistant Surgeon R. A. Dwyer, Chaplain William H. McReynolds, Captains John S. Hill, Philip Rothrock, Robert Harry, and Milton Cowgill, and Lieutenants G. W. Barrere, William O. Donahoo, Samuel Coleman, E. J. Blount, John M. Barrere, William C. Blair, James W. Gamble, and A. S. Witherington, George W. Davis, Cary T. Pope and Jacob Lindsey. This regiment served with distinction in the Stonewall Jackson campaign in the Shenandoah valley, but was surrendered by the post commander at Harper's Ferry in the fall of 1862.

Among the officers of the Sixty-fifth regiment Highland was represented by W. S. Patterson.

The Seventy-third regiment contained many Highland county men, Greenfield being one of the main points of enrollment, and Jacob Hyer, of that town, the first lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Among the line officers were Captains L. W. Burcott, Silas Irion and W. H. Eckman, and Lieutenants C. W. Trimble and Samuel Fillers. The Seventy-third fought in West Virginia and the Shenandoah valley, in eastern Virginia at Second Bull Run and Chancellorsville, in Pennsylvania at Gettysburg, in Tennessee and Georgia at Mission-

ary Ridge and all the way to Atlanta, through Georgia to Savannah and through the Carolinas until the end came.

Highland also contributed a number of men to the Eighty-first regiment, and one of the companies was commanded by Capt. James Gibson.

In the Eighty-eighth Lieut. S. C. Pemberton represented Highland among the line officers.

To the Eighty-ninth regiment Highland contributed several companies under the command of Captains W. H. Glenn, D. M. Barrett and Joseph H. Mullenix. Glenn was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and commanded the regiment when it was captured at Chickamauga. Other officers were Adjutant R. W. Spargur, and Lieutenants J. W. Patterson, J. C. Nelson (promoted to captain), Samuel A. Glenn (promoted to captain), John W. Glenn, I. W. Vickars, G. H. Beveridge.

Companies A, B and H of the Hundred and Sixty-eighth regiment were enlisted in Highland county, and George W. Barrere was lieutenant-colonel. Captains Joseph Smith, Joseph H. Mullenix, R. J. Hatcher, Henry N. Depoy.

The Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment Ohio National Guard was enlisted in the fall of 1864 with headquarters at Hillsboro, and D. W. McCoy, of Highland county, became colonel; E. E. Mullenix, a field officer; R. E. Dwyer, surgeon; D. B. Granger, assistant-surgeon. The Highland county line officers were Captains J. M. Hiestand, W. H. McCoy (lost on the Sultana), William P. Wolf, J. H. Dennison and C. W. Appley, and Lieutenants F. M. Posegate, T. J. McKeegan, Samuel S. Jolly, William M. Barrere, George Saylor, Samuel A. Leamon, Joseph Ellis and Thomas Elliott. The regiment had serious experiences in war at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, losing heavily in killed and wounded.

Company H of the First regiment Ohio cavalry was from Highland county, and Capt. Martin Buck, the first commander of the company, who organized it at Hillsboro, was later promoted to major of the regiment. The lieutenants were Cary A. Doggett, Robert R. Waddle, and David A. Roush, and Waddle became captain. The regiment was in a great many combats with the enemy in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and won renown.

In the Second cavalry H. N. Easton was major, William McReynolds surgeon, T. Fulton assistant-surgeon, McCray Vance, a lieutenant. In the Fourth cavalry B. T. Hathaway was a lieutenant. But the cavalry regiment with which Highland county was most closely associated was the Eleventh, which was partly organized by Col. William O. Collins in the fall of 1861. Besides Colonel Collins the county furnished the following commissioned officers: Capt. P. W. Vanwinkle, and Lieutenants O. S. Glenn, W. H. Woodrow, G. W. Doggett, and Casper W. Collins. The regiment served mainly

on the western plains and among the Indians, and in one of the wild encounters Lieutenant Casper Collins, only son of the colonel, lost his life, July 26, 1825, at the place named Fort Casper in his honor.

In the Twelfth cavalry Highland county had Capt. William C. Heddleson, and Lieut. Joseph L. Thompson and a few others.

The county also made contributions to the First regiment Ohio heavy artillery, including Lieutenants Jacob M. Toner and Hugh S. Fetterson. In the Second heavy artillery Captain William S. Irwin commanded Company A, and was promoted to major, and Capt. Samuel Coleman commanded Company B. Among the lieutenants were Jacob M. Grim, Martin Redkey and James M. Hughey.

In other commands Highland county men manifested their devotion to the nation, but these regiments named were the principal ones with which they were associated. We have not attempted to do more than enumerate these and give a roster of the commissioned officers from the county. A list of the men who enlisted would be altogether beyond the scope of this work, and the public records of the State preserve all these names and are accessible.

Some of the soldiers of the Union are still living, honored and respected citizens of our county, but the larger part have crossed to the grand camping grounds of the immortal and along the river of life their white tents are gleaming, waiting for the grand review, when the great commander of all worlds shall say, "Well done, good and faithful soldiers, your warfare ended, break ranks and rest forever." Incidents of personal heroism and suffering are numerous, for the boys in blue from Highland were brave and loyal soldiers, true to their convictions and above all true to the grand old flag that floats so proudly now over a country all free and united. The provost marshals of Highland county were William Scott and Joseph K. Marley. Military committee of Highland county during the civil war: W. R. Smith, Enos Holmes, John H. Jolly and James G. Thompson of Hillsboro; Henry L. Dickey, of Greenfield. Under an act of Congress authorizing a draft, J. K. Marley of Hillsboro was provost marshal; George B. Gardner, commissioner; E. J. Blount, clerk, and Dr. David Noble, surgeon. Besides the regular enlisted men that went to the front, there were other local military companies, such as the "Eagle Creek expedition." The "Squirrel Hunters" enlisted for the defense of Cincinnati; but the most noted of all was the regiment raised to assist General Hobson in his effort to capture John Morgan on his raid through Ohio. This regiment joined Hobson's forces and was present at the battle near Buffington's Island, after which they were disbanded by Hobson with high compliments for their courage and efficiency.

Hillsboro and Highland county sent one company to the Spanish-American war. This was Company F of the Second regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, Capt. Quinn Bowles; first lieutenant, Arthur

Jenkins; and second lieutenant, John Gorman, who died in Hillsboro the next day after reaching home on furlough. The majority of this company were enlisted in Hillsboro and Greenfield, and did good service for Uncle Sam.

H-10



## CHAPTER IX.

---

### HIGHLAND COUNTY MISCELLANY.

WHEN Highland county was a part of Ross, it was, of course, included in townships of that older county. The records have vanished, but it is likely that the founding of New Market village was soon followed by the establishment of New Market township, with an area of vast extent. In the year 1800 Paxton township was set off in the original Ross county, including a good part of what is now Highland. The place of elections and militia musters in Paxton was at the home of Christian Platter, near Bainbridge.

In 1805 the county of Highland was organized with a much larger territory than it now has. About the same time, in the division of the county into townships for local government, that part of it which now forms Highland county was embraced within four townships called New Market, including the town of that name; Liberty, including the Clear Creek settlement; Fairfield, the Quaker region and a large area northward, and Brush Creek.

In forming these new townships it appears that Brush Creek was set off in the southeast corner of the county, and Fairfield on the north, and Liberty in the central area, while the southwestern part of the county was left under its old name of New Market township.

In June, 1808, the township of Richland was formed, embracing about all the territory in the present townships of Dodson and Union and a large part of what was originally Fairfield. But as the population increased, and the resources of the locality developed this township was broken up and its very name lost to the county.

About 1808, the date not being preserved in the records, Paint township was set off Brush Creek. On July 17, 1809, Union was established, with bounds that then included the town of Lynchburg. The township name was significant, because it was not long after the expedition of Aaron Burr, and there had been much talk of the secession of the West.

On June 10, 1810, the region between Rattlesnake and Paint creeks was set off from Fairfield and named Madison township, in

honor of the president, James Madison, inaugurated in 1809. In the same year Fayette county was created by the State government, reducing Fairfield township from its original vast extension northward.

Concord township was set off from New Market, March 4, 1811, as a strip off the south side, as far west as the county line. Probably it was named in honor of the first battle ground of the Revolution.

Thus there were eight townships in 1811, and so it remained for several years, until after the war of 1812-15. On October 5, 1816, the county commissioners ordered the setting off of a new township from Brush Creek and Concord, and named it Jackson, in honor of the famous victor of the battle of New Orleans, January 9, 1815.

Three years passed, and on August 19, 1819, the ancient township of New Market received its final serious pruning, the greater part of what was left of it being set as the township of Salem, which then included about what is now Salem, Hamer and Dodson, with Danville as the voting place.

White Oak, including what is now Clay, was set off from Concord mainly, in 1821, its east and west bounds being the Ripley road and the county line. It was named from White Oak creek.

There was no further change for nearly ten years, until June 7, 1830, when the commissioners acceded to the petition of Michael Stroup and others, and set off the township of Dodson from Union, Salem and New Market, including what is now a part of Hamer. Dodson received its name from Dodson creek, and the creek preserves the name of Joshua Dodson of Virginia, who located large tracts of land near its mouth soon after the treaty of Greenville.

Clay township, perpetuating the name of the idol of the Whigs of Ohio, the great Kentuckian, Harry of the West, was set off from White Oak December 5, 1831.

After that there was no change until January, 1844, when Liberty, Jackson, Brush Creek and Paint yielded up part of their domain to form a new interior township. Within its bounds the village of West Liberty had been platted in 1817, and on petition of the inhabitants the name had been changed by the legislature in 1836 to Marshall, probably in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall, who died a few months before. The new township created in 1844 was given the same name.

After the war with Mexico, another new township was formed, mainly from the original bounds of Salem, and in the order of the commissioners made June 5, 1849, it was given the name of Hamer, in honor of the famous Ohio congressman, orator and general, Thomas L. Hamer, who died while in the military service of his country.

Next year, June 6, 1850, Washington township was established,

and the father of his country again commemorated in the naming of it. The territory of this new township was taken from Liberty, Concord, Jackson and Marshall.

March 5, 1852, the last subdivision was made, and the seventeenth township, embracing parts of Fairfield and Union, was given the name of Penn, in honor of the many Quaker families of that region and William Penn, the pioneer of the Friends in America.

#### THE TOWNS OF HIGHLAND.

Within Highland's area of four hundred and seventy square miles are thirty-two towns, villages, and hamlets. These in the order of time, with dates of their original plats and names of the owners of the lands, are as follows: New Market, 1797, Henry Massie and Joseph Kerr; Greenfield, 1799, Duncan McArthur; Hillsboro, 1807, Benjamin Ellicott; Leesburg, 1814, James Johnson; East Monroe, 1815, David Reece; Sinking Springs, 1815, Jacob Hiestand; New Lexington (Highland postoffice), 1816, John Conner; New Petersburg, 1817, Peter Maver; West Liberty, 1817, William Simmons, name changed to Marshall in 1836, and additions made in 1837 by William Head and John Butters; Leesburg, 1821, S. McClure, A. Chalfont and C. Lupton; New Vienna, 1827, Thomas Jussey; Mowrytown, 1829, Samuel Bell; Lynchburg, 1830, Andrew Smith and Coleman Betts; Rainsboro, 1830, George Rains; Centerfield, 1830, John M. Combs; Belfast, 1834, James Storer and Lancelot Brown; Buford, 1834, Robert Lindsley, whose wife was a Buford, of Kentucky; Danville, 1835, Daniel P. March; Dodsonville, 1839, Daniel Shafer and L. L. Cartwright; Allensburg, 1839, Robert Pugh and C. Henderson; Boston, 1840, Abraham Pennington and Noah Glasscock; Sugar Tree Ridge, 1844, John Bunn; Fairview, Jonah Vanpelt; Fairfax, 1845, B. F. Pullium; Samantha, 1845, David Kinzer; Berryville, 1846, Amos Sargent; Taylorsville, 1846, Isaiah Roberts, Jr.; Pricetown, 1847, Elijah and Daniel Faris and A. Murphy; Sicily, 1848, John N. Huggins; Fallsville, 1848, J. W. Timberlake; North Uniontown, 1849, Obadiah Countryman; Russell Station, 1853, A. R. Butler. The surviving towns are situated in fertile spots in the county and their healthy and happy people rejoice in their common citizenship of a great and growing country.

Among the blessings enjoyed by the people of Highland county are good government, low taxes and low valuations, good roads well kept, excellent schools, and unrivaled church and social influences. It may well be said of Highland county that within the State of Ohio there is no more healthful, happy or fertile spot than the little county of Highland. As a native preacher once remarked while preaching the funeral sermon of a departed lady, in mournful tones: "The dear sister whose mortal remains lie before us has taken her

departure to a better land"—then pausing for a moment—"if there be any land better than that of Highland county."

## HILLSBORO.

Hillsboro, the county seat, is situated upon the dividing ridge between the Miami and Scioto rivers. It was laid out in 1807 on land belonging to Benjamin Ellicott of Baltimore. The site was selected by David Hays, the commissioner appointed by the legislature for that purpose. The original town plat was composed of some two hundred acres, one hundred of which was given to the county, and the remainder sold by Ellicott at two dollars per acre. The site of Hillsboro is one of beauty and health. Standing some seven hundred feet above the Ohio, it is the city set upon a hill; it cannot be hidden. Its people are progressive and intellectual and moral, with every advantage for culture and refinement. A public library of some seven thousand volumes of choice and standard books make learning easy to the young, who crowd in great numbers the spacious library room in the city building, and who are permitted to carry to their homes such books as interest or fancy prompts them to read. The major portion of the people of Hillsboro are cultured in a high degree, the natural result of the early and efficient advantages of it being an educational center. In the years gone by the Highland Institute and the Hillsboro Conservatory of Music, Rev. G. R. Beecher, president, with some nineteen teachers and some two hundred pupils; also the Hillsboro college which admitted pupils of both sexes, afforded educational advantages equal to any spot in the State, for the attainment of a knowledge of science, music, art and elocution, as well as the primary culture as taught in the public schools. While these schools and colleges are not in operation now, the necessity for them is no longer felt, as the rapid development of the common schools has added all these special branches to their system of teaching and can give culture of equal merit with any college or academy in the State. A complete system of water works give the city pure cold water from numerous wells sunken near Clear creek some three miles from the town, and pumped into a great stand pipe one hundred and thirty-five feet in height and some fifteen feet in diameter. The streets are lighted by electricity.

Hillsboro can boast of her men of letters and her authors of no mean repute. Henry S. Doggett, dead some years ago, wrote a biography of Prof. Isaac Sams; Samuel P. Scott, author of *Travels in Spain*, a volume of rare merit, "elegant in illustrations, accurate and full in its facts." Charles H. Collins, a leading member of the Highland bar, found leisure from his legal practice to write "*Echoes from Highland Hills*" and also "*From Highland Hills to an Emperor's Tomb*." Henry A. Shepherd, also an able lawyer, wrote

a history of Ohio which was only partially printed when he suddenly died broken-hearted over the disaster that seemed to follow his effort to have his work published. The materials collected by him for his work after years of patient industry and trial, with the plates and proof sheets, were twice destroyed by fire, leaving him stranded in his affliction, until death relieved him of the burden of all his care, and gave his tired spirit rest. Hugh McNicols, a young man of great promise as a writer and author, died early in life of consumption. Rev. J. W. Klise has contributed to religious literature by writing "Christ Rejected" and "Is Christianity a Superstition?"

Hillsboro, as a business center, extends her influence far beyond the boundary of county lines. Her wholesale houses send out "drummers" in every direction, and the mammoth wholesale grocery establishment of the McKeehan-Hiestand company supply hundreds of customers beyond the county lines, at better prices than could be obtained in Cincinnati about seventy miles away. Her railroad facilities are excellent. The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Norfolk and Western competing lines make freight rates low, and passenger traffic swift and easy to all points. The educational advantages of the county seat are unrivalled. The fraternal orders of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Royal Arcanum, Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Woman's Relief Corps, are each represented by organizations. Bell's Opera House is a dream of beauty, handsome without and elegant within, with seating capacity of one thousand. As we have introduced the name of Bell as the builder and owner of the Opera House it might be well to notice in this connection the vast industry of which he is originator and head. It is a fact that Bell's foundry turns out more bells of every description and kind than any other factory in the United States. Mr. C. S. Bell started the foundry business in a humble way in 1858 which steadily grew in size and importance until between two and three hundred men are given employment at his extensive establishment. Mr. Charles Bell, his son, and L. Boyd, his son-in-law, are associated with him in the business and the firm is without a rival in the county in wealth, integrity and benefactions. Church bells are made a specialty, and in size, quality and tone have gained a reputation as enviable as it is merited. Bells made of steel alloy by this company sound their praise in every clime, and call the devout of every nation to the consecrated place of worship. "Bells—bells! They are calling us forever from the sordid levels to higher, nobler things. Kindly they mingle with our thoughts of the past, and on quivering wings waft our willing souls to realms of future bliss."

## GREENFIELD.

Greenfield, the second largest town in Highland county, is beautifully located on the banks of historic Paint creek, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Ohio Southern railroads. It was laid out in 1791 and named by Gen. Duncan McArthur. The first postoffice in this vicinity was established in 1810. At this writing Greenfield has a population of some four thousand, and her steady growth and public spirit is sure to make her a city of no mean proportions in the near future. Her citizens may well be proud of the progress made in the last decade, and the quick response of the people of the town to every new enterprise is bound to make her before many years the leading town in the county in manufacturing and business enterprise and doubtless in population.

Greenfield was incorporated in 1841, and the first mayor elected was Hugh Smart, one of the most prominent men of the county. He came to Greenfield in 1824 from his native county of Washington, Pa., and at once opened a store, with William Hibben as a partner, and he continued in commercial life until 1860. In 1827 Charles Bell, a native of Virginia, began another store, and the two, Bell and Smart, were for a long time the chief men of northeastern Highland, in commercial enterprise. For many years they traveled on horseback to Philadelphia, to buy goods, which were shipped by boat to Ripley, and thence by wagon to Greenfield. Associated with Mayor Smart in the first municipal government of Greenfield were Claybourne Lea, John Boyd, Samuel Smith, Charles Robinson, John Eckman, councilmen; James Beard, recorder, and Jerry Watson, marshal. At the platting of the village, a lot was reserved for a courthouse, and upon this, on June 24, 1875, the corner stone was laid of the town hall, which was dedicated August 8, 1876. The coming of a railroad, about fifty years ago, made a great change in conditions. The rivalries that grew up at the time of this improvement are noted elsewhere in this chapter. It is to be remembered that ground was first broken for the railroad connecting Greenfield with the east and west March 2, 1851, Charles White, a veteran of the Revolution, putting in the first shovel, and the first regular passenger train went over the road May 1, 1854. Since then Greenfield has also been connected with the Jackson coal field, and Columbus and the great lakes by the Detroit & Southern railroad. The result has been a rapid development of population and manufacturing, as noted on another page.

An important feature for many years in the affairs of Greenfield was the annual fair under the auspices of the Greenfield district fair association, which was organized in July, 1858, by citizens of Ross and Highland counties. The first fair was held in 1858, and the meetings were for a long time quite successful.

## LYNCHBURG.

A man by the name of Botts, from Lynchburg, Va., first owned the land where Lynchburg now stands. He sold out to John Morrow and others. The first settlement made in the vicinity of Lynchburg was by William Spickard, David Hays, and William Smith in 1806. In 1820 Lynchburg contained some six or seven houses, and then received the name it now bears, being named by settlers who came from Lynchburg, Va., or from near that place, the Hundleys, Dudleys, and Botts doubtless giving it the name. It was laid out as a town in 1832. The first enlargement of the town was the Haines addition and the second the Hundley and Collins addition. The village was incorporated in 1854, Sinclair Liggett the first mayor. As the forests were cleared away and some of the land drained, this locality became an agricultural section and good crops of corn and wheat were raised. The market for their surplus was Manchester or Cincinnati. The first school house in Lynchburg was a little square log building which stood just opposite of J. W. Peale's home. There were two churches in Lynchburg very early in its history, Methodist Episcopal and Christian. There were two stores, one kept by Wyatt Hundley and the other by Squire Sinclair Liggett. A blacksmith shop, and a water-power grist mill near where the distillery now stands, and a hotel kept by Squire Liggett completed the business, moral and intellectual conditions of Lynchburg at that time. In December, 1841, Rev. G. R. Jones, the preacher in charge of the Batavia circuit, to which the church at Lynchburg was included, concluded to build a new church and appointed a board of trustees for that purpose. This church was erected in the year 1842 and an entry made in the church record shows that it was paid for in full. An effort in 1854 to build a new church proved unsuccessful. The church "pews" were only slabs supported by four legs. The ladies pieced a fancy quilt and sold it to Henry Pegan for making and putting up the pulpit. Dr. Spees and others hauled the logs to the sawmill and had the lumber cut from which the first plank seats were made—the straightback "box" seat. No blinds were at the windows, no carpet on the floor. The church for several years had no chairs. Mrs. Judge Torrey donated two of her only set of chairs. In 1846, just fifty-six years ago, the Methodist church had ninety members, but of that early membership but few if any remain to tell the struggle of those early years. In June, 1868, the lot on which the present building stands, was purchased from the village of Lynchburg for thirty-five dollars, the village, however, reserving 20x20 feet on the northwest corner for a calaboose. The contract to remain in force and hold good, stipulated that the church house must be built within eighteen

months from the date of the contract. The church was completed in 1869. The original cost was some three thousand dollars. In 1851 it was concluded by the members of the Christian church that their building was too near the railroad and a new church was built near the present neat brick structure, which was erected in 1887 at a cost of \$4,000. In 1848 the village of Lynchburg had increased in size to thirty-two dwelling houses. In 1851 the Marietta railroad was surveyed through Lynchburg and in 1852 completed to that point and the next year to Hillsboro. In 1857 the distillery was built by Berryhill & Bowen and within a year or two by Freiberg & Workum, the present owners, who had an interest in the plant. The capacity at that time was one hundred bushels per day; it now has a capacity of twelve hundred and fifty bushels daily. The growth of Lynchburg has been continuous since the close of the rebellion. The town now numbers some one thousand people, is the third town in the county and second to none in intelligence and prosperity.

#### GROWTH OF POPULATION.

The first United States census taken in Highland county was in 1810. This showed a population of 5,766 in the county, then but five years old as a separate organization. The growth was rapid during the next thirty years, especially after the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815, and the enumeration was 12,308 in 1820, 16,345 in 1830, and 22,269 in 1840. Since then the increase has been comparatively slow, nothing to rival the rapid growth of the earlier decades. The enumerations of the successive periods have been as follows: year 1850, population 25,781; year 1860, 27,773; year 1870, 29,133; year 1880, 30,281; year 1890, 29,048; year 1900, 30,982.

The census of 1900 showed the following totals for the townships, including the villages: Brush Creek, 1,714; Clay, 1,315; Concord, 1,097; Dodson, 1,975; Fairfield, 2,342; Hamer, 918; Jackson, 912; Liberty, 6,311; Madison, 5,167; Marshall, 740; New Market, 990; Paint, 2,226; Penn, 1,154; Salem, 869; Union, 1,139; Washington, 885; White Oak, 1,228. Total for the county, 30,982.

The population of villages, according to the same census, is as follows: Hillsboro, 4,535; Greenfield, 3,979; Lynchburg, 907; Leesburg, 783; New Lexington, 265; Sinking Spring, 238. Others are not given.

As compared with the census of 1890 some townships made gains, generally on account of growth in the towns, while other townships, exclusively agricultural, showed losses, a common phenomenon in all the older states of the Union. It is gratifying that all the towns



show a healthy growth. Greenfield leads with an increase of about 1,500, while Hillsboro is larger than in 1890 by nearly a thousand.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Seven newspapers are published in Highland county, three in Hillsboro, the News-Herald, Gazette and Despatch; two in Greenfield, the Greenfield Journal and the Republican; one in Leesburg, and one in Lynchburg. Estimating the average number of subscribers at one thousand each, and counting three members of the family for each subscriber we have twenty-one thousand newspaper readers in a population of about thirty thousand in the county, which speaks well for the intelligence of our people. This is a very low estimate, as the papers in Hillsboro and Greenfield have a large list of subscribers. John L. Strange is one of the members of the board of county examiners, and the editor of the Greenfield Journal, which with the other papers of the county has advocated high school education as a necessity in the educational advance of the county. Col. George W. Barrere, editor and proprietor of the News-Herald, is a native of Highland county, born November 19, 1831, on the same day as the lamented Garfield. He was educated in the common schools of the county and began his career in the practice of dentistry. On September 30, 1861, he enlisted in the Sixtieth regiment Ohio infantry and became first lieutenant of Company A. This regiment was mustered for a year but served for fifteen months. Subsequently Mr. Barrere went out as lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth. After the war he engaged in the grocery business. He bought of J. L. Boardman an interest in the Highland News, 1884. In the following year he bought out the entire plant and also the Hillsboro Herald, consolidating the two concerns. The combinations of the two excellent rival plants resulted in a magnificent printing office, which has been greatly improved as the years went by.

The Highland News was established in 1837. It is Republican in politics and has been a fearless defender of every principle of moral reform in the interest of religion and good government.

The Hillsboro Gazette began its career as a county paper on the 18th of June, 1818, and was the first newspaper of any kind published in the county. A young man, a printer, by the name of Moses Carothers, came to Hillsboro from Martinsburg, Virginia, where he had served a faithful apprenticeship in the office of John Alburdis, editor of the Martinsburg Gazette. The county being without a newspaper the good people of the county were compelled to get their news from a few stray copies of the Scioto and Cincinnati Gazettes, and now and then copies of Niles' Register. This young man caught the inspiration that here was an opening for a

printing office and newspaper venture. He met with prompt encouragement from the people and his subscription list contained five hundred names, before the outfit was purchased. In the spring of 1818 Capt. Cary A. Trimble purchased for him in Philadelphia all the needed material to fit up a printing office, and as we have said, on June 18th of that year the first copy of the "Hillsboro Gazette and Highland Advertiser" appeared. It was not only the first newspaper published in the place, but the first newspaper printed in Southern Ohio outside of Cincinnati and Chillicothe. Carothers was a strong believer in the doctrines of Jefferson, which have moulded and shaped the political character of the paper ever since. The publication of this paper in the town of Hillsboro established its reputation as a literary center which has clung to it through all these years. While the sheet was not large, 18x22 inches, printed on coarse newspaper and with large type, it was such an evidence of progress and intelligence that its effect was felt and prized all over the county and its success was assured from the very start. While Carothers was a writer of some ability himself he was assisted by voluntary contributions from a number of persons, principally young men of more than ordinary literary ability, and the conduct of the paper under the management of Carothers sustained the promise that it gave upon its first issue. The paper was run under his control fourteen years, when William Allen bought it. Allen was followed by Col. William Keys, who in a short time sold to Dr. Jacob Kirby and Col. Moses H. Kirby. Upon the election of Mr. Kirby to the office of secretary of state his interests were sold to Hiram Campbell. Following these came Jonas R. Emrie, 1839. Mr. Emrie was not only a practical printer, a good writer, but an astute politician, far above the average. Under his management the paper was enlarged and gained so much in popularity and patronage that it took rank as the best county paper in the state. It was during the management of Emrie that the first railroad was built to Hillsboro, and the public school system of the state was adopted. The Gazette earnestly advocated both measures and its editor was a member of the first board of education of the Union schools of Hillsboro. Emrie was also the first probate judge of Highland county. In 1856 Hon. John G. Doren became its editor; in 1860, Henry S. Doggett. Following Doggett came Samuel Pike who was a very bitter partisan, and advocated the "peace policy" with such vigor and bitterness as to be menaced with serious trouble by the soldiers of Camp Mitchell. In 1863 Pike sold the Gazette to William H. Murnell, a State Rights Democrat of the most extreme views. Murnell removed the office and paper to Cincinnati, and Colonel Pike brought his printing establishment from Leesburg to Hillsboro and continued to publish the paper under the name of Gazette. Next Maley and

Marshall bought the plant. In 1872 J. C. Springer & Co. were the proprietors. At Springer's death Marshall, who was Springer's partner, took charge of the paper. Soon after this a one-half interest was sold to R. L. Hough, until 1883, when Judge R. M. Ditty purchased Marshall's interest, and the Gazette became the property of Hough & Ditty, under whose control it has remained up to the present date. Since January 1, 1884, A. E. Hough has been the editor and bookkeeper of the paper. The paper has been twice enlarged under his administration. First, from an eight-column folio to a six-column quarto, and again to a seven-column quarto, its present size. Few newspapers have had such a long and eventful career as the Gazette, now in its eighty-fourth volume. It was incorporated in 1890 with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars fully paid up. Many and varied have been the competitors of the Gazette, of all sizes and numerous titles, but through all the years the paper has held on its Democratic way, enjoying the confidence and support of its party, and hundreds of citizens of the other party or parties, to whom it has come like a memory of the olden time, filled with pictured faces of the loved and lost of all the years.

The Hillsboro Despatch, a first-class newspaper of strong Republican proclivities, was started by Tomlinson, the life-long writer and political editor, who succeeded in making a paper of good report and large circulation and after running it for two years sold out his entire outfit to Mr. Workman, a young man of energy, who is quite successful. The Journal and Republican of Greenfield, Democratic and Republican journals, are of a high grade of newspapers and fill the needs in the progressive and rapidly enlarging city of Greenfield.

#### THE CRUSADES.

There were aggressive anti-saloon movements in the county as early as 1829-30, the free manufacture and use of intoxicants having for some time excited the apprehension of good citizens. It soon followed that the private industry of distilling whisky from corn came under the ban. But the early efforts to restrain the traffic in whisky excited strong opposition, and there was much vindictive feeling. To such a cause was ascribed the burning of the Leesburg store of Senator Buel Beeson, in 1848. Rev. Samuel Crothers, one of the most prominent men of Greenfield and the county, was a leader in this early movement, and James and William Dickey, ancestors of a notable family, were among his warmest supporters. At the village of Princeton in 1848 there were three saloons, and the opposition to them, led by Hiram J. Harris, took the form of a proposition to buy the stock and empty it in the street, if the dealers would go out of

business. Two assented to this, but the third was defiant, and a party of men was organized that visited this saloon, broke in the door and destroyed the liquid contents. The proprietor instituted a prosecution and thirty-two citizens were arrested. Next morning they started out on foot marshalled by the sheriff of the county, and visited two justices of the peace, but were discharged for want of prosecution. This forcible demonstration of public opinion in a small settlement put an effectual stop to the traffic there. In September, 1864, a young man of high character, William Blackburn, son of John S. Blackburn, was killed, while passing in front of a saloon in Greenfield, by a stray bullet from some drunken brawler inside. This and other aggravating happenings, due to the reckless sale of intoxicants and the use of saloons as the gathering place of disorderly characters, resulted in the first women's crusade in Highland county, perhaps in the State. On July 10, 1865, there was a gathering of Greenfield ladies at the African church, which was a common place of meeting, and at its close the ladies marched down street, presenting to the dealers in liquor this ultimatum: "Resolved, That the ladies of Greenfield are determined to suppress the liquor traffic in their midst. We demand your liquors and give you fifteen minutes to comply with our request or abide the consequences." There was no undue excitement until the saloon was reached where Blackburn had lost his life. Then when the ladies were massed about the door, giving their notice of warfare, surrounded by a considerable crowd of men attracted by the novel proceeding, a voice was heard, "Here's where the whisky was sold that killed my son." In a moment of uncontrollable excitement the ladies pushed into the saloon, hatchets and axes suddenly appeared, and were passed in from the crowd, and in a few minutes the saloon was wrecked and the whisky and other liquors were flowing to waste in the street. After this a drug store was forced open, the proprietor looking on from a safe distance and the liquors emptied into the gutter; and other places suffered the same violence, six drug stores and saloons being visited and all the intoxicants they contained destroyed so far as they could be discovered. Mayor John Eckman read the riot act while this was going on, but he had no opportunity to enforce his authority, if he could have found a posse to do so. A few days later one of the liquor dealers caused the arrest of a large number of men and ladies accused of taking part in this raid, and after a preliminary hearing the matter went before the grand jury, but the latter body ignored the information. Then suit was brought for damages, and there was a famous trial at Hillsboro, in January, 1867, with the parties represented by Attorneys Sloan, Briggs, Dickey, Steel, and W. H. Irwin, of Highland county, and Mills Gardner and Senator Stanley Matthews. The jury returned a verdict after eighteen hours' deliberation, in favor of the saloonkeeper, fixing his damages at \$625.

Subsequently this and other cases were settled without further litigation.

Other methods were adopted in the Women's Crusade inaugurated in Hillsboro in 1873. Howe, in his sketch of Highland county, says of this temperance movement that it was "the most remarkable movement against intemperance in the history of the world. Unique in its methods, widespread in its results; and although a failure, as regards its direct purpose, nevertheless it accomplished much good, and advanced public sentiment toward the reformation of the evils of the vice of intemperance." This crusade against the liquor traffic had its origin in an address delivered by Dr. Dio Lewis in Music Hall before a large audience December 23, 1873. Dr. Lewis graphically portrayed the misery of his childhood home, due to an intemperate father. In the New York village where his father resided many of the fathers were intemperate, and as a consequence many wives were heart-broken, and many children cheated of the heritage of joy and gladness of their childhood days. These women driven to desperation by the neglect of their husbands and the fathers of their children, started a movement to suppress the traffic, in which all the women of the time joined. These women, the Doctor said, met in the village church and appealed to God to help them in their undertaking; and kneeling before his sacred altar solemnly pledged themselves to persevere until victory was won. This movement was successful, and the sale of intoxicating liquors was suppressed in that village. An appeal was made to the Christian women of Hillsboro to do likewise, and when a call was made for those who were willing to undertake the enterprise to stand up, some fifty women arose in the congregation and pledged themselves to engage in this combat against the traffic in rum. A committee of the leading business men of the town was organized that night to assist the cause. The morning after a meeting was held in the Presbyterian church. Addresses were made by all of the pastors present, and Col. W. H. Trimble, Hon. S. E. Hibben, and Judge Matthews. The ladies all signed a solemn compact as follows: "By God's help we will stand by each other in this work, and persevere until it is accomplished, and see to it, as far as our influence goes, that the traffic shall not be revived." On Christmas morning at about nine o'clock one hundred and fifteen women, having perfected their organization, started from the Presbyterian church, making their first visit to the drug stores. There were at that time four drug stores in the town. Of these four, two signed the pledge at the first visitation, J. J. Brown and Seybert & Isamenn, while another promised to sell only on prescription, while the fourth, H. H. Dunn, refused any dictation whatever. Of the eleven saloons visited that day none could be induced to stop selling, and the fight was continued for long, weary weeks. A committee of visitation had been appointed to see Mr. Dunn and others the first day of the cru-

sade, and the next morning Mr. Dunn sent the women the following communication: "Ladies, in compliance with my agreement, I give you this promise, that in the sale of intoxicating liquors I will comply with the law; nor will I sell to any one whose father, mother, wife or daughter sends me a written request not to make such sales." Mr. Dunn was a man of fine appearance, and of a frank and generous disposition, and the people were greatly surprised at his stubborn resistance to the pleadings and prayers of the women, but he would not and did not yield, while for days his drug store remained closed to all business, no customers having the courage to break through the praying band of wives and mothers that knelt upon the pavement in the cold of a winter day before his front door. The scenes are thus described by a reporter sent by the Cincinnati Commercial to investigate the uprising: "However bitter the cold or piercing the wind, these women could be seen at almost every hour of the day, kneeling on the cold flagstones before this store. In the midst, with voice raised in earnest prayer, is the daughter of a former governor of Ohio. Surrounding her are the wives and daughters of statesmen, lawyers, bankers, physicians, and business men, representatives from almost all the households of the place. Prayer ended, the women rise from their knees and begin in a sweet, low voice some sweet and familiar hymn that brings back to the heart of the looker on the long forgotten influence of childhood. Tears may be seen in the eyes of red-nosed and hard-hearted men, supposed to be long past feeling. Those passing by would lift their hats and tread softly till out of hearing." When we recall the facts as they come under our own observation, our own heart feels the warm pulsations and our lips murmur a low thank God for the pure souled Christian women who had the courage to do and dare in a cause they knew to be right, however much the method of their doing might be criticised. Once while standing by a friend watching this praying band I said to him, "Furg, do you think the women will succeed?" His answer was, "I pray God that they may; it is my only hope." He died that same night, though strong and well when we had the talk. Many amusing incidents occurred when young men were caught in the saloons by the praying women, among whom some young man would see his mother, sister or sweetheart, and the desperate effort made to escape without being seen would excite the mirth of the lookers on. The following graphic description is given by one of the young bloods that was present when a saloon was suddenly invaded by the crusaders: "We fellows had just lined up at the bar for a few drinks all round; we had cigars ready to light and the beer and whisky had been poured, when the soft rustle of a woman's dress caught our ear, and looking up we thought a crowd of a thousand women were charging down upon us. One of the fellows saw his mother and sisters; another had two cousins in the crowd, and alas! another saw the grim form of his

future mother-in-law. Had the invisible prince of pantomime touched us with his magic wand, converting us all to statues, the tableau would not have been more impressive. We stood for fully a minute as if turned to stone. Then a slight motion was evident, and lager beer and brandy smash descended slowly to the counter, while cigars dropped unlighted from nerveless fingers. Just then the women started to sing, "O do not be discouraged, for Jesus is your friend." We made our escape while the singing was in progress, scared out of a year's growth."

Mr. Dunn gave notice to the ladies, addressing some thirty by name with about an equal number of men, warning them that further interference with his business would bring upon them a suit of law for damage and trespass. No notice was taken of this warning, but the women had erected before Dunn's place of business a small building of plank and canvass called a "Tabernacle." There they continued their efforts. Dunn applied to the court, and Judge Safford issued an injunction and the tabernacle was quietly taken down that night. The trial of this case called into action high legal talent of the State. It was a long and bitter contest, lasting until May, 1875, when a decision in favor of Dunn for five dollars damage was rendered. An appeal was taken from this judgment to the supreme court, but the case was finally settled by compromise and never came to trial. Thus ended the emotional wave of temperance reform that at one time assumed such large proportions and was thought by the sanguine would sweep the demon of intemperance out of existence. But the liquor traffic still continues, entrenched within the lines of our social system, and upheld, not only by the patronage of the drinker, but by the political and legal conditions that foster and protect it. It is not a question of sentiment but of fact, and must take its place with those other evils with which society is forced to contend almost without remedy and without relief.

In this crusade the ladies of Greenfield also participated, beginning their work January 13, 1874, and keeping up their visits for a considerable time, with the result of closing several saloons and considerably restricting the sales of intoxicants.

#### THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The completion of one hundred years of American Independence in 1876, was celebrated in the county of Highland with great pomp and ceremony. On July 4th Hillsboro was crowded from far and near with people of every age, condition and color; flags were flying, bands playing, cannons roaring, and every demonstration of joy and gladness was evident. By eight o'clock the streets were thronged with conveyances and people, so that it was impossible to form the procession provided for by the committee. The crowds were urged

to go to the fair grounds where there would be room and shade. Some effort was made to form a procession, which was at last accomplished, and the line was at least one mile and a half long, containing from five to seven thousand people. Flags and banners, log cabins and pioneer relics, and every device that would make clear the object and purpose of the day, or express in any way the patriotic sentiment of American hearts, were to be found in this long column of people marching, riding, driving in wagons, buggies, houses on wheels, flat-boats, canoes, rafts, and contrivances of every variety, description and kind, all bent on making as much noise as possible themselves and enjoying that made by others. Dr. David Noble was president of the day. His eloquent address of welcome we cannot reproduce in full, but cannot forbear a few quotations from the lips of this patriotic Irishman, now mute in the dust, speechless on earth forever. "We do not meet today as Democrats or as Republicans or as partisans of any political school," he said, "or as adherents of any particular sect or creed, nor for the purpose of advancing the claims of any political aspirant to position or place, or with the design of discussing any of the political issues of the hour, or to say what shall or shall not be the policy of our government, or whether the dominant party shall adopt a soft or hard financial basis; but we have met for a far higher, holier, nobler purpose, for the purpose of laying our past differences, prejudices and predilections on the altar of our country, and renewing our covenant faith with each other and our allegiance to our government, and striking hands as brothers, and praying the God of our fathers that we may be worthy to transmit to coming generations that heaven-born boon of liberty which has been vouchsafed to us, and that peace and harmony may prevail among all our people, and that every heart may respond to the memorable sentiment, 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.' My countrymen, and I use that term in its broadest and best sense, we have met together on this grand centennial year, on this the natal day of American Independence, and with forty-three millions of freemen, from the Adirondacks on the north to the Gulf on the south, from the rock-bound coast of the Atlantic to the golden sands of the Pacific, let there arise this day one long, loud, joyous centennial shout of freedom, so that the listening nations of the despotic old world, catching the sound, will, like us, resolve to be free."

At the conclusion of the address of welcome, the vice-presidents selected from the different townships were called to the stand. After the singing of the national hymn, "America," the president of the day announced the reading of the declaration of independence. The reader, he said, was a gentleman who needed no introduction at his hands. He was known personally to nearly all the county, and by reputation all over southern Ohio, having served the people faith-



fully as a legislator in the state senate; and not only in that capacity, but in many other important public trusts which have been reposed in him by the citizens of the county. It might not be known that he read the immortal declaration fifty years before, in 1826, at yonder court house. Hon. Samuel Hibben was then introduced to the vast audience, who cheered and cheered again and again the pioneer father, who had passed the three score and ten milestone of life's journey and stood leaning on his cane, while the tears of love and friendship furrowed his cheeks. Mr. Hibben did not read the declaration himself, but had selected Edward Sloan to read it for him, which was done in a masterly manner by this cultured and brilliant young man. Mr. Hibben did, however, make some remarks before introducing Mr. Sloan, which were gems of truth and beauty. The aged lips have long been silent in the hush of death, but we can recall how our own heart throbbed in loving tenderness as we listened to that tremulous voice.

Hon. Henry L. Dickey, of Greenfield, the orator of the day, was then introduced, and in most graphic and elegant way gave a history of the mighty struggle that made us free.

Judge James H. Thompson had been selected as historian for this event. In alluding to the sketch of county history that the President had recommended the preparation of, Mr. Thompson said that he found it very difficult to ascertain all the legends connected with the first settlement of the county, and that so far as his research had extended he found the settlements as various in their origin as were the springs and streams for which the county was characterized. However, the origin of such settlements may have been, nevertheless, the Scotch-Irish and Irish blood intermingled, in some parts of the county, with the Dutch or German blood, constituted more than nine-tenths of the population; and that as song and poetry had always characterized the blood of these nations, he did not think that any one ought to describe and fix by the permanent record of history the tastes and habits of such peoples, unless he were fully inspired by the music of the one or the poetry of the other. Not claiming either of these accomplishments, and believing that united with the English or Anglo-Saxon bloods, that these races would finally control all the civilization and general policy of the world. He would, therefore, leave to such advisers as had been named the permanent history of the races that peopled the fertile plains and wooded hills of Highland county. It is very unfortunate that the men appointed at that time did not go to work seriously to collect material for a good history of the county, while the inspiration of the great Centennial day was upon them. But they allowed their ardor to cool, and soon the aged men that had long been identified with the early scenes of county history dropped out of the ranks of the living, leaving no record of events that came under their observation, and were matters of

experience. Hibben, Noble, Col. Collins, Thompson, Wickersham, Joseph W. Spargur, Henry Wilkin, Judge Wm. Morrow, R. Beeson, George Gilmore, Abraham Hurst, W. H. Glenn, W. H. Woodrow, John L. Hughes, M. M. Barrere, Thomas Higgins, Sampson Renoe, men appointed by the resolution, have all passed over into the unseen land, and of the living members of that band but few remain to tell the story of that natal day. Hon. H. L. Dickey, the orator, still lives in his elegant home in Greenfield, a polished gentleman who in the Congress of the United States faithfully guarded the interests of the good people of Highland, his native county and home.

There was but one sad incident to mar the pleasure of the Centennial day. Esquire Haigh had come to Hillsboro with his family to enjoy the celebration, when he was suddenly attacked by hemorrhage of the lungs, and died in spite of all medical aid. An original ode by Mary O'Donoghue was received but not in time to be read. Its great length prevents its publication in this sketch, but the poem was beautifully written, and the fair authoress received a vote of thanks from the committee.

#### FINANCIAL MATTERS.

In Highland county the general valuation of the taxable property is about sixteen million dollars, or five hundred dollars for every man, woman and child.

There was a time, in the early history of the county, when coon skins and the pelts of wild cats were the basis of our monetary system. Such a system would scarcely meet the requirements of trade in 1902. We might picture a scene of that kind which would vastly amuse the sleek bank clerk of the present day, when gold and silver and crisp new bank bills pass and repass over the marble counter of our city banks. Imagine the well-to-do farmer of 1902 walking up High or Main street, laden down with coon, skunk and muskrat skins, "handing them out by the tails like codfish" in exchange for sugar, tea and coffee and other needed luxuries in his far away rural home. Or fancy him paying his taxes in this way into the vault, built like a barn on the outside of the treasurer's office, until the redolent money would fill the building and the air with its conscious presence everywhere. Progress brings changes to meet the convenience and necessities of the age, and in nothing is the change so radical and improved as in the money system of the country. It is not our purpose or disposition to discuss the financial policy of the country, we simply state the facts and let the future develop new and better conditions if it can. That financial disaster has come to Highland county in the past few years from the failure of banks, cannot be denied, but we are of the opinion that this was the result of over-indulgence on the part of the banks, of extend-

ing credit upon time loans to parties whom they regarded as responsible, but when the hour of need came could not or would not make good their promises. And it is just possible that government was over hasty in placing its hands upon those banks, which the sequel shows were amply able to meet the demands of all their creditors, dollar for dollar, with the added expense of receivership, which ate up a large percentage of the bank assets. We ought to say, however, that careless indulgence in speculative ventures on the part of bank officials had a tendency to weaken confidence in institutions who had the handling of the money of the people. But when the inside history of these disasters are brought to the surface, countless names that had been befriended and carried by these very banks, debtors in large sums to them allowed their own notes to go to protest in the hands of the receiver and sold at public auction by him, some of them at five cents on the dollar, must bear their share of the blame. To this class the bank failures were blessings. As a man once said to the writer, "he never knew what freedom was until after the bank failed" (this bank held his notes for six thousand dollars) "and the sweetest night's rest he ever had was when he knew his notes were part of the loss the bank must sustain." We have avoided names, for the parties are still living, doing business on a large scale, and are doubtless able still to "sweetly sleep" knowing that the ghost of their buried credit, unlike Banquo's, will not affright them by sudden appearance.

The banks of the county at the present day are under the control of men of known integrity and honor. The First National, Merchants' National and Farmers' and Traders' National, are banks of which any city might be proud. Careful, conservative and sound, they enjoy the entire confidence of the public. Hulit, Ferris, Spargur, are names known in commercial circles to be names representative of moral worth, business capacity, and unimpeachable veracity and honor. They need no encomiums from the writer of these pages. Their long identification with the business interests of the county have made their names synonymous for honorable conscientious dealing. These men, with the aid and sanction of their enterprising associates have extended their friendly influence and substantial encouragement to all the important enterprises that have advanced and improved the county. It is hardly necessary to say that these establishments managed by the most accomplished and accommodating and accurate officials, transact all the business pertaining to general banking, receive deposits, discount commercial paper, make collections, deal in securities, have correspondents at commercial centers, issue drafts and letters of credit on the leading banks of the world, and are closely identified with the commercial interests of the community and all adjacent sections. They have been and will continue to be important factors in the prosper-

ity of the people. The standing and history of the other banks of the county, Greenfield, Leesburg, Lynchburg, are of equal merit with those of the county town, and are fully competent to transact all the business of the busy centers of trade and commerce where they are located.

The Highland County bank, of Greenfield, established in 1867, is still a first class bank, doing an extensive business in deposits and discount, under the efficient management of E. A. Miller, president. The Commercial bank, of Greenfield, was established in 1882 as a private bank and at once entered upon a course of business prosperity and success. Henry L. Dickey is its president, and in Highland county his name is everywhere honored and respected.

The Leesburg bank, established in 1876, the centennial anniversary of the nation's birth, has been in active operation ever since. Rev. Martin Redkey, its efficient president, is widely known, as a business man has but few equals, and as a Methodist minister is in ability second to none in the Cincinnati conference. The Leesburg bank some few years ago was burglarized and the safe and building badly damaged by the powerful explosives used by the midnight robbers. Some few thousand dollars were secured by them, but fortunately the bulk of the money contained in the safe was overlooked by the robbers or they were frightened from the building before their work was accomplished. The bank was not even crippled financially, and business was resumed as soon as the proper repairs could be made in the office. The Farmers and Merchants bank, of Leesburg, was established in 1901, and has secured its share of the banking business of the county. W. E. Bordon, its president, is well known in business circles.

The Farmers Exchange bank, of Lynchburg, was established in 1896. Its president, Owen West, is a man of large means and of fine business capacity, and the bank handles large deposits and discount business. The Highland (New Lexington) Farmers bank was established in 1895 and is well named. This region is noted for its fertile farms and large land owners, and the bank enjoys the confidence of this class to an almost unlimited extent. D. A. Terrell is president. The White Oak Valley bank, at Mowrystown, was established in 1902. J. F. Cross, president, and though only a few months old has the strength and ability of like institutions of greater years and more experience. Of the ten banks located in Highland county, the only national bank or bank of circulation is the Merchants National, of Hillsboro.

#### HILLSBORO LIBRARY.

When the city building at Hillsboro was constructed in 1875-76 provision was made for the accommodation of a public library, and on May 31, 1877, a public meeting was held at which a committee,

consisting of C. S. Bell, F. W. Armstrong, W. J. McSurely and H. S. Doggett, was appointed to solicit funds for opening a reading room and begin the work of founding a library. The effort was successful and a reading room, well equipped, was open to the public July 12, 1877. On April 15, 1878, an ordinance was passed empowering the mayor to appoint a board of trustees for a public library and Messrs. Bell, McSurely, Armstrong and Doggett, above named, and H. M. Huggins and Josiah Stevenson were the first selected for this duty. Improvement soon followed and fourteen hundred books were put in the library in September, 1878. This was the beginning of an enterprise that has been of great benefit to the community. The library has since grown until at present it holds between seven and eight thousand volumes, arranged in a spacious room in the city building and open at all hours to the reading public, with the privilege of taking books to the home. The present library board is composed of the following gentlemen: Prof. E. G. Smith, Kirby Smith, John R. Harist, Judge J. B. Worley and Judge Frank Wilson, and the librarian is Miss Clara B. Perin. The leading periodicals and magazines are upon the tables and the great daily newspapers and many Ohio papers are kept on file.

#### COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The first court house and jail were built at Hillsboro in 1807-10 upon the ground occupied by the later structures. On February 13, 1832, the county commissioners awarded the contract for building a new court house to Jonathan Harvey, the expense to be \$6,600, and upon Harvey's death, which soon followed, Christopher Arthur undertook the work and completed it, receiving his final payment in April, 1835. The main part of this building is yet in use, many repairs having been made. In 1883 the county commissioners made a contract for the erection of an annex, facing Short street, which was completed at a cost of \$15,000, the interior of the old building being at the same time remodeled. The jail of 1837 was replaced in 1894 with a handsome brick building, modern in equipment, which, with the sheriff's residence attached, cost between \$30,000 and \$35,000.

The county establishment for the infirm and indigent, known as the infirmary farm, embraces land in Liberty township, bought in 1844. Some two hundred and seventy acres are now in this farm. A large and comfortable building, steam heated, houses the adult wards of the county, and orphan or destitute children are cared for at public expense at the old Presbyterian academy building in Hillsboro.

## CHAPTER X.

---

### OFFICIAL HONORS.

HIGHLAND COUNTY has contributed in honorable measure to the roll of men who have occupied high stations in the government of the State and Nation. First among these was Governor Allen Trimble, member of the State senate for many years, speaker of the senate in 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824 and 1825; acting governor from January, 1822, to January, 1823, and governor by popular election in 1827-28 and by re-election in 1829-30. There is no more honorable name in the list of distinguished governors of the early period.

The next governor furnished by Highland county was Joseph Benson Foraker, who was born on a farm near Rainsboro, July 5, 1846, was a soldier boy in the Eighty-ninth Ohio regiment, winning the brevet of captain, came home to Highland county in 1865, graduated at Cornell university in 1869, and in the same year began the practice of law at Cincinnati. Since then Hamilton county has claimed his fame, but Highland is his mother. He was four times the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, and twice, in 1885 and 1887, he was elected, serving as chief executive the years 1886-89.

Alphonzo Hart, of Hillsboro, had the honor to be elected lieutenant governor of Ohio in 1873. He was born in Trumbull county July 4, 1830, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and while residing in Portage county became widely known as editor of the Portage Sentinel and a Republican leader, and held office as prosecuting attorney in 1861-64, state senator in 1864 and 1871, and presidential elector in 1872. Removing to Hillsboro he was elected to congress in 1882, and in 1889 appointed solicitor of the United States treasury.

The office of secretary of state of Ohio was filled by Moses H. Kirby, of Highland county, in 1831-32. Colonel Kirby was a native of Virginia, born May 21, 1789, was graduated at the famous university of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, in 1819, and then came to Hillsboro, where he studied law under General Richard

Collins. He was prosecuting attorney in 1825-29, and was elected to the legislatures of 1827 and 1830. During his last term in the legislature that body elected him to the office of secretary of state. After the expiration of his term of office he removed to Wyandot county, where he continued to be prominent in public affairs, and was elected to the state senate at the age of eighty-one years. Allen Trimble was state canal commissioner in 1824-26; John M. Barrere was member of the state board of public works two terms by election in 1863 and 1866.

A very prominent man in the Territorial period was Charles Wil-ling Byrd, of a distinguished family of Westover, Va., who was born in 1770, was educated at Philadelphia and read law with an uncle who was a professor at William and Mary. He went to Kentucky as a lawyer in 1795, removed to Cincinnati in 1799, and was appointed secretary of the Northwest territory. Afterward he was a member of the first constitutional convention of Ohio, and the first judge of the United States court for Ohio. From the spring of 1823 until his death in August, 1828, he lived at Sinking Spring. He was a warm friend of William Henry Harrison and one of the foremost political opponents of General St. Clair.

William A. Trimble was the first of Highland county's sons to represent Ohio in the United States senate. He was elected in 1819, and served until 1822, when he died from the effects of wounds received as a gallant officer of the war of 1812. Joseph Benson Foraker was the next man of Highland birth to receive this honor. He was elected to the senate in 1896, for the term ending in 1903, and there is no more potent figure in the congress of the United States.

The first citizen of Highland county to be honored with election to the United States congress was Joseph J. McDowell, who for forty years was one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Ohio. He was born in North Carolina, November 13, 1800, the son of an officer of the Revolution, came to Ohio in 1824, and made his home on a farm about seven miles north of Hillsboro. From 1829 to 1835 he was in mercantile business at Hillsboro, and then, having previously given some attention to the study of law, he secured admission to the bar and began the practice of that profession, being associated for some time with Col. William O. Collins. He was elected to the lower house of the general assembly in 1832 and to the senate in 1833, and in 1842 and 1844 to the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth congresses as representative of the Seventh Ohio district. Upon the close of his career at Washington, which was an honorable one, as he was a man of eloquence and strength of character, he continued for many years in the practice of his profession and the culture of his farm, and when he died January 17, 1877, he was sincerely mourned by many friends throughout the State. It

is recorded that he took some part in the war of 1812, probably in his native state, and after he came to Ohio he was prominent in the militia organizations and attained the rank of major-general.

The next Highland congressman was Nelson Barrere, who was elected in 1850 and served one term. More is said of him in the Bench and Bar chapter. He was a very prominent politician, and was the candidate of the Whig party for governor in 1853 when his party was crumbling away to give place to the Free Soil and Republican parties.

In 1854 Jonas R. Emrie, of Hillsboro, was elected to the Thirty-fourth congress, to represent the Sixth district, and he served one term. John A. Smith, a man of wide influence, born at Hillsboro in 1814, was elected to the Forty-first congress, in 1868, and he was re-elected in 1870, serving two terms with credit. In 1876 Henry Luther Dickey, of Greenfield, was elected to the Forty-fifth congress for the Seventh district. He had been sent to the legislature in 1860 as a Douglas Democrat, but when a candidate for re-election was defeated by Colonel Hixson by six votes. He was nominated by the Democrats as senator for Ross and Highland in 1865 and being renominated in 1867 was elected. His nomination for congress followed, and after he had served one term he was renominated for the new Eleventh district, in which Highland was placed, and was elected for the term ending in 1881.

In 1882, Alphonzo Hart, who has been mentioned as lieutenant-governor, was elected from the Twelfth district for the Forty-eighth congress.

Jacob J. Pugsley, an eminent lawyer at Hillsboro, was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses in 1886 and 1888. Mr. Pugsley was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., came to Ohio in boyhood, was graduated at Miami university, and began the practice of his profession at Hillsboro. Before his election to congress he had made a good record in the general assembly.

#### STATE SENATORS.

The first senator from Highland represented that county alone. This was George W. Barrere, who served in the sessions of 1808-09 and 1809-10, by two elections. Samuel Evans afterward sat in the senate from Highland alone, by election in 1810 and 1811. After that Highland was in what was called the "Clinton district," until 1825. The senators for this district were George W. Barrere and Jacob Smith in 1812 and 1813; Barrere and William Buckles in 1814; Samuel Evans and Buckles in 1815; Evans and Jacob Smith in 1816; and after that Allen Trimble served continuously in the sessions of 1817-25, inclusive, his colleagues being Jacob Smith in 1817, William R. Cole in 1818-22, John Alexander in 1823, and



Samuel H. Hale in 1824. In his last year as senator, the session of 1825-26, Trimble represented the new district of Highland and Fayette, which was maintained for ten years. For this district Trimble's successor was John Jones, in 1826-28; Moses Carothers, 1829-32; Joseph J. McDowell, 1833-34; and Jacob Kirby, 1835. Next, the district was Highland and Clinton, represented by Kirby in 1836, by Isaiah Morris in 1837-38, and Thomas Patterson, 1839-40. The district of Adams, Fayette and Highland was represented by William Robbins in 1841-42 and John M. Barrere, 1843-44. Then it was Highland, Adams and Pike, with Tilbury Reid senator in 1845-46; and Jonas R. Emrie, 1847-48. Highland and Fayette again, in 1849 and 1850 sent Ruel Beeson as senator, and this carries the record down to the constitution of 1852. Since then Highland and Ross have composed the Sixth district, which has been represented as follows: Samuel E. Hibben, 1852-3; John M. Barrere, 1854-55; Jacob Hyer, 1856-57; W. H. Safford, 1858-59; William O. Collins, 1860-61; George W. Roby, 1862-63; Job E. Stevenson, 1864-65; Silas Irion, 1866-67; Henry L. Dickey, 1868-69; John Woodbridge, 1870-71; John H. Putnam, 1872-73; Henry A. Shepherd, 1874-75; A. L. Brown, 1876-77; John McDonald, 1878-79; John C. Entrekin, 1880-81; William H. Reed, 1882-83, 1884-85; J. J. Pugsley, 1886-87; D. M. Massie, 1888-89, 1890-91. Fifth and Sixth districts: Frank G. Carpenter, 1892-93; James M. Hughey, 1894-95; Charles F. Howard, 1896-97; Byron Lutz, 1898-99; Thomas W. Marchant, 1900-01; Thomas M. Watts, 1902.

#### STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Highland county was first represented in the lower house of the Ohio general assembly in the Seventh session, beginning December, 1808. Following is the list of representatives since then, with the dates of election:

Highland county alone: Joseph Swearingen, 1808; James Gossett, 1809; Samuel Reece, 1810; James Johnson, 1811, 1812; John Davidson, 1813, 1814; James Johnson, 1815; Allen Trimble, 1816; Joseph Swearingen, 1817, 1818; John Jones, 1819; Moses Patterson, 1820; Richard Collins, 1821, 1822, 1823; Moses Patterson, 1824, 1825; M. H. Kirby, 1826, 1827; Moses Patterson, 1828; M. H. Kirby, 1829, 1830; David Reece, 1831. Highland and Fayette: Joseph J. McDowell, 1832; Robert D. Lilley, 1833; Jacob Kirby, 1834; David Reece, 1835, 1836. Highland and Clinton: George Collings, 1837; Thomas Patterson, 1838. Highland alone: Andrew Baskin, 1839. Highland and Adams: James Carothers and James Smith, 1840; John A. Smith and Abraham Lowman, 1841. Highland alone: Robert Robinson, John A.

Smith, 1842; Hugh Means, Burnham Martin, 1843; Ezekiel Brown, 1844; William H. Trimble, 1845, 1846, 1847; Hugh Smart, 1848; J. T. Pugsley, 1849; Otho Williams, 1850. Under the new constitution: Christopher Williams, 1852; William Miller, 1854; Silas Irion, 1856; John L. Hughes, 1858; C. B. Miller (resigned), John H. Jolly, 1860; N. H. Hixon, 1862, 1864; David M. Barrett, 1866; John L. Hughes, 1868, 1870; Peter N. Wickerham, 1872; Thomas H. Baskin, 1874; Henry C. Dawson, 1876, 1878; J. J. Pugsley, 1880, 1882; David M. Barrett, 1884, 1886; Jonah Britton, 1888; James M. Hughey, 1890, 1892; William H. Glenn, 1894; Henry H. Redkey, 1896, 1898; N. P. Clyburn, 1900, 1902.

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS: 1805, David Hays; 1808, Allen Trimble; 1816, Samuel Bell (appointed); 1852, John W. Bell; 1855, G. F. Stephens; 1859, Ben Flora (Flora resigned, and W. H. Woodrow was appointed in his place); 1860, John A. Trimble; 1869, R. W. Spargur; 1870, Johnston E. Jackson; 1872, R. W. Spargur (appointed); 1873, Jesse K. Pickering (appointed); 1874, R. T. Hough; 1876, J. M. Hughey; 1881, George Baise; 1884, John Keech; 1890, William N. Walker; 1896, James H. Williams, now in office.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS: 1805, Abram J. Williams; 1810, James Daniels; 1811, John W. Campbell; 1812, Levin L. Belt; 1814, Samuel Daniels; 1815, Wade Luffborough; 1816, Richard Collins; 1821, G. R. Fitzgerald; 1823, Richard Collins; 1824, G. R. Fitzgerald; 1831, John W. Price; 1833, William Scott; 1837, W. O. Collins; 1841, Daniel Scott; 1849, John Torrie; 1853, R. B. Stevenson; 1855, James J. Rothrock; 1857, C. A. Sheaf; 1859, John M. Dorman; 1861, W. H. Irwin; 1868, E. M. DeBruin; 1874, James M. Dumenil; 1879, John T. Hire; 1885, J. B. Worley; 1891, George L. Garrett; 1897, Irwin McDowell Smith; 1900, Oliver N. Sams, present prosecutor.

SHERIFFS: 1805, Anthony Franklin; 1808, Augustus Richards; 1811, Samuel Harvey; 1813, William Curry; 1815, John Jones; 1819, Joseph Dryden; 1821, William Wright; 1823, John Jones; 1827, Amos Grantham; 1831, David Miller; 1835, Andrew Baskin; 1839, Benjamin Chaney; 1843, Edward S. Beeson; 1848, Thomas S. Rhodes; 1849, David Fenwick; 1853, Joseph H. Mullenix; 1857, Thomas H. Baskins; 1859, R. W. Spargur; 1867, John B. Hays; 1871, Carey T. Pope; 1875, William C. Newell; 1879, Thomas H. Long; 1883, Henry C. Dawson; 1885, Isaiah McConaughy; 1889, Michael G. Mackerly; 1893, Samuel N. Patton; 1897, John G. Williamson; 1899, Joseph P. Elton, present sheriff.

AUDITORS: Under the act of the general assembly, passed Febru-

ary 8, 1820, creating the office of county auditor, and making auditors elective by the general assembly of the State, William Keys was elected by the legislature, and continued in office from 1821, by subsequent elections by the people, after the office became elective by them, until 1829; 1829, Joseph Woodrow, who died in 1832, and was succeeded by his son, Joshua Woodrow, Jr. (appointed), who served until 1833; 1833, Matthew Waddell; 1839, Joshua Woodrow; 1841, Matthew Waddell; 1845, Samuel Johnson; 1847, Matthew Waddell; 1849, William H. Woodrow; 1855, James Reece; 1857, John A. Patterson; 1859, James Reece; 1863, Joseph Morrow; 1865, Edwin Arthur; 1869, Daniel Murphy; 1873, Edward M. DeBruin; 1883, George Lefever; 1889, John A. Trimble; 1892, James Reece; 1898, George W. Shaffer, now in office.

**TREASURERS:** 1805, John Richards; 1808, George Shinn; 1810, John Smith; 1842, John M. Johnson; 1850, William McReynolds; 1854, David Fenwick; 1858, Joseph J. Woodrow; 1862, George Lawrence; 1864, James Reece; 1868, J. W. Spargur; 1871, William H. Glenn; 1876, William S. Patterson; 1879, Edward Pierson; 1883, Joseph M. Hiestand; 1885, Henry C. Glasscock; 1887, Ed. O. Hetherington; 1891, Harrison Roades; 1895, Charles E. Hixson; 1899, Earl A. Squier.

**RECORDERS:** David Hays, the first clerk, was also the first recorder, in 1805. The list since the office has been elective, is as follows: 1836, Samuel Bell; 1842, David Miller; 1845, James M. Keys; 1854, John Baskin; 1856, W. C. Winter; 1863, John Baskin; 1866, J. M. Matthews; 1869, Isma Troth; 1872, Calvin Stroup; 1876, George Stephens; 1878, John H. Keech; 1884, Hugh J. Vance; 1887, Samuel N. Patton; 1893, John W. Rogers; 1899, Joseph Miller, present recorder.

**COUNTY SURVEYORS:** Walter Craig was the first surveyor, appointed in 1805. Afterward Thomas Sanders held the office, 1819-35. The office was made elective by an act of the general assembly of March 3, 1831, and after Sanders the following took office: 1835, Jesse Barrett; 1843, Thomas Berryman; 1849, Thomas Wilson; 1855, Thomas Berryman; 1858, Thomas M. Boyd; 1861, William J. Boies; 1864, Edward Burnett, died, and William J. Boyd appointed to fill vacancy; 1867, William Siders; 1870, Eli Stafford; 1876, William J. Boyd; 1879, Eli Stafford; 1881, Z. Kay; 1884, Nathaniel Massie; 1893, Daniel Murphy; 1899, Hugh J. Vance, now in office.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:** The first board, appointed in 1805, was Joseph Swearingen, George Richards, and Nathaniel Pope. At the election, in the same year, Nathaniel Pope, Jonathan Boyd and Frederick Braugher were chosen. G. W. Barrere succeeded Braugher in 1806, and Moses Patterson succeeded Boyd in 1807. In 1808 Bourter Sumner, Richard Barrett and George Richards

were elected. The board in 1810 was Jesse Baldwin, Morgan Vanmeter and Enoch B. Smith. After 1811 the list is as follows: E. B. Smith, 1811-12; Jesse Baldwin, 1811-13, 1816-17; Morgan Vanmeter, 1811; Moses Patterson, 1812-14, 1817-18; John Matthews, 1813-15, 1822-29; Amos Evans, 1814-16, 1819; Pleasant Arthur, 1816-19, 1831-32; Newton Doggett, 1818-22; John Wason, 1822-23; William Davidson, 1823-25, 1828; David Reece, 1825, 1829-30; Moses Carothers, 1828; Samuel McClure, 1829-30; John Farris, 1830; Philip W. Spargur, 1831; William Carothers, 1832-34; Thomas Patterson, 1832-34; Newton Doggett, 1833-38; John H. Mitchell, 1834-37; John W. Spargur, 1835, 1842-47; Claiborn Lea, 1837-39; Philip Wilkins, 1838-40; John Baskin, 1839-41; Samuel Smith, 1840-42; John Littler, 1841-43; David Fenwick, 1843-45; William Cochrane, 1844; N. W. Ayres, 1845-49; Joel Thurman, 1846-48; Sampson Reno, 1848-49; Edward Easton, 1849-51; Charles Robinson, 1850-55; Henry Wilkins, 1851-53; Benjamin Cowgill, 1852-55; John Haigh, 1854-57; Philip Roush, 1855-61; Abraham Lowman, 1856-65; Benjamin Pearce, 1857; William C. Conard, 1860-62; Thomas Robinson, 1861-64; F. I. Bumgarner, 1863-72; F. M. Cox, 1864-66; H. H. Redkey, 1865-68, 1871-73, 1876-82; Benjamin Cochrane, 1867-68; Samuel Russell, 1868; William Elliott, 1871-72; T. H. Long, 1873-79; David McConnaughey, 1873-76; John Bogart, 1874-80; Franklin Ladd, 1878-81; ——— Faust, 1881; Isaac Larkin, 1886-92; Giles W. Setty, 1896-98; James A. Burnett, 1892-95; Cary McCoppin, 1895-1901; Warren W. Morrow, 1896 to present; John B. Puckett, 1901-04; James B. Davis, 1902-05.

## CHAPTER XI.

---

### CHURCH HISTORY.

THE church and the institution of such an order as religious teachers are deeply imbedded in the common principles and common wants of man. Such is his intellectual and moral nature, that he imperatively demands religious teaching. No matter what the religion is, so long as conscience has a dwelling in the human bosom, there must be a class of men devoted to its services. So far as information goes there is no nation, nor tribe, nor any age of the world that has ever been utterly destitute of a class of men separated to sacred purposes. Paganism in its more degraded, as well as in its more enlightened and polished forms, down to the "Medicine man" of our own wilderness has its shrines, its sacrifices and its priests. If man is not a religious being, he is certainly superstitious, believing in the supernatural, and demanding that some one should stand between him and the unseen forces whose influences he feels, but whose purpose he cannot understand. The voice of nature is strong, stronger than the "strong man armed." Ours indeed would have been a county worse than savage had not those men who felt the impulse from on high traveled to meet the need of their fellow men in the wild western homes.

Early Methodism in Highland county is a feature not to be overlooked in the study of its history. Schools were scarce, books were few, and the Methodist preacher with his hymn book and Bible was an important factor in the literature and religion of the country. "Our best history," says Emerson, "is still poetry." Doubtless this is true, for in our hymns and songs we find expression for our deepest feelings, the inmost soul of the times embalmed in music and made immortal. In songs and hymns we have preserved the loves and sorrows, the joys, the humors, and the domestic manners of by gone days. Reference has been made in these pages to James B. Finley, whose home was in Highland county, as one of the pioneer settlers of the county. After his conversion he preached to his old comrades in wickedness, commanding their respect and often leading them to espouse the cause of his Master. It is enough to say of him that he

was a great and good man. While he was exceedingly wild and dissipated in his early manhood, his after years evidenced a wonderful change. The old Jim Finley had passed away, and a new man had taken his place. His life was full of earnest labor for the cause he loved and his presence in the county was a benefit and blessing to all.

Early in the autumn of 1805 the first regular Methodist meeting ever held in Highland county was at Fitzpatrick's. Peter Cartwright and James Quinn were the regular circuit preachers, and William Burk was presiding elder. Of Peter Cartwright so much has been said and written that we would but repeat the utterances of others did we attempt a description of the man in person and character. But the good people of Highland county, and especially the Methodists, would not excuse us did we not say something of this wonderful man. Numerous stories have been told of his eccentricities, which the old man while living denied. At one time, complaining to a brother preacher about the matter, he was consoled with the reply, "that he deserved to have lies told on him for not writing out his life history himself, so that in coming years the church might treasure his memory and keep alive the history of his labor and toil." His ability as a preacher was such as to make him very useful to the church in her early struggles against the various obstacles that impeded her progress. The older forms of Christian faith greatly opposed this new child of providence in the religious world, and sought by discussion and debate, violent and merciless, to drive her from the field. Cartwright was a strong man in debate, and was as fearless as a Spartan gladiator, ready for theological blows, or any other kind if the occasion demanded it. His early identification with Highland county Methodism was just suited to the condition and character of the times. His clothing was buckskin while on Highland circuit.

In 1807 Rev. James Quinn was sent back to Highland circuit for his second year. He was of the first of the itinerant preachers in the county, loved and venerated by all its people for his great worth, and earnest, loving, and watchful over the scattered flock of humble, devoted Christians. James Quinn spent the greater part of the prime of his life in southern Ohio, and when he felt the winter of his life closing round him, his fond recollections of the love and devotion of Highland friends led him to make the county his home, among the peaceful hills and valleys of his early charge. In 1820 he purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Union township, to which he removed his family. The house was the old fashioned hewed log, with stone chimney, to which he gave the name of "Rural Cottage". At this quiet home he died on the 1st day of December, 1847, aged seventy-two years. His parents were from Ireland, and were among the first settlers that crossed the mountains and settled at Maysville, at that time called Limestone. In his pioneer home he learned the charac-

teristics of the noble pioneer race, and among them he learned the great truth of Christ and found the secret of a pure and happy life. He was admitted into the traveling connection of the Methodist Episcopal church by the Baltimore conference in May, 1799. He was then under twenty years of age, and was placed upon the Greenfield circuit, Fayette and Washington counties, Pennsylvania. After some years of work in the Baltimore conference, at his own request he was transferred to the Western conference, which met at the church near Cynthiana, Ky., in October, and the second year he was sent with Peter Cartwright to the Scioto circuit, which embraced Highland county. He was returned the second year to the same work but with another helper. One who knew Quinn intimately says of him: "I distinctly recollect the advent among us of the Rev. James Quinn, so long and so favorably known to the people of Highland. His youthful and manly form, his fine expression and amiable face, calm and dignified, yet flushed with zeal in his Master's cause, a self-sacrificing and devoted itinerant preacher. He at first preached at old father Fitzpatrick's, and then came across the woods some six miles to visit our family. His manner and exterior gave assurance of a gentleman, and his first words of salutation were a passport to the confidence, regard and esteem of all. His visit was a pleasant and agreeable surprise to the younger members of the family, who felt at once the mesmeric influence of his mild persuasive language and unobtrusive worth. Such was the James Quinn, who lived to impress indelibly his excellence and his virtues upon the hearts of all who lived under his ministry. He made an appointment to preach at our cabin, on his next round on his circuit, which was given out at the raisings and huskings throughout the settlements. It was quite a novelty and a stirring event in the neighborhood and at the specified time he had a large and attentive audience. The costume of the young men and women was quite different from the prevailing fashions of the present day, and particularly in their manner and custom, when economy and frugality were virtues of necessity, and where none indulged the expense and luxuries of foreign merchandise. While Mr. Quinn remained, my brother, who had purchased a violin and was taking lessons from uncle Tom, who had all the fondness of his race for music, would often play while the evening hymns were sung."

John Shields, an Irishman, and a Methodist preacher, as well as a brick mason, came to Hillsboro and erected a home on Beech street. He seemed determined that Beech street should go ahead of all the rest of the town, and for a time he succeeded, for there were six houses on it west of High street. Shields donated part of the square for a Methodist church. This was the corner on the alley opposite the jail. On that ground was erected the first Methodist church in Hillsboro and of any denomination in the town. The church was a

neat small frame and was erected in 1810. The first preaching in Hillsboro was by John Shields early in the spring of 1808 and continued every Sabbath of the spring and summer of that year. The preaching was in the house of the preacher, who had, on coming to Highland, purchased a whole square north of the public square, between High and West streets, and south of Beech street. From their small frame building on Beech street, the Methodists of Hillsboro moved at an early date to their present site on Walnut street, where they now have a large and handsome church, with a pipe organ that cost about \$10,000.

The first preacher in Highland county licensed to solemnize matrimony was the Rev. Isaac Pavey, Methodist. This authority was granted October, 1808, as the records show. From the record we find that Abbot Godhard, a young Methodist preacher from Fox Creek, Kentucky, and the regular circuit preacher for Highland, who held by far most of his meetings at the neat and hospitable home of Fitzpatrick, was given authority to solemnize matrimony in Highland county. We have made some effort to find out more of this man's history, but without avail, but his general reputation and character was worthy his high calling and profession. In an old newspaper called the Home Circle, published at Nashville, Tenn., and edited by the Rev. L. D. Huston, is found a brief notice of the death of Rev. Abbot Goddard, which contains some facts of interest of this first preacher in Hillsboro: "Rev. Abbot Goddard was born in Virginia, 1785, and his parents removed to Kentucky when he was but an infant. He was converted to the Methodist faith at the age of eighteen and licensed to preach at the age of twenty-one. Goddard was one of the most remarkable men in the western pulpit forty years ago. He was a man of marked eccentricity, but always in solemn earnest, possessing a certain rugged, resistless, awful power, which we have seen in no other man. He died in the state of Illinois, in great peace, October 12, 1857."

Among the famous Methodist preachers of the past were the following: Rev. John Meek, John Collins, James Quinn, G. R. Jones, James B. Finley, Isaac Quinn, William I. Elsworth, Moses Smith, James Morley, A. M. Lorain, George W. Walker, William Simmons, William H. Lander, Isaac I. Beale, Isaac Ebbert, Joseph M. Gotch, W. M. D. Ryan, Michael Marlay, William B. Christie, Allen T. Thompson, Joseph M. Trimble, George C. Crum, Samuel D. Carothers, and Stephen Merrill. Of all these Bishop Merrill is the only survivor. Many of these men were personally known to the writer, men of cultured minds and pure christian manhood, and some of them remarkable for their talents. Moses Smith was a writer of great strength and beauty. His published sermons are gems in thought and expression, while his volume on mental science will take rank



with the productions of Hamilton, Cousin, Kant and others upon questions metaphysical. William B. Christie was another remarkable man, for his preaching ability and his pure and simple faith. He died at a comparatively early age, being overtaxed with labor which his constitution, never strong, finally sunk under. An old man told the writer of this sketch that at one time, while listening to William B. Christie preach, he distinctly saw a cloven tongue of fire above the preacher's head. While this might have been the result of an overwrought state of mind and feeling on the part of this man, he certainly thought he saw this wonder.

Rev. George W. Walker was a religious prodigy of such proportions that we can scarcely find any classification for him. He grew to young manhood without an education, not even being able to read or know the letters of the alphabet. Religiously inclined, and feeling in his heart the inspiration to preach, he determined to obtain an education. His first half day at school took him through his letters and the "a-b, abs" of the first part of the old time spelling book, and the second half of his first day he could read the simple words without aid from the teacher. His advancement was very rapid, to the wonder and astonishment of the whole school. Starting in the study of grammar after a few weeks at school, he requested the privilege of going out under the shade of a tree to study, as the noise of the school room disturbed him. In just one-half day he had committed the grammar to memory and recited to the teacher until the latter became frightened and declared he would hear no more. Before the term of school was ended the teacher informed him that he had taught him all he knew, and advised him to seek elsewhere for higher attainments. His book, entitled "The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," created a profound sensation. It appeared without the name of the author and the surmises were countless in regard to the unknown writer of such wonderful clearness and power. The book had a wonderful sale before the name of George B. Walker was associated with it as author.

Greenfield, Lynchburg, New Lexington, Leesburgh, New Vienna, Rainsboro, Petersburg, Boston, New Market, Belfast, Berrysville, Mowrystown, Princetown, Marshall, Sinking Springs, Carmel, Centerville, East Monroe, Sugar Tree Ridge, Samantha, Russell Station, Fairfax, Danville, Buford, and quite a number of country places remote from town and village have church houses and settled pastors of the Methodist denomination.

The Greenfield Methodist church had its origin in the meetings of Charles White, Thomas Stewart and others. A society was organized in 1822, and a brick church was built, that gave way to a stone edifice in 1833. A larger church was destroyed by the storm of 1860 before completion, but after that a new and commodious building was

finished. The German Methodist Episcopal church of Greenfield was organized in 1854, and a brick church was built in 1873.

The pioneer Methodist in Hamer township was David Sullivan. A church was built at Danville in 1842, and a new one in 1859. Harwood chapel, in Salem township, was founded in 1859. The Methodists at Buford built a log church in 1840, and a brick building in 1860. Another organization, Protestant Methodists, built a brick church in 1843, which afterward went into the hands of a struggling Presbyterian organization, and after they disbanded became the Buford schoolhouse. The Sugartree Ridge Methodist church was organized at the home of Rachel Wilkin soon after the year 1811, and the first church was built before 1840. The Marshall church traces its origin to the preaching by Rev. David Young at the home of Bigger Head in 1802. Peter Moore, Lemuel Scott and Mr. Beitman afterward entertained the preachers, until a building was erected at Marshall in 1840. This has been replaced by a more modern church edifice. The beginning of the Newmarket church has been noticed. The first church was built in 1833-34, and a new one in 1850. The Samantha church was organized in 1835 and a log church built. Auburn church, at Fallsville, had its beginning in 1830. Dunn's chapel, a Methodist church in Union township, had its beginning in 1825, and the first church was built in 1834. The Russell Station church was organized in 1830, and reorganized in 1855, when a church was built. Brush Creek was visited by the pioneer Methodist preachers, and the Sinking Creek society was organized early in the century, and first church at Sinking Spring was built of logs about 1820. This was followed by the organization of Pisgah church and Carmel church. The Belfast church was organized at the home of Samuel Clark about 1815. The Pleasant Hill Methodist church, in Fairfield township, was founded through the efforts of the pioneer preacher, Isaac Pavey, and a log church was built on his land in 1832. In 1852 the place of meeting was changed to Leesburg, where a handsome building was erected in 1852. The New Lexington Methodist church was founded by the Woodmansees, and the first church built in 1837. It was destroyed by the great storm of 1860. The East Monroe church was organized in 1841, and the Zion Hill, or Centerfield, church in 1840.

In the year 1806 the Rev. James Hoge, who held an interest in a large tract of land near and including the mouth of Hardin's creek, visited Highland to look after his land, and as a matter sure to follow made the acquaintance of the Rogers settlement, which was composed principally of Presbyterians, who about the time of the arrival of Hoge had been looking about for a minister to serve them as pastor. While Hoge remained he preached for these people. Having no house in which to hold services, they erected a stand in a beautiful grove, near a very fine spring on Rattlesnake creek, on Hoge's own

land. At this spot was preached the first gospel sermon in the present township of Madison. From this beginning a church was organized which took the name of Rocky Spring, in memory, says one, of Rocky Spring in Pennsylvania, from which John Wilson came who named it. This was the first Presbyterian church in Highland county and embraced at first all the Greenfield and Fall Creek settlements. The first pastor of this church was Rev. Nichols Pittenger, who came from Pennsylvania on a visit to the county with a view to a permanent settlement, in 1809, and in 1810 moved into the county and took charge of the work. His labors were very successful and at one time in the history of this Rocky Spring church it had some three hundred communicants. An aged elder of that church said of him: "This eminent servant of God was a workman who was neither ashamed or afraid to preach the truth and the whole truth, not fearing the consequences, and but few were ever more blessed in their labors." The first elders elected and ordained in this church were James Watts, Samuel Strain, George Adair, Samuel McConnel and William Garrett. Rev. Pittenger continued as pastor for some fifteen years, then left them for a few years, but returned and remained until death claimed his worn-out body in 1833, and he was laid to rest in the Rocky Spring grave yard, among the friends of his much loved church, many of whom sleep softly by his side in that consecrated "God's acre."

Colonel Keys tells of a Presbyterian church which was organized on Clear Creek in 1806, whose pastor for one year was the Rev. Robert Dobbins. Finally the organization became the nucleus of the Presbyterian church of Hillsboro. The first place of preaching was the cabin schoolhouse on the farm of Samuel Evans. The elders elected and ordained were David Jolly and William Keys. The membership was composed of five persons, three of whom were women. Women seemed to be in the majority in church work then as they are now, but greatly restricted in the character and quality of their work, being then, as Josiah Allen's wife puts it, "Not permitted to sit on the meeting house." This congregation while located in the country was called "Nazareth." The first meeting house built by them was of hewn logs and was located upon the lands of Richard Evans, near the after site of the old mill owned by Mr. Worley. The increase and interest of the congregation soon made it necessary to remove the locality to Hillsboro. It was feared by the pious people of Clear Creek that if the county seat remained long without a church it would fill up with "dens of revelry and dissipation." The "Presbytery to which this church Nazareth belonged included members residing in Kentucky, and all belonged to Washington Presbytery, chiefly, if not all, in Kentucky." Colonel Keys tells the story of one Rev. Joshua L. Wilson who set out to find Nazareth church where he desired to unite himself with the Pres-

bytery which happened to meet at that church. The Rev. Joshua L. Wilson had recently moved to Cincinnati and feeling anxious to meet the presbytery, set out to find the church with the Bible name. He came on the road then recently cut through Williamsburg, inquiring at every clearing for Nazareth church, but none of the settlers had ever heard of such a place, outside of the Holy Land, and as the preacher traveled on and on without hearing or finding anyone who knew anything about such a church, he concluded at last that he would be compelled to go to Canaan to find it. But persisting in his journey he found it at last at a little round-log schoolhouse in the forest wild. Everything was primitive and as the places of worship were too small to accommodate the congregations, the deep dark woods, "God's first temples" were used as spots of worship. The roof above them was the deep blue sky, and the carpet beneath their feet, the fallen leaves of autumn or the grass and flowers of the summer time, while the feathered songsters joined their piping notes to the solemn chant of those early worshippers.

Following close on these events come the Associate Reform Presbyterians, who organized a congregation on Fall Creek on the land of William Morrow. The Rev. Samuel Crothers preached for them at times, the preaching place being the home of Mr. Morrow. This congregation some time afterward built a meeting house, which with many improvements and rebuilding is still a place of worship, to the worthy descendants of those pioneer Presbyterians on Fall Creek. But these early days have gone. The Presbyterians of today, while retaining in a great degree the doctrine and traditions of the church are an intellectual and progressive people, keeping abreast of all the modern improvements in church service and work. For long years Dr. Samuel Steel was their settled pastor, a man of fine culture and pure hearted in every undertaking of his life. His kindly smile and loving words cheered all classes and was wonderfully successful in building up his church and keeping in training the large body of Christian workers that formed the great body of his church. Following Dr. Steel in the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of Hillsboro was Dr. McSurely, who for more than a quarter of a century was the polished and cultured pastor. Dr. McSurely was a scholar, in the highest sense of that term, and under his intelligent direction the church prospered as never before in its history. It was under his pastorate that the magnificent structure was erected which now serves as their place of worship, at a cost of some thirty thousand dollars. This building is as fine a piece of artistic workmanship as can be found in any place.

The Presbyterians have church buildings in Hillsboro, Greenfield, Fall Creek, Marshall, Belfast, New Market, and at Bethel. The First Presbyterian church of Greenfield was organized January 24, 1820, by Rev. Samuel Crothers, with about sixty communicants, and

Elijah Kirkpatrick, Wilson Stewart and Hugh Ghormley, elders. Dr. Crothers was one of the most notable men connected with the religious history of the county. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1783, son of a soldier of the Revolution, of Scotch-Irish descent, and from 1787 was reared in Kentucky, and educated there and in a Presbyterian theological seminary at New York. After being licensed to preach in 1809 he traveled as a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church in Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in 1811, settled as a preacher at Chillicothe, also caring for the Buckskin congregation of Ross and Highland counties. In 1813 he made his home at Greenfield and gave all his attention to the Hop Run church until 1818, when he returned to Kentucky. Afterward he joined the Presbyterian church, and he came back to Greenfield to organize the church there in 1820, and there he continued as pastor until he died, in 1856. He was one of the most eloquent preachers of his time; was also a frequent contributor to the press, on the subjects of temperance reform and slavery, and published books, the most important of which were "The Gospel of Jubilee," and "The Life of Abraham." The Life and Writings of Rev. Samuel Crothers, D. D., by Rev. Andrew Ritchie, was published in 1857.

Rev. Samuel Crothers was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Wiseman, and he by Rev. S. D. Crothers, son of the elder pastor, and the three supplied the church for more than seventy-five years.

The Hop Run church, above mentioned, included the Presbyterian society, the first religious organization in Greenfield, and the meeting house, built in 1809, was on Hop run, a mile southeast of town, in Ross county. After 1835 the meeting house was at Greenfield. In 1857 a modern brick church was built by a branch of this society, which became known as the Second Presbyterian church, but since the disbanding of the latter, the United Presbyterian church, the direct descendant of the Hop Run church, has owned this building.

The Free Presbyterian church with 21 members, was organized in 1848 by the famous anti-slavery agitator, Rev. John Rankin, and a building was erected in 1849, which descended after slavery was abolished and the followers of Rankin returned to the fold of the old church, to a colored congregation. Rankin at Greenfield is one of the items of Ohio history of which much of great interest might be written.

About 1820 the Bethel Presbyterian church was organized in Paint, and a church was built at which such families as the Karnes, Cowgills, Redkeys and Forakers worshipped. A little before the year 1840 a Presbyterian church was organized among the French settlers of White Oak, at the house of Frederick Grandgirard, whose son, Rev. E. Grandgirard, was pastor after 1846. A good church building was erected at Mowrystown. The Presbyterian church in

Concord township was organized about 1830, with the Lyle family as the main membership. In Marshall the first preaching was at the homes of Thomas Dick and others. In 1836 a small church was erected, and in 1851 an organization was effected with Rev. E. Grandgirard as pastor. The Templins, Newells, Amens, Robinsons, Grabills, Delaplanes and other early families were in this society. At Newmarket the church worshipped many years in the schoolhouse, and the first building of a church was in 1840. At Sinking Spring a society was organized about 1842 and a church built but abandoned in 1859. At Belfast the church was organized by the Storers and their neighbors about 1835.

St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal church was organized in 1853, with Isaac Sams, J. Milton Boyd, B. H. Johnson, Nelson Barrere, J. W. Price, William H. Woodrow, William H. Bayard, C. H. Smith, J. W. Lawrence and John Dawson as the first vestry. The beautiful stone church, ivy-covered and massive, was erected in 1856. While the church was building services were held in the court house. The first rector was Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, who remained until 1858, and afterward attained national prominence. At the time of his death he was rector of St. Anne's church in Brooklyn. The church building in Hillsboro was consecrated by Bishop McIlvaine. It is a splendid work of architecture, grand and imposing. Among the attractions of the interior is a magnificent pipe organ, whose rich deep notes fill the audience room with perfect melody. There are two memorial windows of beautiful design, given by Mrs. William H. Trimble, one in honor of her daughter Catharine, and the other to the memory of the founders of the church, whose names appear upon the glass.

The Baptist church has been prominent in the county from very early days. Rev. Mr. Leamons, a pioneer Baptist preacher, preached at the home of Job Haigh, in Jackson, as early as 1804, and from this effort grew the Baptist church, which built on Rock lick about 1833. About 1837 there was a division on the slavery question; the East Fork church was formed, which built on the Belfast pike in 1853. As early as 1812 a Baptist church was founded in Union township, with the Hart, Richardson and Marsh families prominent in its support.

The first Baptist church at Greenfield was organized at the home of the Vanmeters in about 1815. The church at Greenfield was organized permanently in 1829, and the first building erected in 1833, supplanted by a stone building in 1840. Shiloh Baptist church, near Greenfield, was organized in 1866.

At New Market a Baptist church was organized in 1824, but it afterward gave way to the one originally known as the Little Rocky Fork church, organized at the home of Oliver Harris in 1838. Its leading spirits were the Vance, McConnaughey, Harris, Arnett, and

Ross families. They put up a brick church that was blown down by a tornado in 1839, and in 1877 a handsome edifice was erected in the town.

Over fifty years ago the Baptists of Hillsboro, few in number and poor financially, worshipped in the court house. In 1843 they were organized into a regular Baptist church of twenty members. Great struggles confronted this little band of Christian men and women, but the work was warmly encouraged and supported by such men as General McDowel, Colonel Miller and Governor Trimble; Judge J. H. Thompson kindly donated the brick, and a house of worship was built. In 1853 the church record showed a flattering advance: Baptisms, 43; letters, 47; restoration, 1, and \$2,800 added to church improvement. Such has been the record up to the present time of the First Baptist church. The present pastor, Rev. J. P. Currin, is a graduate of Bucknell university, and of the Theological Seminary of Rochester, N. Y. While the church is an ornament to the town and the pride of the congregation, it in no sense obscures the earnest simplicity and generous Christian character that during all the years has been the spirit manifested by this worthy branch of the great Christian vine.

The Berryville Baptist church was organized about 1856 by the Wests, Shaws, Taneyhills and Shannons, and a church was erected about 1860. New Sugartree Ridge, a New Light church, was organized as early as 1840, and a building erected. This took the name of Miller's chapel. A French Baptist church was organized in White Oak township in 1861, and a church erected.

The founding of the Society of Friends in the county has been noted in the account of the early settlement. The pioneer Quakers of Fairfield began to hold meetings as soon as two or three could gather. Mrs. Bathsheba Lupton is credited with founding the Fairfield meeting. It is told that she rode about among the settlers, when the young men were in the habit of visiting the Indian camps on Sunday, exhorting them to godliness and discreet living. Fairfield meeting house, a frame structure at first, was built about 1805, and Fairfield monthly meeting was established in 1807 by authority of the Redstone quarterly meeting, in Pennsylvania. Jacob Jackson, a settler near Lexington, was the first preacher, and was succeeded by Mildred Ratcliffe, a famous Quakeress, who went to Pennsylvania in 1816. The Fairfield meeting at an early day had a thousand members, but it was afterward divided, and meeting houses built on Hardin's creek, on Lee's creek, at Oak Grove, and at Lexington.

The Clear Creek meeting of Friends was organized about 1808, and by consolidation with the Vienna meeting in Clinton county the Clear Creek monthly meeting was founded. A meeting house was built in 1830. Meanwhile, in the old meeting house near the site of Samantha there had been much dissension over the questions that gave

rise to the Hicksite branch, which was organized in 1829. They also built a meeting house in 1830. In these organizations the Timberlake, Bailey, Kenworthy, Williams, Sanders, Pike, Lewis, Baker, Saunders, Chalfant, and Woodrow families were prominent.

At the site of an old cemetery on the Spargur Mill road, a log meeting house was built in 1807-08. The Overman, Cowgill, Tomlinson, Barrett and Sumner families were its main support. The Hicksite branch came into control, and the Orthodox members built another house near by, from which in 1876 they removed to a larger edifice on the Anderson road.

The Catholic church at Hillsboro has a neat and serviceable building, with seating capacity for about four hundred. As it now stands, it represents seventy years of Catholicity in Hillsboro. James Hughes was probably the first Catholic who came to the vicinity of Hillsboro, in 1801. The Hughes descendants are numerous and well known all over the county. John Fallow is the oldest living Catholic, and has been a positive quantity in the history of the church since he came here in 1849. The first masses known to have been said here were by two French priests, Father Cheymol and Father Gacon, who visited here from Ursuline convent in Brown county. In 1859 there were only ten Catholic families here and they were attended by Father Butler, who came once a month from Fayetteville. During this time and up to the time the church was built mass was said in the house of Mr. Fallon. The next priest who visited here was Father Daily, who came in 1850 and continued his visits until 1854. He began the erection of a church in the fall of 1851, and a year later the corner stone was laid and the church was dedicated by Archbishop Purcell the following spring. In 1854, Father Daily was succeeded by Father John B. O'Donaghue, the first resident priest, who during his stay built the neat pastoral residence adjoining the church. In 1858 he was succeeded by Father Marion, a French priest from New Orleans, and he by Father Perry. In 1861 Father Michael O'Donague came and remained for twenty years. In 1880 he was succeeded by Father Michael Hayes who remained for five years. He was succeeded by Father William B. Miggell, and in 1887 Father Lawrence Sullivan became the pastor. He was followed in 1892 by Father M. P. O'Brien, and Father Thomas Walsh ministered from August 29, 1893, until ill health caused his resignation in September, 1900. Rev. George J. Mayerhoefer took charge as resident pastor, April 26, 1901. St. Mary's Catholic church on South High street has been entirely remodeled. The plans for the improvement put in execution by the efficient and earnest pastor have resulted in an almost new building.

The history of the Catholic church in Greenfield covers a period of forty-four years. Before the year 1854 the town had never been visited by a Catholic priest. In the early fall of this year Miss



Bridget McCormick, now the wife of Lawrence Cribbins, went to Cincinnati to confession and Archbishop Purcell learned from her that there were several Catholics in that locality and consequently Rev. John B. O'Donaghue was sent from Fayetteville to visit Greenfield. His coming was so unexpected that only two persons assisted in the first mass, Owen McClain and his sister, Bridget. Father Donaghue arranged to come once in each month, and on the Sundays of his visits the home of Mr. McClain was crowded with from thirty-five to fifty Catholics. After Father Donaghue was stationed at Hillsboro he visited Greenfield regularly, and undertook the building of a church. The ground was purchased and the corner stone laid in 1856, and St. Benignus was dedicated by Archbishop Purcell in the spring of 1858.

Patrick Toohey was probably the first Catholic with his family who came to New Vienna in the winter of 1854. The first mass celebrated was at the home of Mr. Toohey in the spring of 1855, by visiting priests from Fayetteville. After Hillsboro had a resident pastor, New Vienna was attended by the priests from that place, their names having been mentioned in the sketch of St. Mary's. In 1874 the old school house property was bought of the school directors for five hundred dollars, and for the next two years mass was celebrated in this school house. In the summer of 1876 Rev. John B. O'Donaghue was then resident pastor at Hillsboro and began the construction of St. Michael's church upon the schoolhouse property, and the same year the corner stone was laid and the church dedicated by Archbishop Purcell.

The Church of Christ, which originated with the preaching of Alexander Campbell, in the Ohio valley, after 1810, has prosperous organizations at Mount Olivet, Lynchburg, Fairview, Pricetown, Buford, Sugartree Ridge, Smarts and Rocky Fork. Salem chapel, at Fairview, had its origin about 1820, in a Dunker organization. Mount Olivet church was organized in 1833, and the first church built in 1845. Near Belfast a church was organized about fifty years ago and a house built about 1854.

An organization of the Church of Christ was made and a church built near Danville in 1835, with the Faris, Pulliam, Barker and Custer families and others as members. Later the church was disbanded.

At Lynchburg the church was organized in 1838. Milligan Clark and Abraham Gibler were prominent in its councils. In 1841 the first church was erected.

The church at Pricetown was organized in 1856, with John M. Smith as one of the leading members, and it has ever since had a prominent place in religious annals.

At Buford the church was organized about 1835, and another at Sicily in 1837. The Buford society built in 1850, and began a pros-

perous career. The society at Sugartree Ridge was organized in 1868, and ten years later the first church building was completed.

The Christian Union, a divergence from the Methodist church originally, obtained a foothold in the county about the time of the civil war and later and now has organizations and meeting houses at Marshall, Allensburg, Hoagland's, New Market, Berrysville, Pleasant View, and Rainsboro (Rev. J. W. Klise, moderator).

The Marshall society was formed in 1864, the families of Cunningham, Dunlap, Cravens, Carlisle, Ferneau, Hughes, Milburn, Burnett, Lucas, being represented in the membership. Their first church building was in 1866. The New Market society was organized in 1869, and a church built at that time. The organization in Washington township was made about 1869-70.

About 1805 the German Baptists, commonly called Dunkers, organized the Brush Creek church, south of Sinking Spring. They built the Straight Creek Valley church, nearer the town, in 1840. This was followed by other societies in the same part of the county. Among the early preachers were the Revs. Gorman, Countryman, Schofield and Ockerman.

In Fairfield the Dunkers worshipped after their own fashion in a very early day and in 1849 a church was built on the Samantha turnpike, at which Thomas Major was the first preacher. The Dunkers at Hollowtown built their first church about 1857.

There are now Dunker churches at Hickson's Meeting House, Cowgill's, and Brush Creek.

The Lutherans and German Reformed families of Hamer township joined in building a church in 1817, the Shaffers, Wilkins, Roushes, Leamons and Caileys being prominent. A schism from this organization in about 1855 gave rise to the Mount Zion church, and the remainder of the congregation founded the Lutheran church in Danville. The Shaffer family and Adam Orebaugh were the main founders of the Lutheran church at Lynchburg, founded in 1839. The Zion church (Reformed) was organized very early in Newmarket township at the home of Philip Wilkin, and the church on the Danville road was first built in 1843. One of the first churches in the county was the Lutheran society in Brush Creek. They had a log meeting house. But the organization has long been abandoned.

A Universalist church was built at Leesburg in 1840, with James and Samuel McClure among the founders, but part of the congregation was subsequently merged in the Church of the Redeemer, a society of Universalists at Centerfield, who built a church in 1870-71. There the Huffs, Litlers, Crispins and Banks were leading spirits.

Near Pricetown a Universalist church was organized in 1830, and meetings were held for some time at the house of William Davidson. In 1860 the existing organization was formed at Pricetown, and a church soon afterward built.

An United Brethren church was organized at the home of Rev. William Ambrose, New Market, about 1818, and the first church built in 1834-35. At Mowrystown a church was organized about 1842. This denomination, so famous in the history of Ohio, now has churches at Hillsboro, Rainsboro, New Market and Sonner chapel.

There are African churches of various denominations at Hillsboro and Greenfield, four in number. All these branches of Christian work have regular preaching, and the great majority have resident pastors and all the adjuncts of church work and service.

## CHAPTER XII.

---

### THE BENCH AND BAR.

THE courts of Highland county, like the famous Areopagus of Greece, are noted for the justice which gives every man an equal chance before the law, and at the same time famous for their respectability, purity and love of justice. The members of the bench and bar have been men who rendered themselves worthy of the honor by their honest and diligent execution of their office, and whose character, conduct and qualifications had been subjected to a careful and particular examination. It was the boast of Demosthenes that the courts of Greece never passed a sentence in which both parties did not concur. While it is somewhat doubtful if this fact would apply to the courts of America, we are certain that if in any spot outside of Greece it would be found true that spot would be Highland county. Taking the law in its character as a profession, we might quote the words of the great Hooker: "There can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is in the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world; all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least in seeking her care, and the greatest as not exempt from her power. Both angels and men and creatures of what condition soever, though each in a different sort and name, yet all with uniform consent, admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy." We can scarcely understand how there could be an immoral lawyer. What should be expected of the man whose professional vocation leads him to define and vindicate the rights of his fellowmen; of him who best understands those great rules of action, commanding what is right, and forbidding what is wrong, who, in his vast range of thought, overlooks his own obligation to the law he defines? The time was when the profession of the law was not so exalted and honored a profession as it is now. Of the earlier class it may be truthfully said that they were highly educated; were polished gentlemen; were very learned and of remarkable ability. But they were not all men of the highest and purest morality, and often were very greedy of the gains of their profession. This, of course, was not universally true, but true in

the main. As to the prominent members of the bench and bar of the last twenty years, and the present day, we may say with truth that as a body, in integrity, in purity of life, in general moral character and in consistent legal profession and conduct, they are far superior to their predecessors. They are not inferior in ability, they are scarcely unequal in learning, finish of manners, or in that brilliancy which attracts the general admiration. The improvement of the character of the bar in this county has probably been greatly promoted by the law schools formed in various parts of the country. All these schools have exerted an elevating moral influence, and some of them almost Christian. Rives, Kent and Greenleaf are teachers of pure morality. Men coming under the influence of these pure fountains of legal principles and those considerations of truth, justice, public policy, and refined equity, of which the essence of the law is composed, must be elevated and refined by them and favorably influenced in their character. In no sense has scientific education produced better results than in the influence it has exerted on the bar of the United States; which for its high position in moral and intellectual attainments has no superior.

Regarding the courts of common pleas the constitution of 1802 contained the following provision: "The several courts of common pleas shall consist of a president and associate judges. The State shall be divided, by law, into three circuits; there shall be appointed in each circuit a president of the courts, who, during his continuation in office shall reside therein. There shall be appointed in each county not more than three nor less than two associate judges, who, during their continuation in office, shall reside therein. The president and associate judges in their respective counties, any three of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the court of common pleas; which court shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction in all such cases as shall be directed by law; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature from increasing the number of circuits and presidents after the term of five years." The judges for Highland county under the provision of the first constitution were elected by the general assembly, and under the acts of that body Highland county was first assigned to the Middle judicial circuit. The first common pleas judge to preside in Highland county was Robert F. Slaughter, in 1805, and the associate judges were Joshua Davidson, Jonathan Berryman and Richard Evans. Abram J. Williams was prosecuting attorney; David Hays, clerk; and Anthony Franklin, sheriff. This first session was held at New Market. It is related, in illustration of the makeshifts that were necessary in the administration of justice, that a man convicted of larceny while court was held at New Market, was imprisoned in a newly dug well, with rails over the mouth of it, in lieu of a jail. Whipping was a punishment for crime not infrequently

administered, and the court records show cases of sentence to be whipped with so many stripes on the naked back, an unpleasant duty that fell to the sheriffs in those days.

Judge Slaughter was a bright and able young man, who came from Virginia, and was admitted to the bar at Chillicothe in 1799. He was a fairly successful lawyer, an effective orator, and seems, as judge, to have been a terror to evil doers. He was impeached before the State senate January 8, 1807, for failure to attend court, or tardiness of arrival, fifteen cases of such dereliction being alleged. His answer is very interesting, as it reveals some of the hardships of a judge in that period. To explain a failure to attend court in Scioto county, he said he had been compelled to go to Kentucky on business after the Adams county session, and on returning to the Ohio river, could not cross. Going two miles to find a ferry, he was compelled to hunt the ferryman in the fields, and so was delayed one day, and when he reached his destination he found the associate judges, having nothing to try, had adjourned. On another occasion, going from Lancaster to Highland county, his horse foundered on the Pickaway plains, and his funds and salary did not warrant him in buying another. He borrowed one, however, to ride to Adams county, and then, having to return the horse, he could not get to the Scioto court. He could not attend the spring court in Gallia one spring because the rivers and creeks were flooded and, being afflicted with pleurisy, he dared not swim the streams. On another occasion, being in Highland, his horse broke out of pasture and could not be found, and he bought a horse conditionally of Joseph Kerr, to ride to the next court, but the animal could not carry him "if it had been a case of life or death," and he traded it for another that took him the rest of the circuit. All of these mitigating circumstances were solemnly presented, but Henry Brush, Jessup M. Couch, William Creighton, Lewis Cass, Joseph Foos and James Kilbourne testified against the judge and the senate found him guilty and removed him from office. The cause of his alleged neglect of duty is said to have been an inveterate habit of gambling, which had grown into a passion with him as with many others in that day. It was said that he would sit up night after night, during a term of court, to gratify this passion, and was known to adjourn court for that purpose. After his removal he settled in Lancaster and resumed the practice with much success at a bar where great lawyers were common. He afterward represented Fairfield county in the state legislature.

Judge Slaughter was succeeded by Judge Levin Belt, of Chillicothe, who had previously held the same office, 1804-05. Levin Belt was a native of England who had sought the land of promise, coming from the city of Washington to Chillicothe, and was one of the first lawyers to be admitted to practice before the court at Chillicothe in Territorial days. Afterward he acted as prosecutor for the

State, at a time when prosecutors were appointed by the court and allowed for the services of a term at least fifteen dollars, and, when their duties were particularly arduous, as much as fifty. Judge Belt was a very tall, broad-shouldered, muscular man, with ruddy complexion, gray eyes and brown hair, and while not a great lawyer, was a respectable one, a good citizen, and an honest and able judge until succeeded by John Thompson. After this, Judge Belt became the first mayor of Chillicothe.

Judge John Thompson, who was elected in December, 1809, was impeached in the legislature in the winter of 1811-12, and tried before the senate in January, on the charges of "high crimes and misdemeanors in this, to-wit: oppression in office, violent language and conduct, and expressing contempt for the government of the United States and the people." In detail some of the charges were as follows: In a larceny case he allowed the attorneys but ten minutes each for argument to the jury, and when they objected said they must get along with that or he would cut them to five minutes. He refused to allow an attorney to testify for his client in a case of usurpation of office. On one occasion he ordered the court constables to knock down certain bystanders with their staves. He declared in an assault and battery case that the attorneys had no right to argue the facts to the jury except with the permission of the court, and when he was overruled by the associate judges, he told the jury it could go. Then again, he refused a jury the remarkable request that it might come back after the case had been closed and re-examine witnesses. Another time, he allowed an attorney but twenty-five minutes for argument, and when the time was up told him to sit down and the jury would do justice to the case. At Circleville, it was alleged, he told the grand jury our government was the most corrupt and perfidious in the world, and the people were their own worst enemies. On such charges Judge Thompson was tried for nine days before the senate, with witnesses from all over the vast circuit. But he was ably defended by Lewis Cass, John McLean and Samuel Herrick, and acquitted by a vote of eighteen to five, and in 1817 the legislature re-elected him. Doubtless the animus of the impeachment was politics. Perhaps the judge was not an ardent supporter of "Madison's war" of 1812. Judge Thompson was upon the district bench from 1810 to the end of 1824, and consequently made more of an impress upon judicial affairs in this region than any other judge in the early days.

After Thompson the presiding judges who sat in Highland county were Joshua Collett, beginning in 1824; George J. Smith, beginning in 1829; John Winston Price, beginning in 1834; Owen T. Fishback, beginning in 1841; George Collings, beginning in 1848; and the last under the old constitution was Shepherd T. Norris, of Clermont, in 1851. Judge Price was a native of Hanover county,

Va., born in 1804, graduated at William and Mary college, studied law under Justice John Marshall, came to Ohio in 1827, married a daughter of John A. McDowell, of Columbus, and settled at Hillsboro in 1831, where he became a partner of Gen. Richard Collins, an eminent attorney. He was a high-minded judge and lawyer, and was a conspicuous citizen of the county until his death, March 4, 1865. Judge Collings was born near West Union, Adams county, February 29, 1800, and after he had gained admission to the bar and practiced in that county some years, removed to Hillsboro in 1834. He represented Highland in the legislature of 1837-38, and continued a citizen until his removal to return to Adams county about 1841. About the close of his term on the bench he was a member of the constitutional convention.

The first associate judges, Evans, Davidson and Berryman, served for several years from 1805. In 1810 the places were filled by Nathaniel Pope, John Boyd and Samuel Bell, and the first change after that was George W. Barrere in place of Bell in 1816. Boyd, Barrere and Moses H. Gregg were the associate judges in 1818-21; Boyd, Barrere and Joseph Swearingen in 1821-29, and Boyd, Moses Patterson and John Matthews in 1830. Judge Barrere's long service then came to an end. Patterson and Matthews continued upon the bench until 1837, Hugh Smart and R. D. Lilly serving with them in succession. Lilly, William C. Scott and John Matthews sat upon the bench in 1837-43, and Lilly, Philip W. Spargur and John Eckman in 1844-49. Spargur, Eckman and John Duvall served in 1850, Duvall, Thomas Barry and N. N. Delaplaine in 1851, and then, by the virtue of the new constitution the office of associate judge ceased to be.

The constitution adopted in 1851 provided for a supreme court such as the people are now familiar with, its duties confined to hearing appeals from lower courts. The State was divided into nine common pleas districts, and associate judges were abolished. Each district was subdivided into three parts, in each of which the people should elect a judge of the court of common pleas. Thus there were three common pleas judges to each of the nine districts. One or more of the judges held a common pleas court in each county, and the three judges of the district together constituted a district court that succeeded to the functions of the old supreme court in their respective counties, and the new common pleas court succeeded to the old common pleas court, except in probate jurisdiction, for which probate judges were provided, to be elected one in each county. Under this new system Highland county was a part of the Second subdivision of the Fifth circuit, and it has continued in that classification. But the subdivision, at first composed of Highland, Ross and Fayette, now includes Fayette, Highland, Madison, Pickaway and Ross.



The first three judges of the Fifth district, beginning in February, 1852, were James L. Bates, of Franklin county; Shepherd F. Norris, of Clermont, and John L. Green, of Ross.

Judge Green was succeeded in 1857 by James Sloane, of Highland. Judge Sloane was a man of remarkable ability and will always be remembered as one of the great lawyers of the county. He was a native of Richmond, Va., born February 22, 1822, of Scotch-Irish parents who came to the United States not long before his birth. When he was five years old the family moved to Cincinnati, and a year later they settled upon a farm in Brown county. The father was an educated man, and taught school in addition to farming, so that the boy was fairly well educated in his youth. An accident that befell him while clearing away the forest caused him to abandon farming and teach school and study law, and in 1844 he was graduated at the Cincinnati law school. Then he began the practice at Hillsboro in 1845, and four years later married Kate White of Ross county. He was elected common pleas judge, as a Democrat, defeating John L. Green, but he served hardly more than a year, preferring to remain in the active practice, in which he had a field that embraced neighboring counties as well as Highland. When the Union was in danger in 1861, Judge Sloane raised a company of men at Hillsboro, of which he was made captain, and this became Company K of the Twelfth Ohio regiment. He took part in the famous early campaign up the Kanawha valley in Virginia, and the fact that he was badly wounded at the noted little battle of Scary Creek made his name widely known. After the battle of Carnifax Ferry he found that his early injury and the later wound made service in the field impracticable, and he resigned his commission. After the war he continued his practice, for a few years maintaining an office at Cincinnati as well as at Hillsboro, until his sudden death September 17, 1873. He was a man of brilliant gifts, but in his social relations made no effort to gain friends, turning rather to the world a bearing of apparent disregard if not contempt, but there was a group of close friends that shared his confidence, and his ready response to the call of his country showed the depth of his emotions. His knowledge of law, his quick legal perceptions of the essence of every case, and his effective pleading to a jury either in civil or criminal cases, made him unrivaled. A ready and fluent talker, master of all the passions of the human soul, his power to sway a jury was almost resistless. To be cross-examined by Judge Sloane was an experience that no man cared to go over the second time, and woe betide the unfortunate victim who attempted to evade the truth, or conceal from the cold piercing eyes of this keen questioner the secrets hidden in his heart. It is no uncommon circumstance in controversy, for the parties to engage in all the zeal of disputation, without precisely knowing themselves the particulars about which

they differ. We then have fruitless parade of argument, and those opposite pretenses to demonstration, with which most debates on almost every subject have been infested. This was not the case with Judge Sloane. He was always sure of his own meaning and had the ability to communicate the sense of that meaning to the minds of others in plain terms, delighting more in the intellectual effort than in the conquest over his adversary.

Judge Sloane was succeeded in 1858 by Alfred S. Dickey, an eminent jurist who sat upon the district bench until 1872. Judge Dickey was born in Tennessee in 1812, of a sturdy Scotch-Irish anti-slavery family, and when four years old was brought by his parents to South Salem, Ross county. When he was of legal age he entered upon the practice of law, and being appointed prosecuting attorney of Ross county in 1838 he soon established a handsome practice. In 1847 he removed to Greenfield, but after his appointment as common pleas judge by Governor Chase in 1858 he resided in a beautiful home at Lyndon, Ross county. He died not long after his retirement, August 22, 1873. Judge Dickey was pronounced by Judge Chase an eminent judge and worthy of the great esteem in which he was held. Personally he was kind, tolerant, genial, and with rare powers of social entertainment. Judge Dickey was succeeded by Judge Samuel F. Steel of Hillsboro, who sat upon the bench from February, 1872, until the year 1881. From October, 1881, to February, 1882, Judge James H. Thompson filled the position. He was succeeded by Henry M. Huggins, of Hillsboro, who served until February, 1892, and the next upon the bench was Cyrus Newby, whose service extended from February, 1892, to February, 1902.

Other judges of the district have presided in the common pleas court of Highland county, among them Judge Robert M. Briggs, a native of Virginia who was reared from boyhood and educated at Greenfield, but resided at Washington Court House after he began the practice of law. He was common pleas judge in 1858-63.

The circuit court was established in Ohio in 1884, and since then Highland county has been a part of the Fourth circuit, but as yet the bench of that court has not been filled regularly by a citizen of this county.

The probate court was established under the constitution of 1851 and has since then been filled by some of the best citizens of the county. First was Jonas R. Emrie, elected in 1851 for the statutory term of three years. His successors have been A. G. Matthews, 1854-57; R. D. Lilley, 1857-60; Albert G. Matthews again, 1860-63; William M. Meek, who was three times elected and served, 1863-72; J. C. Norton, twice elected, serving 1872-78; George B. Gardner, 1878-81; R. M. Ditty, 1881-87; Le Roy Kelley, 1887-93; Frank Wilson, 1893-96; Oliver H. Hughes, 1896 to the present.

Gen. Richard Collins, notable among the pioneer lawyers of the county, was a native of New Jersey and son of a Methodist minister. Born February 22, 1796, he was reared in Clermont county, Ohio, and had the privilege of reading law under Judge John McLean. After admission to the bar at Cincinnati in 1816, he removed to Highland county and made his home at Hillsboro. He continued in the practice of his profession in Highland county for fourteen years, and was one of the most brilliant men of the region. In 1818 he was appointed prosecuting attorney, and in 1820-25 represented the county in the general assembly. In 1826 he was the Whig candidate for congress, but was defeated by a division in his party, and ever afterward he declined renomination. He was married in 1823 to Mary Armstrong, daughter of a famous merchant at Maysville, Ky., and in 1830 he moved to that place and formed a mercantile partnership with his father-in-law, and in association with George Collings established a wholesale house. But he now and then visited Hillsboro, and occasionally appeared in the courts of Ohio in cases of importance. He was elected to the Kentucky legislature three times and declined nominations for Congress as well as the office of United States senator for Kentucky. He was the warm friend and supporter of Henry Clay and the noted editor Col. Samuel Pike. In 1853 he emancipated his slaves and removed to Clermont county, where he died May 12, 1855. His title of general was founded on his rank as major-general of militia in Ohio, conferred in 1828.

Gen. Joseph J. McDowell was another eminent lawyer of the Highland bar for forty years from 1836. His career is mentioned with more detail among the congressmen of Highland county. Col. William Oliver Collins, his partner for some time, was for many years one of the most prominent men of the county. Colonel Collins was born in Connecticut August 23, 1809, in direct descent from an English settler of Boston in 1630. His father was an officer of the war of 1812 and his grandfather in the war of the Revolution. In 1833 he was graduated at Amherst college, and in the same year removed to Massillon and began the study, completing his preparation in the Cincinnati law school, founded by Edward King, of Chillicothe, during the lifetime of that well-remembered gentleman. He settled at Hillsboro and began the practice in 1835, and was soon afterward made prosecuting attorney. He was a leader at the bar for many years, and in other fields demonstrated his remarkable ability. He was secretary and Allen Trimble president of the first turnpike touching Highland county, the Milford & Chillicothe, president of the Hillsboro & Cincinnati railroad at its organization in 1849, and director of the Bel Pre & Cincinnati for three years; was prominent in the support of the Hillsboro academy, and president of the Hillsboro agricultural society in 1859-60,

when the fair grounds were purchased and improved. At the time of the crisis of 1860-61 he was a member of the state senate, and when the organization of troops began was honored by the government at Washington with authority to raise a regiment of cavalry. He first recruited the First battalion of cavalry, and when this was merged in the Eleventh regiment he was made colonel, a command he held with honor and credit throughout the war, serving mainly in the far west. After the war Colonel Collins withdrew from the practice of his profession.

Col. Moses H. Kirby was another well-known lawyer and distinguished citizen prior to 1832, and notable among the probate judges of the county was William M. Meek, born in Adams county in 1818, son of Rev. John Meek, a famous pioneer Methodist itinerant. Judge Meek began his practice at Hillsboro in 1844, but soon moved to Adams county, and did not make his permanent residence at Hillsboro until 1855. Another probate judge was Albert G. Matthews, born near Hillsboro in 1819, and a practitioner for many years from 1845. Henry Luther Dickey is another who is mentioned among the congressmen of the county, an honor conferred upon him in 1878. James H. Rothrock, who lived at Greenfield in 1853-59, and was prosecuting attorney one term, removed to Hillsboro in 1859 and thence in the following year to Iowa, where he was honored with a seat upon the supreme bench of the state in 1876-1885. William Harvey Irwin, born in Madison township in 1832, was a student of law under Judge Rothrock, was graduated at the Cincinnati law school in 1856, and afterward was eminent in his profession, serving six years as prosecuting attorney. Henry Luther Dickey, of Greenfield, a son of Judge Alfred S. Dickey, began his professional career as a partner of Judge Rothrock at Greenfield in 1859. He was born in Ross county October 29, 1832, and did not make his home at Greenfield until 1847. He was educated at the Greenfield academy, and after a time spent as engineer of construction on the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad, began the study of law with his father, completing his professional preparation at the Cincinnati law school. When his father became judge he succeeded to his practice, but also gave much time to politics, in which he had a conspicuous career, referred to in another place. He has honorably served his county, not only in the state and national legislatures, but as engineer of turnpikes in the important era of construction, 1872-73, and has contributed in the most generous and public spirited manner to the building up of his town, where he is yet an honored citizen. He is regarded as a high-minded, honest public man, a good lawyer and a good citizen.

Ruel Beeson, a prominent citizen for many years, and a member of the State senate, was a native of Liberty township, born April 12, 1811. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and continued in

the practice and in the care of his farm near Leesburg, until near the time of his death, May 15, 1877.

James H. Thompson, whose brief service in the common pleas bench has been mentioned, was an aged man when appointed, but of fine personal appearance and had for many years practiced law in Highland and adjoining counties. He was born near Harrodsburg, Ky., in 1812, the son of John B. Thompson, an eminent lawyer in that state, and before he was twenty-one he was admitted to the bar and became sheriff of Jessamine county. He practiced at Versailles, Ky., after the cholera epidemic, that made ravages among the attorneys there, and remained in Kentucky until his marriage in 1837 to Eliza J., daughter of Gov. Allen Trimble. He made his home at Hillsboro in 1844, and there passed the remainder of his life, doing a large business in the various courts of the state. For eleven years from 1867 he was register in bankruptcy for his district. He is to be remembered as the compiler of the Centennial (1876) sketch of Highland county history, and other valuable contributions to history and the literature of his profession. In the days of his prime he was regarded as one of the finest trial lawyers in southern Ohio. His long residence in the county made him familiar with the land problems of the section, and his advice and services were in great demand when real estate was the subject of litigation. Judge Thompson outlived all his pioneer friends of the Highland bar, but seemed in his declining years to take new hold of life with renewed hope and vigor. His warm espousal of the Murphy temperance movement and his strong appeals to others to avoid the deadly foe of their moral and intellectual manhood will not soon be forgotten, and his honest practical illustrations of the power of his own strong will to hold and keep him in the path of sobriety and total abstinence is worthy of all praise and honor. His widow, daughter of Governor Allen Trimble, survives, loved and revered by all, and as long as the cause of temperance endures, her name will be found in letters of light upon the pages of history.

Nelson Barrere, an eminent lawyer and public man, was born at New Market, April 1, 1808, received a common school training in youth and entered college at Augusta, Ky., where he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He studied law under Judge J. Winston Price, was admitted to the bar in Columbus superior court and began his practice in Hillsboro. Such was his strength and skill, and literary and legal attainments, that he soon became its most brilliant leader and ornament. His legal methods were original and personal, and his mind so evenly balanced and trained that nothing escaped its grasp. Shorthand writing was in his day almost unknown, yet he had invented a system of unique symbols which represented thoughts and ideas, and sometimes facts. He never "took notes" as they called it then, in any case in which he

was engaged, but would allow a witness to tell his story in his own way and with pencil and paper would seem to be drawing "pictures" while others talked, yet every dot and dash, crook or curve, that grew under his noiseless pencil was understood by him, and to it he would refer in his plea to the court or jury. Familiar with the classics, his scope of words was large and varied, and his perfect understanding of the Greek and Latin languages gave him words for every shade of meaning he wished to convey. In politics in his young manhood he was a Whig and he had the honor of being the last candidate for governor of Ohio upon that ticket in 1853, when he was defeated by William Medill, a Democrat. He was a member of Congress at the time of his nomination and strongly objected to his name being used before the convention, foreseeing, doubtless, as he did, the disruption of the Whig party in the near future. He died in Hillsboro, August 20, 1883, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Mr. Barrere never married, but made his home with his brother Benjamin up to the time of his death. It was reported of him that in early life he was impressed with the conviction that he must become a minister of the gospel and many believed that he had mistaken his calling when he turned from divinity to the law, but we think not. The writer knew and loved Nelson Barrere as a personal friend, and while much younger in years, was on intimate and familiar terms with him. We have gone over in conversation with him his life's history and we never heard even a hint of disappointment over the choice of his professional career, and in conversation with Judge Gardner, his nephew and friend, he can recall no expression of his uncle's that seemed to imply a mistake in regard to his calling. No, Mr. Barrere made no mistake, his mind was cast in a different mould. No creed in Christendom could have bound in dogmatic fetters that free and independent spirit, who loved truth for its sake alone, and was sincere and honest to the very core. Yet we do not mean to say in all this that Nelson Barrere was destitute of religious convictions and a firm and abiding confidence in the immortality of the soul. Barrere and Durbin Ward were special and strong friends, and would visit each other when time would allow. We heard a gentleman say just a little while ago that the most precious hours of edification and comfort he had ever spent was listening to conversations he was permitted to hear between these intellectual giants, upon questions of Christian faith and Bible teaching. Both were strong believers in the Man of Nazareth.

Judge George B. Gardner, nephew of Nelson Barrere, was admitted to the bar in 1846 at Columbus. He had before taking up the practice of law resided in Fayette county and published the Fayette New Era. He held the office of mayor of Washington Court House, and after coming to Hillsboro was elected mayor of

the city about 1870 and was again elected in 1900. As probate judge for one term he filled that office with dignity and honor. He is still living in Hillsboro, a veteran of the war of the rebellion, and an honest, upright citizen and a first-class lawyer in every way.

Judge Thompson, in 1876, compiled the following list of Highland county lawyers then in practice:

At Hillsboro: William Scott, Nelson Barrere, William O. Collins, Joseph McDowell, C. H. Collins, William M. Meek, J. H. Thompson, Albert G. Matthews, John A. Smith, W. H. Trimble, George B. Gardner, Jacob J. Pugsley, B. V. Pugsley, Henry A. Shepherd, R. D. Lilley, Jr., H. M. Huggins, E. L. Johnson, M. T. Nelson, E. M. DeBruin, Ulric Sloan, Kirby Smith, Henry Rhoades, Jesse K. Pickering, R. T. Hough, L. S. Wright, R. M. Ditty, John Hire, B. F. Beeson, Cyrus Newby, Augustus Harmon, Carlisle Barrere, James Dumenil, Samuel F. Steel, Samuel Scott, W. H. Soule, E. E. Holmes, Flint Rockhold.

Greenfield: Henry L. Dickey, W. H. Irwin, W. H. Eckman, H. L. Meek.

Leesburg: Ruel Beeson, Robert Elwood, George Hardy, L. O. Guthrie, H. L. Pavey, Samuel Beard.

Lynchburg: John Torrie, B. F. Hathaway, Isma Troth and H. C. Dawson. New Petersburg: Thomas Ellis, E. A. Mosier. Belfast: Thomas H. Basken. Buford: Cary Matthews. Sinking Springs: H. N. Easton.

Three of this list died in 1877—J. J. McDowell, Ruel Beeson and Thomas Ellis, and since then Scott, Barrere, Collins, W. O. Meek, Thompson, Matthews, John A. Smith, W. H. Trimble, B. V. Pugsley, Henry A. Shepherd, E. L. Johnson, E. M. DeBruin, Jesse K. Pickering, B. F. Beeson, Augustus Harmon, have all passed away.

Of later years a class of young men of high legal culture and talents have taken their places as members of the bar of Highland county; prominent among them are Henry Pavey, John Horst, J. W. Watts, Clark Holliday, Judge Frank Wilson, Judge O. H. Hughes, McBride, Frank Collins, Bronson Worley, Martin Vanpelt, Henry Wiggins, H. P. Morrow, O. N. Sams, Col. D. W. Morrow, and George Garrett.

## CHAPTER XIII.

---

### MEDICAL PROFESSION.

HIGHLAND county in the days of first settlement was known as a health resort. The pioneer builders of the commonwealth brought their families to her hills to escape the deadly malaria that then seemed to wage war against the invasion of civilization. As has been noted, the violent epidemic of malarial fever at Chillicothe in 1801 drove some who intended to settle there, to seek the higher lands on the upper waters of Paint creek and its tributaries. The disease that so powerfully influenced the lives of many pioneers did not cease with that year, but continued with more or less severity for many years, and no part of the State was entirely free from it, though regions like Highland county were less severely visited. It was at times so malignant as to resemble yellow fever in symptoms and fatality. Indeed, it is claimed that yellow fever, with the accompaniment of black vomit, afflicted the French settlement of Gallipolis soon after its establishment. Though this is denied by some investigators, the disease was sufficiently like yellow fever for the unfortunate people who died.

The fever was so continuous, so frightful in its effects, that it is remarkable that the settlers were heroic enough to remain in Ohio. They stayed partly through grim determination, partly through the natural indisposition to move backward, partly through love of the beautiful country, and largely through hope that is said to spring eternal, doubtless with accuracy, for it was necessary for it to spring eternally in the breasts of the pioneers, to cheer them in their toil and suffering.

A realistic picture of the situation is given by Isaac J. Finley and Rufus Putnam in their "Pioneer Record" of Ross county: "Rich and productive as these lands were, there was a terrible drawback to their attraction in the shape of chills and fevers. So prevalent was this disease that not a cabin or a family escaped for a single year; and it often happened that there would not be a single well member to furnish drink to the others. In such cases buckets would be filled in the morning by those most able and placed in some access-



ible place so that when the shakes came on each could help himself or herself. Had there been any seemingly possible way of getting back to the old settlements from which these adventurers had come, most, if not all, would have left the rich Scioto bottoms with their shakes and fevers, but so it was, there were no railroads or canals, or even wagon roads, on which they could convey their disheartened skeletons back to their old homesteads with their pure springs and health-restoring associations. At the time of the year when a tedious land or water trip could be made, there were enough of each family sick to prevent any preparatory arrangements for such a return; while in winter there were even more obstacles in the way than the sickness of summer. Thus held not only by the charms of the scenery and the productiveness of the soil, but by the sterner realities of shakes and burning fever, few came that ever returned, and every year brought new neighbors."

These fevers are described at some length by Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, in his great work on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, published in 1850. They were called by various names, autumnal, bilious, intermittent, remittent, congestive, miasmatic, malarial, marsh, malignant, chill fever, ague, fever'n'ague, dumb ague—and Dr. Drake himself preferred to call them autumnal fevers. He was disposed to ascribe their origin to what he called a "vegeto-animalcular cause," meaning that the people were infected by organisms that were bred in decaying vegetation, and he pointed out that the disease could not be caused by gases, which should have an immediate effect, but must be due to some organism that had a regular period of incubation, because people were not taken with the fevers until some time after the date of supposed infection. This he stated, not in this language, which is more in the line of modern expression, but to the same effect, demonstrating a remarkable insight into the operations of nature. It is believed now that the malarial infection, whatever its original source, is spread by mosquitoes, but this the doctors and sufferers did not suspect, and if they had, it would have done them little good, so numerous were the insect pests, and so expensive would have been any adequate attempt to suppress them. At a time when people were exterminating bears, panthers, and vast forests, there was no time to make war on such small and ubiquitous things as mosquitoes.

In combating the fever and chills the doctors depended on Peruvian bark, quinine and calomel in heroic doses. Generally the unfortunate victim was first bled, then large doses of calomel were given, and the patient was cautioned to abstain from any acid food or he might lose his teeth, and the calomel was followed by quinine. Dr. Drake reported a case in Southern practice where a patient was given calomel for malarial fever in increasing doses until he took several ounces a day, and in a short time an entire pound of the drug

was put in him. The fate of the unfortunate creature is not mentioned. Another patient was given six hundred grains of a compound of aloes, rhubarb and calomel in equal quantities for six days consecutively. There were other remedies. Dr. Joshua Martin, of Xenia, knew of a case where the chills were permanently cured in a small boy by standing him on his head at the access of the fit. "In many cases," said Drake, "the recurrence has been arrested by means which acted entirely on the imagination and feelings. Of this kind are very loathsome potions, which the patients have swallowed with disgust, and different charms or incantations, which rouse powerful emotions that change the innervation and destroy the habit of recurrence." There were some very remarkable causes of recurrence of the disease in various forms. A man on Deer Creek was subject to monthly attacks of vertigo and loss of consciousness. When medicine had checked this, the trouble soon returned with intervals of twenty-one days, and afterward for five years with periods of sixteen days.

The chills and fever, while not so immediately fatal in ordinary years as yellow fever, from which Ohio was fortunately spared, was worse in its effects. If a man recovered from yellow fever, he was none the worse for it, sometimes better; but the victim of fever and chills often suffered all the rest of his life with neuralgia, liver or spleen disease, dyspepsia or diarrhoea. At times, however, the malarial fever assumed a malignant form, and it was certain death unless the doctor was near at hand, and happened to be able to check the paroxysms.

It was this disease, common in every part of Ohio, that the pioneer doctors had to contend with. They battled nobly, some of them falling victims to their antagonist, and it cannot be doubted that they performed a great work in alleviating the sufferings of humanity, and encouraging the pioneers in the work of overcoming the evils of a new country. In time, with drainage and extensive cultivation of the soil, the dangerous conditions passed away.

There were some deaths in Highland county during the great cholera epidemic of 1832-33. Again in the summers of 1847, 1848 and 1849 this dread disease ravaged the State, but mainly along the rivers and canals.

Dr. John Boyd is credited with being the pioneer doctor of Highland county. He was born in Uniontown, Pa., in 1767, obtained his professional education at Philadelphia, and in 1797 came west to the new town of Franklinton, on the upper Scioto. Afterward he cast his fortunes with the town of Hillsboro, beginning his practice there before the village was platted, and continuing in active work until near the time of his death, which occurred in 1852. He was, however, a resident of Hillsboro only about seventeen years, removing after that time to a farm on the Chillicothe pike, where he built the

manufacturing establishment long known as Boyd's mill. He was one of the first associate judges of the court of common pleas, a man of energy, of good judgment in business, and in every way worthy of remembrance among the founders of the county. Among the other early physicians were Dr. James Smith, who came to Hillsboro in 1808, but did not long survive, and was succeeded in practice by his son-in-law, Dr. Jasper Hand. Dr. Hand was a son of General Hand, of the Continental army, was a graduate of the Philadelphia professional schools, and a man of general ability, as well as a successful doctor. During the time of the war of 1812, a period of great excitement and effort in the young State of Ohio, he took the place of a leader in his community, served as surgeon in the army, and at its close was rewarded with the rank of brigadier-general in the militia. He died in the prime of manhood, leaving a large family.

The pioneer doctor of Greenfield was Garvin Johnson, who married a daughter of Noble Crawford and moved to Ross county in 1825. Others practiced for brief periods. Dr. Milton Dunlap, for many years honorably identified with the profession in Highland county, was born in Brown county in 1807, graduated at Cincinnati in 1829, and established himself at Greenfield in 1830. After 1840 his brother, Dr. A. Dunlap, was associated with him, and the two performed what is thought to be the first operation of ovariotomy in the state. Dr. Thomas McGarraugh, born in Pennsylvania in 1780, after several years of practice at Washington Court House, came to Greenfield in 1836, and was prominent in the profession for several years. He removed to Ross county later, but returned to Greenfield a short time before his death in 1860. His sons were worthy successors of this notable physician. Among the other physicians of long practice at Greenfield were Dr. S. F. Newcomer, a native of Maryland, who came in 1846; Dr. J. L. Wilson, son of an old settler of the county, who began his practice in 1846, and whose sons have also gained honor in the profession, and Dr. Samuel B. Anderson, who practiced homeopathy from 1843 to 1868, succeeding his father-in-law, Dr. Jephtha Davis.

Dr. Samuel J. Spees was the earliest doctor of Lynchburg, settling there in 1834, and removing to Hillsboro in 1866. At Leesburg, Dr. Havilah Beardsley was the first to settle, in 1816, and among those who followed were Drs. Benjamin Doddridge, Joab Wright, Sylvester Hinton, Ruel Beeson and Isaac S. Wright. Dr. Beeson, who came to Leesburg in 1833, became one of the prominent men of the county. He was born in Highland county in 1811, son of a pioneer from North Carolina, was educated at the Union academy at New Petersburg, read medicine with Dr. Hardy of the same place and attended lectures at Cincinnati. He did not practice medicine long, but diverged into mercantile business and the profession of law. He was elected to the state senate in 1848, was an earnest temperance

agitator, was one of the founders of the Republican party, and a firm supporter of the war for the Union. He died in 1877.

At New Lexington the pioneer was Dr. Charles Conway, in 1818, followed by Dr. Stanton Judkins, a North Carolinian, and his brother, Dr. Robert P. Judkins, who was prominent in the practice until his death in 1864. S. Peabody, a botanical doctor, was the first practitioner with his home at Marshall, 1830-46, succeeded by Drs. Bayhan and Dixon before 1850. At New Market the earliest doctors were Vest, Washburn and Whisler, and at Sinking Spring the first were Drs. Loughbridge and Barnes; after 1856, T. H. Davis, and still later Dr. Charles Leighton was the most prominent practitioner.

The records of the Highland County Medical society afford the names of a considerable number of the practitioners in the period midway between the pioneer times and the war of the rebellion. On April 17, 1838, there was a meeting at Hillsboro for the organization of this society, participated in by the following doctors: Jacob Kirby, C. C. Sams, John M. Johnston, A. Baker, W. T. Newcomer, J. L. Wilson, Layton, Howell, McCollum, W. C. McBride, Milton Dunlap, Enos Holmes, Alexander McBride, A. J. Spees, Robert P. Judkins, T. Rogers, and others. Dr. Kirby was made president, Dr. Newcomer vice-president, and Dr. Sams secretary.

The society, after a while, was neglected, but in March, 1853, it was reorganized, with Dr. C. C. Sams as president, J. L. Wilson vice-president, and J. M. Johnston treasurer, and a number of new members, among them John Duval, Christopher C. Matthews, J. P. Garrett, M. Garrett, Thomas Davis, J. S. Wright, Ruel Beeson, G. W. Dunlap, A. J. Dunlap, T. McGarraugh, N. H. Hixson, P. Marshall and G. H. Viers.

The association was interrupted by the war of 1861-65, after which the meetings were resumed, with Dr. Jacob Kirby as president, Dr. S. J. Spees vice-president, and Dr. J. M. Johnston treasurer. Dr. J. M. Johnston was made president, in 1874, and his successors in the following years were Dr. S. J. Spees, Dr. W. W. Shepherd and Dr. J. L. Wilson.

Dr. Enos Holmes, born in 1821, and a practitioner at New Petersburg from 1843 until 1850 and after that at Hillsboro, was in the army medical service by appointment of Governor Tod, and rendered valuable service. He was one of the most popular men of the county, and stood in the highest ranks of his profession, until his death in recent years. More is said of him among the biographical pages.

Dr. W. W. Shepherd was a native of Highland county, born and raised on a farm. He began his study under his father, Dr. Wm. A. Shepherd, and Dr. E. H. Johnson of Cincinnati. In his effort he did more than "read medicine;" to him it was a profound as well as a delightful study, engaging his entire thoughts and reflection, and

he was graduated in leading medical institutions at Cincinnati and New York with the highest honors of his class. Dr. Shepherd was recognized by the medical association of the county as one of its brightest members, a safe counsellor, wise and true. For more than a quarter of a century he practiced his profession in the city of Hillsboro, and during all this time he was very successful as a physician, while as a surgeon he was especially noted for wonderful skill. His citizenship was of the highest order and his literary attainments of a very high character. Socially he was genial and cultured, a welcome guest at every circle. His great heart was crushed when his bright young son was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle, and not very long after this sad event he fell unconscious on the street and never regained consciousness, but passed in a few hours to the unseen land where all the friends of his young professional life had preceded him.

During the war period Dr. David Noble may be taken as a worthy example of the patriotic services of Highland county medical men. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, came to Adams county at the age of eighteen years, in 1838, and after teaching school for a time began the study of medicine, with the result that he obtained a diploma from Starling medical college in 1855. Before that he began work as a doctor at Sugartree Ridge, and when the war began he had a good practice, which he abandoned to enlist as a private in one of the short time regiments in 1861. Soon he was assigned to the medical department, and as surgeon he contributed effectively to the great war for the Union. After 1865 he made his home at Hillsboro until his death, embarking in important commercial enterprises as well as maintaining his professional work.

Dr. Rufus A. Dwyer was another patriotic physician, going out with the Sixtieth Ohio regiment in the summer of 1862, as surgeon, and later serving with the Second battery heavy artillery and the Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, and gaining the full rank of major and surgeon. Dr. Dwyer was born in 1827, in Ross county, son of James Dwyer, and grandson of James Dwyer, Sr., a native of Virginia and pioneer settler of Paint township. Dr. Dwyer was a graduate of Starling medical college and practiced at New Petersburg from 1852.

Drs. C. C. Sams, Jacob Kirby and J. M. Johnston, for many years leaders in the work of the medical association, were a noted trio in the history of the profession, and should be remembered also for their generous work during the rebellion among the soldiers of Ohio. Their medical careers were for many years contemporaneous, but Dr. Sams died in August, 1865, while Kirby survived until 1873, and Johnston until October, 1876. Another prominent physician of their day, somewhat younger, who died in 1880, was Dr. J. W. M. Quinn.

The pioneer physician of the homeopathic school in Chillicothe was Dr. William Hoyt, a native of Canada, who was graduated at Cleveland in 1867, and began his practice at Hillsboro in the same year.

In the history of the county prepared for the Centennial of 1876 by James H. Thompson, the following list is given of "distinguished physicians who have departed this life and who during their lives were extensively engaged in the practice of medicine:" Jasper Hand, John Boyd, Allen H. Faquer, Jacob Kirby, James Conway, John Wood, C. C. Sams, R. P. Judkins, William M. McCollum, T. H. Davis, Isaac Quinn, W. C. McBride, M. C. Russ, John Parke, John M. Johnson, Zimri Hussey, W. W. Holmes, Michael Holmes, N. H. Hickson, George W. Dunlap, W. W. Hardy, Jephtha Davis and W. A. Shepherd.

In the same work (1877) is given the following list of "physicians of Highland county":

Hillsboro: Drs. R. D. Lilley, Sr., J. W. M. Quinn, S. J. Spees, Enos Holmes, David Noble, D. Collahan, W. W. Shepherd, P. H. Wever, W. R. Smith, R. C. Russ, H. S. Fullerton, B. F. Holmes, E. L. Reeves, F. M. Metz, William Hoyt, J. L. Hill, C. Matthews, C. C. Hixson, W. S. Patterson. Dentists, J. Callahan, A. Evans, B. R. Shipp. Greenfield: S. F. Newcomer, J. L. Wilson, Milton Dunlap, W. W. Wilson, H. L. Wilson, Jr., W. F. Galbraith and Frank Nelson. Leesburg: M. Holmes, J. L. McLaughlin and John Holmes. New Lexington: E. Judkins, J. M. Spears and A. A. Patton. New Petersburg: W. M. McCollum and Rufus A. Dwyer. Rainsboro: J. P. Garrett, N. Troth, D. M. McBride. New Market: H. Whisler, N. B. VanWinkle and D. M. Barrere. Marshall: H. M. Miller and J. F. Blair. Belfast: A. Rogers. North Union: S. McNulty. Sinking Springs: C. H. Leighton and T. C. Rogers. Lynchburg: I. Holmes, J. W. Pettijohn, T. D. Achor. Princetown: F. M. Drake. Buford: A. S. Bryant, C. E. Lee and Dr. Gaskins. Sicily: John Shockey. Boston: A. W. Devoss. Danville: S. F. Chaney, Silas Chapman and J. L. Vance. Mowrystown: C. Hare. Taylorville: W. S. Moore. Sugartree Ridge: Arthur Noble and A. S. Bunn. Fairfax: C. J. Whitaker. Samantha: F. M. Thomas. Russell's Station: B. D. Granger and F. M. Granger. At the present time in the city of Hillsboro few remain of the first mentioned number. Dr. B. F. Holmes and Wm. Hoyt, as far as we are able to find out, being the only living members of those who, during their lives were extensively engaged in the practice of their profession. A new generation has come upon the scene; young men of merit and of skill who bid fair to keep alive the reputation of the past for earnest application and faithful study of the art divine.

In making mention of the names of the survivors of the old ranks of physicians, after further investigation I find the names of W. S.

Patterson of Hillsboro, and C. H. Leighton of Sinking Springs entitled to recognition among that number of that early medical association prominent in the county. The physicians at present resident in Hillsboro are B. F. Holmes, W. S. Patterson, Wm. Hoyt, J. C. Larkin, V. B. McConnaughey, H. A. Russ, W. W. Glenn, H. A. Beam, John McBride and H. M. Brown. The last named, while a most brilliant and successful physician and surgeon, has quit the practice of medicine on account of threatened disease, and has retired to his suburb farm on Rocky Fork, where among the pleasant surrounding of home and the ourdoor exercise that his rural life brings, is fast regaining the lost treasure that no wealth can buy—good health. The names we have selected for special mention have been without a single reflection upon the character and skill of any living or dead, but simply to impress upon all who read these pages that honor and success depend upon earnest, intelligent work in each and every department of life.

## CHAPTER XIV.

---

### EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE first settlers of Hillsboro were men of intelligence, and at an early day evinced a great interest in schools.\* Many of these pioneers were men of liberal education for that day, and always ready and anxious to provide schools for their children. Very soon after the settlement of the town, pay or subscription schools were taught at intervals by James Daniels and others. The first of these schools deserving of particular notice was taught by Robert Elliott, who came from Kentucky, at the instance of Allen Trimble, who had known him as a teacher in that state. Elliott opened his school in 1814, in a building on Walnut street opposite the Methodist church. At the start he had between thirty and forty pupils, and the number was increased afterward. He was considered a good teacher, and his school was continued for the following three years. Some of the pupils of this school were John A. Trimble, John M. Barrere, Colonel Trimble, and Washington Doggett.

While this school was going on, the citizens of the town agitated the subject of the erection of a school house. A public meeting was held, at which it was determined to buy a lot and build a house, all to be paid for by subscription, and to be the property of the town for school purposes. Three managers were elected: Joseph Woodrow, J. D. Scott and George Shinn. They were deeded on May 15, 1815, a lot on East Main street by Jesse Williams, for fifty dollars. Very soon afterward a log schoolhouse twenty-five by thirty-five feet, was erected upon this lot. The house was of hewn logs, and, in the language of the article of agreement with the contractor, was to be chinked and daubed with good lime and clay mortar on the outside, and to be lined with plank on the walls on the inside, and ceiled above head." On the completion of the house it was furnished with seats and desks of simple construction, but in consonance with the means

---

\* From a sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Common Schools of Hillsboro, by Supt. H. S. Doggett, 1876, for the Ohio Centennial Memorial School Volume.



of the people and in accordance with the furniture of their homes. Elliott first occupied this house, removing his school from the house on Walnut street. He taught in it until 1818. The next movement in the direction of better schools occurred in that year. The Madras or Lancastrian school system was attracting considerable attention then in this country and Europe. Capt. John McMullen came to Hillsboro from Virginia, and proposed to teach a school upon that plan. Several prominent citizens became interested and a meeting was held and an article of agreement and subscription was drawn up and signed by nearly all the citizens of the town. For the welfare and good government of the school, Allen Trimble, William Keys, Samuel Bell, John M. Nelson, Joshua Woodrow, Sr., John Boyd and William Wright were chosen trustees of the "Hillsboro Lancastrian school." These trustees were empowered to contract with McMullen to teach the school and were to pay him a salary not exceeding six hundred dollars for the first year. They were also authorized to provide fuel and other necessities. All expenses were to be paid by assessment on the subscribers in proportion to the number of scholars each sent to school. Allen Trimble subscribed four pupils, John Boyd four, William Keys three, Francis Shinn three, John Smith, Pleasant Arthur, Newton Doggett and some forty others one or two each. The school was opened in the log house on Main street in September, 1818, and all the appliances of the Lancastrian system were provided. Among these latter was the sand desk which supplied the place of the modern blackboard. Between sixty and seventy were enrolled at the start, and the number was afterward increased during the continuance of the school to ninety. In 1821 an addition twenty feet in length was added to the school house. This school seems to have prospered for four years, and whatever the defects of the system may have been, it had the merit of turning out good readers, writers and spellers. In these two early schools no provision was made for indigent pupils, excepting what assistance was given by their abler neighbors, and that assistance was rarely withheld from the deserving. The Lancastrian school under Capt. McMullen closed in 1823. An effort was made by John S. McKelvy to continue it, but the system was soon abandoned. No effort was made in these schools to teach anything beyond the common branches, except an occasional class in bookkeeping. The next school of any note was taught in 1826 by Eben Hall and his wife, who came from Massachusetts. Hall, a man of classical acquirements, taught the advanced branches, such as algebra, Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and his wife taught the primary classes. Nelson Barrere was a pupil of this school and went thence to Augusta college. Owing to domestic troubles, Hall did not teach many months. He was succeeded by Benjamin Brock, who taught for a year or two. Judge Gregg also taught a school about the same time. In 1827 Robert Way, a Quaker preacher, who had been

teaching in Fairfield township, came to Hillsboro, and began a school. He was a teacher of considerable reputation, and taught for many years in Clinton county, where he died a few years ago.

In the year 1827 a movement was made in the direction of higher education in Hillsboro, which, on account of the impetus it gave to the cause of education and the results flowing from it, deserves special notice. In 1828 a number of the citizens of Hillsboro and the surrounding country organized themselves into an association to found the Hillsboro Academy. During the same year they raised money by subscription and bought in lot No. 103, on Main street, on which there was standing a frame building 18 by 36 feet in size. In 1829 a charter was obtained from the legislature of Ohio, with the following names as incorporators: William Keys, Jacob Kirby, Joshua Woodrow, Sr., Isaac Telfair, Allen Trimble, Andrew Barry, and John M. Nelson. These were to serve as trustees until the time designated for the regular annual election. We have no record of this corporation until February, 1843, the intervening history having been lost or mislaid. It is known, however, that Gov. Allen Trimble was elected president of the first meeting, and continued to hold that position until April, 1854, when he was succeeded by Gen. J. J. McDowell. In 1860 Samuel E. Hibben was elected to fill the place, and he served until the Academy property was turned over for public school purposes. Col. W. O. Collins, Dr. Jacob Kirby, Dr. C. C. Sams, Judge Thomas Barry, R. D. Lilley, Sr., James M. Trimble, and other prominent citizens were members of the board for a number of years. But all have gone with the years, leaving behind them the memory of their earnest and intelligent efforts to organize a school system that would give advantages to the boys and girls of the county.

From 1827 to 1831 the building on Main street was used as a high school, by Rev. J. McD. Matthews. In the autumn of 1838, James A. Nelson opened a high school for boys and girls, his assistant teacher in the latter department being Miss Ann Kemper, of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. In 1840 the building was deeded to John M. Trimble and removed to a vacant lot just across the street.

Early in the history of the academy it received, through the efforts of Governor Allen Trimble, a donation of the State's interest in two tracts of land forfeited for taxes. After paying \$1,600 to heirs having claims on the land, enough was realized above this amount by the sale of a portion of the land to buy a lot and erect a building. Thirteen acres in the north part of the town was purchased, and on it a two-story brick edifice was erected known as the Hillsboro Academy. This building was ready for occupancy in 1845. Isaac Sams commenced his school in September of that year, aided at different times by Fred Fuller and Messrs. McKibler and C. Matthews. The reputation of this school for thorough instruction in

the higher branches grew rapidly as a result of the efforts of Mr. Sams, a gentleman of impressive appearance and genuine ability. Prof. Sams retired from the Academy in 1851, and after Frederick Filler had charge two years the building was turned over to the board of education.

The first notable institution in Highland county for the education of girls was the Oakland Female Seminary, founded in 1839 by Rev. Joseph McDowell Matthews, who purchased for his purpose an acre of land and the old Presbyterian church building, at the junction of the Chillicothe and Marshall roads and Main street of Hillsboro. This institution was the first female school in Ohio in which a thorough collegiate education was given, and during the time it was maintained by Mr. Matthews a hundred young ladies were graduated. The worthy head of the school deserves remembrance as one of the founders of higher education in the county. He was educated in youth under Dr. Lewis Marshall of Kentucky, and was for some time a preacher, but finding the demands of that calling too severe, he turned his attention to education, for which he was peculiarly fitted.

In 1855 the Hillsboro Female College was incorporated, the pioneers in the enterprise being James H. Thompson, Jacob Sayler, John Dill, William O. Collins, J. I. Woodrow, J. R. Emrie, J. H. Mullenix, J. McD. Matthews, John Baskin, J. Milton Boyd and David Fenwick. The capital stock was named as \$50,000, and there were to be fifteen trustees, eight of them to be appointed by the Cincinnati conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1857 a college building was completed at a cost of \$50,000 for building, grounds and furniture, and Mr. Matthews, one of the incorporators and the inspirer of the enterprise, was given charge as president of the college. The officers of the corporation at the same time were James H. Thompson, president; J. M. Boyd, Alexander Buntain, Joseph H. Mullenix, David Fenwick, Edward Easton, Henry Turner, John Dill, William M. Meek, J. McD. Matthews, Jacob Sayler and James J. Dryden, trustees. Rev. Joseph McDowell Matthews continued in charge of the college until his resignation in December, 1860. In later years he again served as president in 1872-77. Other educators in charge were Rev. W. G. Lewis, Rev. Henry Turner, Miss Jennie Warren, Rev. Allen T. Thompson, Rev. D. Copeland, Rev. J. F. Lloyd. The college was endowed about twenty-five years ago by the bequest of several thousand dollars made by Mrs. Drusilla Buntain.

In the old seminary building from which Mr. Matthews removed to enter the Female college, Miss Emily Grandgirard began her famous school for girls known as the Highland Institute, in 1857, and this she conducted for many years, graduating a large number of young women well trained for the duties of life. She also is

worthy of remembrance among the people of the county who have exerted a wide influence for good.

But academy, seminary and institute are all things of the past. The Presbyterian school or seminary has long since been abandoned and the building is now being used as a Children's Home by the county. The Methodist college building is not in use. The high grade of education to be obtained in the public schools operated against them, and it was impossible to support special schools under such circumstances.

In this connection it is fitting to mention the service of Gov. Allen Trimble, who, from his coming to the county, was to the day of his death the friend of popular education. He took an active part in inaugurating the present common school system. Always foremost in the early educational enterprises at home, he accomplished much for the cause in Ohio while governor of the state. He appointed, in 1822, the commissioners to report a system of education adapted for common schools. Nathan Guilford of this commission secured the passage of the act in 1825, which was the first step toward our present school system. Governor Trimble, in his inaugural in 1826, and in his messages, and from that time to 1830, urged upon the legislature the interests and demands of common schools, and recommended increased taxation for their maintenance. His influence more than anything else effected passage of the acts of 1831-2. His services, when the system was in its infancy, cannot be over-estimated, and should always be remembered with gratitude by the people of Ohio. To no one person are they more indebted for the proud rank their schools have taken than to Allen Trimble.

During the years of the inception, growth and prosperity of the Academy, the public schools were in operation as primary schools, and were gradually growing in usefulness. Instruction in them was confined to the primary branches. Under the law of 1825 and 1831 a portion of the expense was paid from funds raised from taxation, and part by the patrons of the schools. Soon after 1832 schools sustained by public money were inaugurated. These schools were taught for the next four years by George McMillen, Matthew Simpson, Messrs. Wilcox and Davis and others. In 1827 a grammar school was taught by Rev. Joseph McDowell Matthews, afterward the principal of the academy and the founder of Oakland Female seminary, and president of the Hillsboro Female college.

In the year 1835 the old log school house built in 1815, gave place to a one-story brick house, erected on the same site. The first school in this house was taught by Matthew Simpson, who was afterward succeeded in turn by George McMillen, S. D. Beall and D. Ruckman. At this time the interest of the public schools was in a manner overshadowed by those of the academy and seminary. Still the rapidly increasing number of children requiring primary instruction

demanding more room for the schools, and in 1846 a two-story house was built, known as the Walnut street house. The schools reopened in 1847, with David Herron and Amanda Wilson as teachers in the Walnut street house, and William Herron and Marv Muntz in the old Main street house. About one hundred fifty pupils were enrolled.

In 1850, Professor Sams called the attention of the people to the benefits likely to accrue to the youth by an organization under the law of 1849, known as the Union School law. This was ably advocated by James Brown, of the News, and Mr. Emrie, of the Gazette, and was resolved upon by a popular vote, and in the spring of 1851, a Union School board of education, consisting of D. J. Falles, John M. Johnson, J. R. Emrie, R. H. Ayres, Benjamin Barrere and Washington Doggett, were elected. The organization was perfected during the year, and in the autumn the Union Schools opened with Henry M. Shockly as superintendent. It was determined at the time to add a high school department to be taught by the superintendent, assisted by Prof. Sams, whose services for half of each day were secured. The schools were in charge of Mr. McKinney until 1856, when he was succeeded by Mr. Sams, who remained in charge until 1858. During these last years the system found favor, and it was believed by those interested it would in time supplant all other schools. The schools opened in 1858 with Lewis McKibben as superintendent. In December of this year the old academy building, in which three grades were taught, was destroyed by fire. For the next eight years the schools were without good accommodations, changes of teachers were frequent, and they lost much of the ground they had gained in the few years before.

In 1862 Mr. McKibben was succeeded as superintendent by John Edwards, and in 1864 he was succeeded by L. McKibben. For various reasons a superintendent and an A grammar teacher were not employed for 1865, and the school, including the lower grammar and the grades below, was continued in charge of B. C. Colburn, of the B grammar grade. The board and the people had been convinced of the absolute need of a good building, which would accommodate all the children under one roof. They had in 1863 purchased a fine lot on West Walnut street for \$2,630. The purchase was confirmed by a vote of the people and preparations were commenced for erecting a commodious Union School house. Some delay occurred in commencing it, but in 1865 plans and specifications were drawn up for the building. These articles and plans differed materially from those of the log house of 1815, which was, by the terms of the contract, to be "chinked and daubed." The contract for building the house was let in 1866, and the work pushed forward during that year and the next two. The board, under whose auspices the house was built, consisted of C. S. Bell, James S. Murphy, Washington Doggett, N. Rockhold, J. C. Gregg and J. H. Mullen. The old school houses and lots were

sold at public sale, the Main street lot for \$2,000. This, as we have seen, was bought in 1815 for \$50.00, a big price at the time. Schools were opened on the 6th of September, 1868, in the new house, with the following corps of teachers: H. S. Doggett, superintendent; Lewis McKibben, high school teacher; E. G. Smith, A grammar; Maggie Richards and May Ellis, intermediate; Serena Henderson, Mary Doggett, B grammar; Maggie Richards and May Ellis, intermediate; Serena Henderson, Matilda McFadden, and Sarah J. Lambert, primary. A revised course of study and a code of regulations were reported by the superintendent and adopted by the board. At the start four hundred and ten pupils were enrolled. These were examined and classified in their proper grades. Soon after the opening another intermediate teacher was required, and Ellen Eckly was employed. It was also determined to employ a teacher for the German language, and Gustav Chateaubriand was selected. In 1869 Caroline Clay was chosen for this position. A regular high school course of study was adopted at this time, which, in 1872, was revised and extended, and arranged for three years' study. From that time onward the board determined to give diplomas to those pupils who satisfactorily completed the course. Pupils completing this course are prepared to enter college or qualified for the active business of life. The number of pupils enrolled in 1890 were 49 in the high school and 775 in lower grades, making a total of 824. A school for colored children is taught in a commodious and convenient brick school house erected by the Union School and township board.

Prof. Isaac Sams in reviewing the history of the progress of education during his residence in the county says: "To one who has closely watched the progress of education in the county of Highland and the village of Hillsboro for over forty years the vast amelioration in the attainments, the demeanor and moral status of the youth, seems almost miraculous. And in general, it may be affirmed of the educational condition of Highland county and of Hillsboro, the county town, that no agricultural county of an equal population can be found to excel it either in method or effect."

Since the year of the National Centennial great advances have been made in education. The Washington school building on the corner of East and Beech streets has been added, as the increase of population and the growing extent of the city made the Walnut street building too small to accommodate the rapidly growing number of pupils. The Walnut street school house contains twelve rooms, which were crowded to overflowing, and as a matter of necessity better facilities for this class was demanded. The Washington building was erected at a cost of some forty thousand dollars and is a marvel in beauty and convenience, having all the modern improvements in school furniture, with large assembly hall, office of superintendent, with apparatus for lighting, heating and ventilation conducing to

the welfare and comfort of those who attend. No expense has been spared to make this school an ideal one, and the schools of Hillsboro, under the control and direction of Superintendent Connard and his able assistants, will take rank and be unequalled by any in the state.

The schools in the various neighborhoods of the county, in the days of settlement, were few and far between. There was, for instance, a little log cabin on Clear creek, spoken of before, where James Daniels, a young man from Virginia, taught a mixed school of the boys and girls, big and little, for miles around. Young men, in buckskin breeches, hunting shirt and heavy brogans, took lessons in spelling and reading, while the smaller ones were busy with primer and pot-hooks, beginning the tiresome task of learning their ab abs and ib ibs, and with cramped fingers slowly making the hooked marks, then supposed to be the first and essential elements of good penmanship. The girls from six to eighteen wore linsey dresses, without hoops or stays, nothing to impede or interfere with the free action of hands or feet, and in their noon games of "prisoner's base" were as fleet of foot as the wild deer. This school was kept up every winter for many years, and many of the boys and girls that attended that humble cabin school have left the impress of their personality upon our county history and have been heard from in the halls of Congress, on the fields of battle, and in the highest circles of political and social distinction. From these schools have come the lawyers, doctors, preachers, statesmen of the county, and the mothers that have made the county great by impressing upon the mind and heart of their boys and girls, that virtue, courage, morality, honesty and religion were the security of their persons and the safeguards of social state.

The first schools at Greenfield have already been mentioned. Higher education was supplied by the Greenfield seminary, a famous institution for both sexes, founded in 1845 by Rev. J. G. Blair, who had taught a select school some time before that date. The trustees of the seminary, Hugh Smart, Claybourn Léa, John Surber, Milton Dunlap, John Boyd, Andrew Kerns and Josiah Bell, bought a lot on Jefferson street in 1845, and built a substantial stone building. Blair had charge of the seminary for about five years, assisted part of the time by Rev. Robert W. McFarland, afterward a professor in the State university, and W. D. Henkle, Ph. D., who in later years was State commissioner of public schools and widely known as an educational author. Dr. Blair was succeeded by J. C. Thompson, but the prosperity of the seminary began to decline, and in 1854 it was practically converted into a public school, under the Union school system. Thompson was principal, under this arrangement, until his death in 1856, when he was succeeded by John E. Chamberlain, who remained until 1860. Thomas H. Herdman was principal until 1864. Notable among the subsequent heads of the schools were Rev. J. G. Blair, a graduate of Yale, and afterward president

of the normal school at Fairmont, Va.; Charles W. Cole, afterward an attorney at Cincinnati; C. W. Bennett, who became a professor in Indiana university and Samuel Major, who was reared in Highland county and graduated at Wesleyan university. He served for a number of years as superintendent of the Greenfield schools, and under his administration the high school was well developed. The old academy building is now in use by one of the manufacturing establishments of the town, and the schools are housed in elegant and commodious buildings which are a credit to the town and county. A first class high school course is provided, as well as the preparatory studies, the school grounds are handsomely planted and well kept, and everything testifies to the enterprise and intelligence of the people of Greenfield. Twenty-one teachers are employed, and the average number of pupils is eight hundred and fifty. The superintendent of this admirable system at the present time is James L. Cadwallader.

It has been very difficult to obtain correct data for the early history of Lynchburg schools. As near as we can ascertain about 1820 the first schoolhouse was built. It was a log structure differing in no way from others described in this volume. Fire place in one end, windows made by cutting out a log and putting oiled paper over the aperture; seats made of hewn puncheons with sticks for legs; high desk on a high platform marked the seat of authority and terror, while a well dried bundle of birch switches, near the teacher's desk, marked the instrument of torture for the unruly or indolent. Reading, writing, spelling, were the branches taught. To reach the double rule of three, was considered high mathematical attainment. The custom of treating in some manner became a law in those early schools, and at stated times the teacher was compelled to treat the scholars under the punishment of being locked out if he refused. In 1855 this small building was made to accommodate over one hundred pupils. Mr. Richards, the teacher at that time, says: "The advancement of these pupils, seated in their box-seats, or mangers, was thought to depend on the number of lessons said." But few of the names of the earliest teachers can be obtained. In 1833 one Robert Graham taught in the old log house. He received a salary of \$15.00 per month, and taught three months in the year. Those following Graham were Jacob George, Mr. Robinson, Samuel Morris, Houston Hair and others up to 1844, when Jonah Cadwallader took charge of the school. As the years went by the school grew in numbers and character of studies, until at present the schools of Lynchburg, under the management of Superintendent C. A. Puckett, are the pride and glory of the town. The growth in school building is thus told by Prof. Henry G. Williams, superintendent, in 1895: "About 1853 the schools were organized as a village district and a new building was found to be necessary. As many as one hundred pupils were



enrolled at one time in the little frame building. In 1854 a two-room brick building was completed where the present town hall now stands. By 1863 it was found necessary to add a second story to this building. The third teacher had already been added to the corps, and Miss Lou Brockman taught in an old frame building that stood opposite the Ferris residence on Pearl street. In 1874 it was necessary to enlarge again and an L was built for an entrance to the building, and a fourth room fitted up on the second floor, all at an expense of about \$1,250. By 1888 these quarters were too cramped and a two-acre lot east of the old school ground was purchased of G. Bayless and an elegant and modern school building was completed in 1889 at a cost of about \$10,500. At the time of opening it only four rooms were occupied. January, 1890, the fifth was added. The schools gradually grew until it was found necessary to complete and furnish the only remaining room in the building. In January, 1895, it was found necessary to employ an assistant teacher for the high school, making a junior high school and a senior high school, and latter taught by the superintendent. The present school building is one of modern architecture, and is furnished throughout with elegant and substantial equipments. Few school rooms in Ohio present a more attractive appearance and have better appliances. A beautiful grove surrounds each building, the old schoolhouse now being occupied as a town hall and mayor's office. The grove about the old building forms a most beautiful park, where many public gatherings are held every year. May 16, 1877, the board of education decided to plant two hundred trees in the schoolhouse yard and bids were asked for trees not less than twelve feet high of the following varieties: Hickory, ash, elm, locust, maple, sycamore, wild cherry, sugar and hackberry. The contract was let to M. B. Pulse, who found that only one hundred and eighty-six trees could be put on the lot, for which he received \$16.74, at nine cents a tree. When the school board sold the old building to the city it wisely reserved the beautiful park as a play-ground for the children, in addition to the two acres in the new grounds, just joining the park."

The first purchase of books for a public library was made in 1891 by the students of the high school, and in a little time quite a respectable collection was formed of the following character: Books of reference, 116 volumes; history and civics, 53 volumes; biography, 49 volumes; natural science, 20 volumes; supplementary and common branches, 19 volumes; literature, 14 volumes; poetry, 9 volumes; essays and miscellaneous, 17 volumes; supplementary readers, 30 volumes, with others not purchased but donated, amounting to 450 volumes in all. The school does not expect to stop here but with the generous aid of the board will make a library second to none in the character and quality of the books selected. The library is being

added to every year by donations and purchase and will soon become an exhaustless source of information and reference.

The Teachers' Institute, which has been in existence for years, holding its sessions each year at some central place in the county, has reached a degree of perfection in character and work which indicates progress and development along educational lines. The teachers as a class are compelled by the high standard fixed by the county examiners, in qualifications and character, to reach high attainments before they are given authority to teach, and as a result, the teachers and schools of the county are in advance of the older methods by which force physical in place of force mental was the common school rule. The Institute session closing in August, 1902, was an ideal one in numbers and methods. Two hundred teachers were enrolled and the opera house was crowded for days with an interested and delighted audience.

The present day development of the public schools of Highland county is revealed in the figures of the statistical reports for the school year of 1899-1900. From these it appears that there are 145 schoolhouses in the townships, accommodating the township schools, besides nine houses for the separate or special town districts. All together contain 213 school rooms. The machinery of control provides for 144 subdivisions of the seventeen township districts and eight separate districts, under the management of 174 members of the boards of education. The value of the school property in the township districts is \$104,700, and in the separate districts the value of buildings for elementary schools is \$94,500, and for high schools \$44,000. The grand total of value of school property is put at \$243,200.

The enumeration of children and youth of school age is 4,450 boys and 4,111 girls, total, 8,561, and of these 3,949 are enrolled in the township schools and 2,311 in the separate district schools, a total of 6,260 or something over eighty per cent. of the whole number in the county. To teach these six thousand and more, 232 teachers are employed, 176 of them in the township district schools, and the average cost of tuition based on the enrollment is \$8 in the elementary township schools, \$14.11 in the township high schools, \$9.28 in the elementary schools of the separate districts, and \$21.45 in the high schools of the towns. The total school revenue of the county in the year under report was \$100,867, and the expenditures were, for teachers, \$61,679, for other purposes, \$22,503, total expense, \$89,875.

In the separate districts which include high schools, namely: Greenfield, Hillsboro, Leesburg, Lynchburg, New Lexington and Russell, about 2,000 pupils were enrolled in the elementary schools and 320 in the high schools. In that year the high schools graduated 47, and it appeared that Hillsboro high school, from its beginning, had graduated 276.

## CHAPTER XV.

---

### INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

**S**TATE statistics show 268,104 acres of land in Highland county, valued at \$2,980,983. The surface of Highland, though diversified with much rolling land and some considerable elevations, includes a great deal of level land, and the country is generally adapted to agriculture. Wheat and corn are raised in large quantities, and fruits of almost every variety flourish. The soil of the county is adapted to quite a variety of products, and yields a fair increase to the industrious toiler. The crops in average years are, tobacco, 425,438 pounds; potatoes, 197,368 bushels; butter, 487,982 pounds; corn, 1,941,549 bushels; wheat, 467,240 bushels; oats, 364,156 bushels; hay, 82,641 tons. Other products are, sorghum molasses, 29,211 gallons; maple sugar, 1,829 pounds; maple syrup, 3,314 gallons; honey, 9,941 pounds; eggs, 668,434 dozens; apples, 5,000,000 bushels; peaches, 30,000 bushels; pears, 8,000 bushels; cherries, 4,000 bushels; plums, 5,000 bushels; wool, 80,000 pounds. The live stock of the county is much above the average in character and quality. It is well understood among the intelligent farmers that it costs no more to keep good stock than it does a poor class. There are about 8,000 milch cows in the county, and the standard of value is high. In the matter of horses the stock sales report prices higher, and stock better in Highland county than in any other county in the state. This demand for quality is evidenced from the fact that within the county there are something over one hundred fine blooded stallions. While the general conditions are favorable to all classes of industries, there are some branches to which the county is especially adapted. In those articles in the construction of which wood enters largely, the county is well adapted. The county abounds with a magnificent timber growth, oak, hickory, walnut and other varieties; ship timber has been shipped to Europe from Highland county. These timber advantages have been appreciated by quite a number of enterprising men, who have successful plants, such as bent wood factory, chair factory, carriage and wagon factories, saw mills, planing mills, broom fac-

tories, lumber yards, and other signs of unmistakable thrift and prosperity. The most essential conditions of life's success is a happy combination of "vocation and location," and in Highland county these conditions exist in unity. The beauty of the locality has lost none of its attractions that first caught the eye of the pioneer forefathers, whose descendants have been careful to preserve, with culture and care. The hospitality of the county is proverbial, the invitation is extended to all to visit the county, get a deep full breath of God's pure air, stand in the presence of one hundred years of progress and civilization and lift up your eyes to heaven and thank God that your "lines have fallen to you in pleasant places."

A brief mention of early industries of the county will be of interest, and it is to be noted that conditions then were different. The immense changes in industrial conditions in the past hundred years have reduced to a humble rank some of the industries that were then, in a community of pioneers, very important occupations, commanding the respect of every one. The pioneer shoemaker at Lynchburg, for instance, was John Duvall, who also was one of the early associate judges of the court of common pleas. Other changes in conditions should be considered also in reading these and other pages, for example, the vast revolution in sentiment that has taken place since it was quite a matter of course for a pioneer to set up a still and manufacture corn whisky for the use of himself and neighbors.

Hatmaking was one of the earliest industries of Hillsboro, being started in 1808 by John Smith, the pioneer merchant and twenty years county treasurer. Wool hats were cheap, and fine fur hats were worn by many. The "Woodrow hats," manufactured by Joshua Woodrow, a partner in mercantile business with Joseph Woodrow, were widely known through southern Ohio after 1810. Francis Shinn, John Hibben and Philip Stone were other notable hatters of the early days, and among the journeymen hatters of the county was William Russell, afterward a member of congress.

Textile manufacturing at Hillsboro had its pioneers in Allen Trimble and John M. Nelson, who established a cotton carding and spinning factory on the south side of Beech street east of High, early in 1814, using machinery which had been brought by wagon from North Carolina. The raw cotton was bought at Maysville, Ky., whither it had been hauled from Tennessee by wagon, and after the yarn was made at Hillsboro it readily commanded forty or fifty cents per pound. About five years later Henry Davis, a graduate of Dartmouth college, came to the settlement and established a nail factory, using rolled iron from Pittsburg. He made the work profitable and was able to support four sons at Kenyon college, who became eminent in the professions. About the same time George and Jacob Shaffer started a wool carding machine and later John Baskin carried on the same sort of work, also making linseed oil from the flax seed

that the farmers accumulated from the flax that they grew for the home industry of manufacturing linen. The making of spinning wheels to supply this industry was a very important industry from the earliest days. Thomas Patterson established the Hillsboro woolen mills on the Ripley pike as early as 1835, and this institution was the basis of a large and flourishing business of modern times. Nathan Baker and Llewellyn Griffith started wagon making about 1820. Tanyards had been established much earlier, and carried on by John Campton, George Shinn and Joseph Woodrow. R. D. Lilly and Isaac Rhoades were afterward successful in this industry. John White, Robert Stewart, and Armistead Doggett were pioneer harness and saddle makers, at a time when almost all the travel was on horse back, and Jacob Butcher, William Doggett and Jacob Bishir manufactured barrels for the Ripley and Cincinnati markets. The first blacksmith was Belzer, a sturdy German, who had as his helper negro Tom, brought to the land of freedom by his former master, Capt. James Trimble. Joseph Dryden was also a famous village blacksmith at a time when that trade was one of the most conspicuous of industries. Col. William Keys, the first auditor of the county, commander of a regiment in the war of 1812, and a devout Presbyterian elder and radical abolitionist, lived by cabinet making, and Newton Doggett and his sons were experts in the same important village industry. P. and C. C. Arthur were notable builders. John Timberlake and L. L. Daniels established the first carriage factory about 1840. The iron foundry of C. S. Bell was established in 1855, and became the foundation of an industry that is one of the most prominent in the history of Hillsboro. J. F. Bell founded the Highland flouring mills in 1866, and for a few years after 1874 an organ factory was operated by Cluxton and Murphy. Brickmaking, lime burning and lumbering and planing have been important industries at Hillsboro as well as in other parts of the county. The Richards flouring mill, of Hillsboro, is among the most substantial industries of the county, affording a ready market for the wheat and corn of the county and the headquarters for the feed supply of the community.

One of the most important industries of Highland county is quarrying, which is carried on extensively both at Greenfield and Hillsboro. The oldest rock in the county, exposed to view, is along Paint creek. Here is found the Niagara limestone, of the Devonian age of geology. Overlaying this is the Helderberg limestone. This rock was laid down in an ocean of considerable depth. It is a magnesian limestone, and has been quarried from the early days of settlement. The stone is regular in its bedding, and slabs three or four inches thick, with a superficial area of four feet, can be obtained with surfaces as smooth and regular as if sawed. In fact the slabs can be used for doorsteps without dressing. They are in good

demand for curbing and crosswalk stone, and used to a less extent for building. The stone is exceedingly strong, two-inch cubes standing a pressure of over 50,000 pounds before crushing. The color is drab at first, and darkens to a yellowish brown. Occasionally some fossil corals are found in it, some zinc blende, and streaks of iron oxide, and bituminous matter that gives a strong fetid odor to the stone when worked. A quarry near Greenfield has forty-two feet of stone, in layers, capped by only ten feet of drift, and is practically inexhaustible. The spoils are burned into lime in kilns that are kept continually going, and the product has hydraulic qualities that make it specially adapted to outside work.

Quarrying was carried on at Greenfield from an early day, but not extensively until the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad was opened, when, in 1854, G. F. Rucker embarked in the industry, coming for that purpose from Cincinnati. He acquired considerable land favorably situated and at once began the production of a large output for the Cincinnati market. The Rucker Stone Company now operates quarries in Greenfield and Hillsboro and a gravel bank at Loveland. The officers are G. W. Rucker, president; G. F. Potter, vice president and George A. Love, secretary and treasurer. The Greenfield quarries are situated on the east bank of Paint creek just outside the city limits. Steam drills, stone crushers, lime kilns, elevated tracks, shifting cables, derricks and hoisting apparatus diversify the scene, and on working days the industrious activity is cheering to behold. Great improvements have been made in the lifting and carrying appliances, among which is an ingenious system of elevated tracks and cables, of Mr. Rucker's own devising, by which the material for the lime kilns and crusher is carried where desired in cars by force of gravitation and automatically dumped, and the heavier stone is carried by cables to the railroad track and deposited on train. The company employs from 100 to 125 men in the Greenfield quarries and about the same number in Hillsboro. The business done is enormous, the average yearly shipments aggregate 4,700 carloads valued at \$200,000. Another profitable quarry near Greenfield is operated by Almond G. Frazier.

Other industries at Greenfield are highly deserving of mention. Long ago a noted citizen, David Bonner, contributed materially to the establishment of the town by starting a wool carding factory. This was in about 1815. In 1822 he built a factory for handling both wool and cotton. In 1834 he introduced steam power and added grist milling to his industries, but his establishment was burned out in 1837. After that he built the large stone building, for his factory, which later became the Odd Fellows hall. Charles and James Robinson also operated a wool carding factory for a considerable time after 1835. The first grist mill in the town was a log structure, built by John Kingery, about a hundred years ago, on

the site of the later Greenfield mills. Samuel Smith became the owner in 1830, and in 1854, when the railroad came, Daniel Leib began the building of a new and modern mill, and lost his life by falling from a beam of the unfinished structure. David Welsheimer, who was the owner from 1871, made many improvements and greatly increased the business. Now, under the ownership of Charles A. Welsheimer, it is known far and wide as the Island Grove flouring mill, and an extensive business is done in grain and flour. The Model milling company, conducting another important industry, had its origin in a flouring mill built south of the village in 1849 by Robert Knox. Isaiah Case acquired the plant about twenty years later, and his sons are now in charge and important factors in the business of Greenfield. Hugh Boden many years ago founded a milling business, and the Boden Milling company, composed of his sons, is now a successful concern. Another early miller of note was John F. Cowman. The E. L. McClain manufacturer over two hundred people. The fact that this concern consumes over five million yards of cotton drilling annually is one of the indications of the magnitude of its operations. In 1895 Mr. McClain was making over three-fourths of the sweat collars that are sold in the United States, and also managing the Sun novelty works. The Columbian manufacturing company produces incubators, and the wooden ware works founded by John M. Waddel employs many people. The hardwood lumber mills of W. I. Barr and Ferneau & Simpson and W. J. York's brick yard, and various machine and carriage shops are other important factors in Greenfield's prosperity.

A very prosperous establishment at Lynchburg is the distillery, owned by Freiberg and Workum since 1847, which has nine warehouses and employs eighty men, consumes an immense lot of corn, and produces one million gallons of whiskies annually.

At Leesburg a carding mill was established by David Swain in 1822, which soon went into the hands of William W. Hardy, who became one of the most notable manufacturers of the county. He was in the business at intervals until 1837 when he bought a mill site and established a woolen mill, which flourished so well that in 1855, when he sold out to his sons, he was manufacturing large quantities of stocking yarn, satinets, jeans, tweeds, cassimeres, flannels and blankets. At the same town the important steam flouring mill industry was established about 1832 by John C. Batton. The mill is yet in operation and is one of the important industries of the county. A number of other pioneer industries throughout the county have been mentioned on other pages of this work. Such were the Sonner, Barngrover, Gossett, Baldwin, Crawford, Reece, Hulitt, Spargur, VanPelt and Fenner mills; the Andrew Smith mill at Lynchburg that began with the career of that town in about 1830; the J. B. Faris mill on White Oak, about the same date; the mill of

Zachariah Leatherwood at Sinking Spring, established in 1810, that once shipped flour to New Orleans and New York; the Gerens and Bingerman mills and later the Kibler and Marconet mills in Clay township, and other thriving industries of a day that is gone forever. Some of those were the origins of industries yet maintained and still bear the names of their founders. Of the present status of manufacturing there is no statement more accurate than the figures of the United States census of 1900. According to this work there are 180 manufacturing establishments in Highland county, with an investment in the various forms of capital of \$1,062,392. The wage earners employed average 985, and the total of wages paid is \$339,960. The materials used annually are valued at \$1,379,019, and the product of the year is estimated at \$2,164,974. The part taken by Hillsboro in this showing is as follows: establishments, 48; capital, \$331,539; wage earners, 293; wages, \$114,135; materials, \$305,399; products, \$574,988. Unfortunately, the figures are not given for Greenfield, or other places of the county.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

The pioneer roads have already been noticed. They were for many years in a condition that greatly embarrassed the development of the county, but they were the best, apparently, that the people could afford to make. The first marked improvement came as the result of the apportionment of the surplus in the United States treasury among the states under the administration of Andrew Jackson. The Ohio legislature divided the money that fell to this state, popularly known as the Jackson Fund, among the counties, and the Highland county authorities devoted their share to aiding two turnpikes or toll roads, the Milford & Chillicothe road, which was a link in the communication between Cincinnati and the East, and consequently very important to the people of Highland county, and the Hillsboro & Ripley road, which served to connect Hillsboro and the county with the Ohio river. As originally made, the two turnpikes were sixty feet wide, covered with broken stone and provided with stone culverts and substantial bridges. The cost of construction was not less than \$5,000 a mile, as the labor of clearing away forests and hauling stone was immense. Through the Jackson Fund the county subscribed \$39,450 to the Milford & Chillicothe turnpike company, of which Gen. Joseph J. McDowell was president, and \$7,500 to the other, and as the county was required to pay these amounts back to the state treasury in taxation, and no dividends were ever received from the roads, the transaction did not profit the county treasury, except a little interest at five per cent. Yet it was a great blessing to have a temporary use of the money for this purpose, and the script



that was issued in connection with the subscription by the county served for a good number of years as the local money. How important this item was may be inferred from the fact that the total amount involved, less than \$50,000, was as large in comparison with total county wealth and taxation, as a million would be now, and money was very scarce and very uncertain in value. In a much later period the county bought up all the interests in these two roads within her bounds and made the roads free.

The next great improvement was under the free turnpike laws of the state, under which assessments for benefits were levied upon the owners of land within two miles on each side of the proposed road, and paid as taxes for the specified purpose. Under the law land owners were able to "work out" their assessments, which made the burden less onerous when money was scarce. Under this law in 1866 the people of Sinking Spring and vicinity constructed a road from Sinking Spring over the old Maysville and Zanesville road, or "Zane's trace" to the Pike county line, and many other improvements followed. Judge Dittey wrote in 1890:

"From this time on there was a general movement in the county for better roads, and by the year 1876 roads had been completed or were rapidly approaching completion from Hillsboro to Belfast and Locust Grove, Hillsboro to Lexington, Hillsboro to Danville and Pricetown, Greenfield to Cynthiana, Greenfield to Carr's Ford, Greenfield to the county line, Greenfield to Centerfield, Samantha to Leesburg, Lynchburg to Dodsonville and McCarthys, and Lexington to the county line. These roads were built under the same general act as that at Sinking Springs, and were macadamized, but the work was not so elaborate as that done on the Milford & Chillicothe road, although it cost almost as much per mile. The discovery of gravel about this time in large quantities where before it was not known to exist gave new zest to the movement, and from then until the present more than two hundred miles of turnpike roads have been built, making the total aggregate of 341 miles of free macadamized roads in the county. The total number of roads improved at present is sixty-eight. Two, the Milford & Chillicothe and the Ripley roads, have been built by private corporations and afterwards purchased and made free by the county, twenty-one built under the "two mile law" and the remaining forty-five under the "one mile law," which is similar to the "two mile law" except in the extent of territory included in the assessing district and that all persons within the bounds are assessed equally. The cost of this work has been very great. The expense of building the roads has not been less than three-quarters of a million dollars, while the bridges and culverts have cost at least a half million more. There is not a principal road and but few by-roads of importance now unimproved, and it is possible at any season of the year to reach all parts of the county

over roads better than are the streets of many cities far exceeding in numbers the population of the county."

Starting at Hillsboro we have the Cincinnati and Chillicothe pike, following the original road way established at an early date between the places named; the Greenfield turnpike, the Leesburg and New Lexington pike, the Marshall and Carmel pike, intersected at Carmel by the Sinking Spring road, also a turnpike; the Belfast pike, West Union pike, New Market pike, Danville pike, Gall Hill pike, East Monroe pike, Lynchburg and Dodsonville pike, Careytown pike and quite a number of short turnpikes which cross and recross the county between the main lines above mentioned, such as the Spargur mill road, Cynthiana pike, Prospect pike, and others. All these are first class roads and kept in good repair by superintendents appointed for that purpose. The streams are spanned by elegant iron bridges and every facility is afforded for easy and quick travel from one point of the county to the other. Highland county is proud of her good roads, which are elements and symbols of her progress and civilization and liberality.

The first railroad project that gave Highland county hope of that modern system of transportation that has revolutionized commerce and travel seems to have been the Marietta and Cincinnati line, but the difficulties of constructing this line across the hills, valleys and rivers delayed it much beyond other important railroads in Ohio. It was expected that the building of the proposed road would be undertaken by the Belpre & Cincinnati company, under a charter dated in March, 1845, but no work was done until after the reorganization in 1847, at Chillicothe, under the title of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad company, in which Allen Trimble and William O. Collins, of Highland county, were directors. In the course of the survey, two lines were discussed, west of Chillicothe, one called the Paint valley route, by way of Bainbridge, which was shorter but supposed to involve greater expense than the other route, which was by way of Frankfort and Greenfield. This led to large subscriptions of stock by the people on the last named route, to offset the supposed natural advantages of their rivals, and it was decided in May, 1850, that the road should pass through Greenfield. After this point was settled, it appeared that the most economical route westward, the cost of construction only being considered, rather than the probable ratio of cost to business secured, would be through the northern part of the county, leaving Hillsboro off the line. When this policy became apparent, the citizens of Hillsboro withdrew from the Chillicothe company and gave their united and earnest support to the Hillsboro & Cincinnati railroad company, which had been organized in 1849 under the presidency of Gen. Joseph J. McDowell, and was already beginning construction between Hillsboro and Loveland. The negotiations that had been in progress to unite the lines from

east and west at Hillsboro were broken off, and "war" was declared. The promoters of the Cincinnati line proposed to extend their road east beyond Hillsboro through Piketon and Jackson to Parkersburg, and the promoters of the Marietta and Chillicothe road decided to build an independent line to Cincinnati by way of Blanchester. But the Hillsboro & Cincinnati, after completing its line from Loveland through Lynchburg to Hillsboro in 1853, stopped at Hillsboro, though it sank nearly \$450,000 in the effort at extension to Parkersburg, while the Chillicothe company ceased its westward extension at Blanchester. In 1854 the two companies made an agreement of union and the Hillsboro and Loveland line became, for operation, part of the Marietta and Cincinnati line, throwing Hillsboro upon a blind branch from Blanchester, instead of a through line as was anticipated. The town was not to blame for this misfortune, as the people had done everything possible to effect a better result, but the difficulties in the way were insuperable.

Greenfield, more fortunate, had its road to Chillicothe opened May 1, 1854, and in the same year the remainder of the line through Leesburg to Blanchester was ready for business. Through the use of the Little Miami railroad trains were soon running from Greenfield and Hillsboro to Cincinnati. In 1860, the old Marietta & Cincinnati railroad, having become insolvent, was reorganized after modern methods, the capital stock was increased and bonds issued, and the Hillsboro & Cincinnati line formally purchased. After many vicissitudes this railroad passed into the hands of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad company.

In 1875 the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy railroad company was organized, with William W. Bell and George I. Rucker among the incorporators, to build from Springfield through Greenfield, to Jackson. Mr. Bell was the first secretary and one of the first directors. On August 1, 1878, the first train ran over this road from Springfield to Jackson. Bankruptcy and reorganization soon followed, and the company was reorganized as the Springfield Southern. It is now known as the Detroit Southern.

The latest railroad in the county is the branch from Sardinia, Brown county, to Hillsboro, of the Portsmouth and Cincinnati railroad, now known as the Norfolk & Western. By use of this system, one can leave Hillsboro at five o'clock a. m., and be in Cincinnati or Portsmouth, within three hours. At the same time the service on the older lines is much improved. Greenfield and other points on the main line have ample accommodation, and three passenger trains run between Hillsboro and Blanchester daily, connecting with main line trains from Cincinnati, Columbus and the East.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

---

R. Rufus Anderson, M. D., a prominent physician of Buford, is a native of Highland county, born in White Oak township, near Mowrystown, September 24, 1851. Dr. Anderson is the son of Hamilton Anderson, who was born in Cynthiana, Ky., March 3, 1814, son of a pioneer family of that state, of whose interesting career some facts may appropriately be given in preface to the sketch of his son. Hamilton Anderson left his Kentucky home, when twenty years of age, to become a pioneer farmer near Quincy, Ill., and in that region contracted his first marriage by which he had three children, William, who resides in Missouri, and Margaret and Mary Jane, both of whom reside in Texas. His second marriage, following the death of the first wife, was to Elizabeth Davidson, who was born and reared in White Oak township, and through this union the Anderson family was brought to Highland county. Miss Davidson met her future husband when on a visit in Illinois, and within a year or so after their marriage they removed to Ohio and made their home in White Oak township. There they lived until 1883, when they moved to Missouri, where the wife died at the age of sixty-three years in 1885. Subsequently Hamilton Anderson moved to Alton, Mo., where he died in June, 1890. He was in comfortable circumstances through life, and at the last was the owner of one hundred and thirty-six acres of land. The children by the second marriage were Isaiah (deceased), John S., of Indian Territory; Dr. R. R. Anderson, Mary E., wife of A. Boyd, of Missouri; Laira of Indian Territory; Alexander, of Oklahoma; Lou, wife of A. Ott, of Kansas. Dr. Anderson received his early education in the district schools of Highland county and in the Georgetown Normal. When twenty years of age he went west and remained a year, then returned and for eight years was engaged in teaching. In 1874 he was married to Albina Winkle, a native of White Oak township, and they made their home on the farm now owned by A. Roberts, where he farmed and taught school for eight years, continuing farming alone for three or four years afterward. In 1883 he moved to Mowrystown and embarked in business as a druggist, and three years later sold out, and devoted himself entirely to the study of medicine, which he had already

given much attention. In the progress of his study he read one year with Dr. M. F. Funk, and attended two terms of lectures at the Eclectic medical college at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1889. In the same year he began the practice at Galion, Ohio, but two years later (January, 1891), he made his home at Buford. From the first he made a creditable success of his profession. While at Galion he was local surgeon of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, and at Buford, during the administration of President Cleveland, he was an examining surgeon for the United States pension department. He is a member of the Ohio State and Southwestern Ohio Eclectic medical associations, and highly regarded by his professional brethren. Dr. Anderson is an elder of the Church of Christ, in politics a Democrat, and fraternally is associated with the orders of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, in the latter lodge serving as camp physician. His children are, Perry Lee, Hamer C., Clanie M., and Frank E.

Calvin Andrews, of Fairfield township, has long been prominent in the educational and official affairs of Highland county as teacher, office-holder and public spirited citizen. The family is of Virginia origin on both sides of the house, the Ohio branch being founded by Lewis Andrews, who became one of the early settlers of Clinton county. Lewis Andrews, son of the foregoing, married Ellen, daughter of Eli and Mary (Goldsborough) Bolin, also an early Ohio settler from Virginia and a man of mark in his day. Among the children resulting from this union was Calvin Andrews, subject of this sketch, who was born within ten miles of where he now resides on January 25, 1849, and is the only living descendant of the original settler. At an early period of life he nurtured an ambition to become a teacher and with a view to preparing himself thoroughly for this vocation entered the National Normal university at Lebanon, Ohio. As soon as he had finished at that institution, Mr. Andrews assumed the task of teaching and followed that occupation with success and constantly increasing reputation for many years. During this period, while publishing a paper at Leesburg, he began the agitation to abolish the fee system and place all county officials on salaries, and it was largely through his active efforts that this wholesome reform was eventually consummated. Mr. Andrews has held all of the more important township offices and proved himself to be an excellent business man by the manner in which he discharged these duties. For five years he was township clerk and for four years he held the office of assessor. He was also elected township trustee but resigned that position in 1889 to accept the office of superintendent of the county Infirmary at Hillsboro. This place he retained for two years and discharged its

duties so acceptably as to be offered another term, but this honor he declined. Since retiring from public life, he has resided in comparative repose on his country place near Leesburg but maintains a watchful interest in all events and movements affecting affairs in his county, town or township. Mr. Andrews married Margery Ladd, daughter of Jeremiah and Rebecca Ladd, one of the staunch old Quaker families of Fairfield township. She was born in the house where she now resides November 23, 1850, and was the youngest of the thirteen children of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Moorman) Ladd, her father having been born in North Carolina in 1797 and settled near Leesburg, with his parents in 1808. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have two children, Rodney L. and Brice J. The former married Fannie Covan, of Leesburg, and is now engaged in the mercantile business there, is a member of the town council and of the board of education and takes an active interest in all public affairs. Brice J., who married Laura Griffith of Leesburg and resides there, having one child, Lillian Margery, has devoted much time to newspaper work and as a writer is regarded as having superior talents. These two sons and their wives are all high school graduates.

Isaac Armbrust is of German genealogy though a native of Ohio and connected from youth with the industries of the state. Philip Armbrust, now deceased, came from Germany in early life and located in Pike county, Ohio, where for years he pursued the calling of a builder and contractor. He married Catharine Fry, also a native of Germany, and reared a family of seven children, six of whom are living in different parts of Ohio. Isaiah Armbrust is in business at Cincinnati, and Philip is a farmer of Highland county; Lizzie married Edward Hyde, a business man of Milford Center; Louise is the wife of Frank Went, of Portsmouth, and Sadie is unmarried. Isaac Armbrust, who completes the list, was born at Waverly, Ohio, and received his early education as well as business training in his native place. His first venture in business on his own behalf was as manager of a bakery at Greenfield. This, however, he soon gave over to become a contractor and builder, which occupation he followed eight or nine years and during that time erected many residences in Greenfield. In 1897, he embarked in the planing mill business, and this has absorbed all of his attention since that time. Being a reliable workman and popular citizen he enjoys a fair share of the patronage in his line. In 1883, he was married to Missouri, daughter of John Ely, of Greenfield, Ohio. John W. Armbrust, their only son, is a mechanic of considerable ability and especially efficient as a turner. Mr. Armbrust is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Greenfield and the family are highly esteemed as good citizens and good neighbors.

Joseph Bailey, one of the large land-owners and representative farmers of Penn township, comes of an honored old Quaker family which traces its pedigree far back into the seventeenth century. It was in 1687, just five years after William Penn made his historic landing in Pennsylvania, that Joel Bailey was married to Ann Short and from this couple have descended all the Baileys subsequently conspicuous in the various states of America. Thomas Bailey, a great-great-grandson of Joel, was the founder of the Ohio branch of the family and he it was who changed the spelling of the name by introducing the letter "e." His birth occurred August 4, 1777, in Virginia, and there he married Elizabeth Timberlake, with whom and her two children he came to Highland county in 1808. He settled in Penn township on the farm now occupied by his grandson, who is the subject of this sketch, and there he built a small house in which he lived until his death, which occurred at Samantha, November 27, 1858. This worthy progenitor of the Highland county Baileys was one of those quiet, unostentatious men who exert great influence by their probity of character, regard for the rights of others and conformity to all the requirements of good citizenship. He and his son John were prominent and respected members of the Friends' meeting and this influence was transmitted to and since maintained by their immediate descendants. The children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Timberlake) Bailey were May, John, Christopher, Joseph, Sarah, Ann, Judith, Ansolum, Elizabeth and Moses. John Bailey, second in age of the above enumerated children, was born in Virginia, January 21, 1806, and was an infant between two and three years of age when his parents arrived at their new home in Ohio. He grew up on the farm and in after life became a man of influence in his community, especially active in religious affairs of the denomination to which he belonged. He married Mary Baker and his children were William Y., Lydia Ann, who married George F. Buzzard and died November 20, 1897, Mary E., Hannah J., wife of Isaac W. Harold, John H., Joseph, David, Sallie C., who married Samuel Smithson, and Jesse, who died in infancy. Joseph Bailey, sixth of these nine children, was born in Penn township, Highland county, Ohio, January 6, 1845, and grew up to be one of the most successful farmers of his neighborhood. He has well sustained the reputation of his father and grandfather as good citizens and industrious agriculturists, and like them also stands high in his community as one whose daily walk is along the lines of right conduct and the fulfillment of all the duties between man and man. Like all the Baileys for many generations he is a member of the Society of Friends, the historic organization which has done so much to realize the prayer of the Christian founder for "peace on earth and good will among men." Mr. Bailey has prospered in worldly affairs and now owns

all told about 583 acres of land, mostly in Penn township, and including the farm of 153 acres half a mile south of Samantha on which he resides. July 23, 1869, he was married to Martha, daughter of Jesse and Ruth (Davis) Engle, and by her has had the following named children: Etta, wife of Benjamin Carey, a farmer of Penn township; Cora Inez; John Elber, who married Luella Medsker and is farming near Careytown; Jesse, Elmer, twin brother of the last mentioned, who died in infancy; Charles E., died in infancy; Harlan D., at home, and Walter, who married Osa Roads.

William S. Barker, prominent in Salem township as a breeder of fine stock and long connected with Sunday school and other religious work, is descended from honorable Virginia ancestry indentified with Highland county at an early period. The grandfather, John Barker, was a native of Maryland who married at nineteen years of age and moved to West Virginia. He became a noted hunter and was called out to help suppress the "Whisky insurrection" which occurred in the second administration of President Washington. In 1828, accompanied by his wife and thirteen children, he came to Ohio and after a short sojourn near Hillsboro located in New Market township where he lived fifteen years. In 1842, he moved to the farm in Salem township which was subsequently owned by his son James. The original thirteen children were increased by one birth after the parents reached Ohio, but all have long since passed away. Of all the children, the best known was the late Rev. James H. Barker, whose birth occurred in Virginia, November 4, 1827. May 30, 1846, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jesse and Nancy (Davidson) Faris, and occupied the homestead farm for many years thereafter. In 1882, he purchased the old Beam farm at Pricetown, where he lived until a few years before his death, much respected in the community, as a good and conscientious man. For many years and until ill health prevented, he was a minister of the Christian church and enthusiastic in the discharge of all the duties connected therewith. Of his eleven children, Nancy J., Alice, Emrick and two infants are dead. Those living are Sarah J., wife of Philip Laniger of Pricetown; Jesse P., of Clay township; Dillie, wife of Frank Chaney; Ella, wife of Charles Barr, of New Market township; the subject of this sketch; and Virginia, wife of Robert McLaughlin, of Salem township. William S. Barker, last but one of these children, was born in Salem township, Highland county, Ohio, January 10, 1865, and remained at home until he was of legal age. Shortly after that period he was married to Louisa (Miller) Turner, a native of Highland county and daughter of William C. and Louisa A. Miller. He located with his bride on a farm of 231 acres where he is engaged



principally in stock raising, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. He has been township assessor and school director and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Pricetown. Mr. Barker inherited from his father deep religious convictions and a fondness for all kinds of work connected with the church. For seventeen consecutive years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school in the Christian church, which he joined when only twelve years old, and is quite enthusiastic in attention to his class. When a boy he studied music and afterward for several years taught that delightful science, which since has proved of great assistance to him in connection with his Sunday school work. Frank O., the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Barker, is a bright boy who gives promise of worthily carrying forward the honorable careers of his ancestors.

Nelson Barrere, a veteran of the civil war and well-known citizen of New Market township, comes of distinguished pioneer ancestry. His grandfather, George W. Barrere, became a settler of Ohio as early as 1802, when he crossed over the river from his old home in Kentucky and after a short sojourn in Clinton county located in New Market township. The new arrival bought from John Eversole a hewed log house of one room, to which he soon added another and fixed up a kind of room in the loft. This structure the proprietor proceeded to use as a tavern which eventually became the leading house of entertainment in those parts and was known far and wide for its good cheer and generous fare. George W. Barrere raised a volunteer rifle company for the war of 1812, of which he was made captain, and membership in which constitutes a proud genealogical title for many descendants of the original recruits. After the war, he engaged in mercantile business at New Market and continued his store for several years. He served as state senator in the Ohio legislature almost continuously from 1808 until 1815 and was associate judge of Highland county fourteen years from 1816. He was also one of the first county commissioners and served as such several terms, being one of the most influential and popular citizens during this formative period of the state and county. Morgan Barrere, one of the sons of the old captain, was born in Kentucky, February 27, 1802, the year his father emigrated, and some months before Ohio's admission into the Union. In after years he became one of the substantial citizens of New Market, where his son, Nelson Barrere, was born February 16, 1840. The latter had scarcely passed his majority when the opening guns of the civil war stirred the patriotic blood in his veins and caused him to join the great hosts then answering the calls of President Lincoln. October 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Sixtieth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, which was recruited for the defense of the border counties of the State and first sent to Gallipolis. In the spring of

1862, however, it was ordered to join General Fremont in Virginia, and under that officer had its first taste of fighting at Strasburg. Later on it was in the sharp fighting higher up the valley, at the battle of Cross Keys, against the forces commanded by Stonewall Jackson. The Sixtieth fought bravely in this heated engagement and suffered considerable loss. Subsequently it was ordered to Harper's Ferry and was part of the unfortunates who were forced to surrender to Jackson's army in September, 1862. This ended the career of the Sixtieth regiment, as it was paroled and mustered out of the service in October, the majority of its members re-enlisting in other organizations and serving gallantly until the close of the war. After his release from service at Chicago, Mr. Barrere returned home and resumed his occupation of farming. In 1863 he was married to Albertine Washburn, a native of Adams county and daughter of Dr. Joseph and Elizabeth Washburn, the former a practicing physician at New Market for many years. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Barrere again went to the front as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth regiment Ohio national guard. June 11, 1864, this regiment was engaged in a severe battle near Cynthiana, Ky., in which it fought well but suffered severe loss in killed and wounded, besides the capture of two hundred and eighty of its members. The latter, however, were only held a short time as prisoners and later did guard duty at Cincinnati until discharged from the service in September. Mr. Barrere again returned home, where he spent two years and removed to Douglas county, Ill. He lived in that state seven years and then came back to Ohio, locating permanently on part of the old homestead farm where he has since resided. Mr. Barrere is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a comrade in Hillsboro post, No. 205, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. and Mrs. Barrere have had nine children whose names are as follows: Elvin V., employee of the Hillsboro postoffice; Malissa, wife of Joseph Miller, county recorder; Joseph W., of New Market; Willoughby, guard and teacher at the Mansfield Reformatory; Edna B., wife of Rev. E. L. Hollingsworth; Nelson, of New Market; James A.; Lucretia, deceased, and Charles. James A. and Charles are at home.

Capt. David M. Barrett, commander of a company in the famous Eighty-ninth Ohio regiment during the civil war and quite prominent for years in politics and business, is descended from one of those sturdy pioneer families which were identified with Highland in the first years of its existence as a county. The founder was Richard Barrett who brought his family in wagons from their old home near Winchester, Va., to the Ohio and down that river on flat boats and again overland by team until they arrived in the confines of Highland county in 1807. He located in Paint township where

he bought 150 acres of land at \$8.00 per acre, manufactured the necessary material and built the brick house which is still standing on the place as one of the landmarks of "ye olden times." Richard Barrett was a member of the Society of Friends, that historic organization which became famous as the advocate of peace and brotherly love and the uncompromising foe of slavery. He was conspicuous as one of the workers in the Quaker community of Highland county, helped erect a building for worship and was one of the most influential leaders of his people. His death occurred March 20, 1844, at the age of eighty-three, and that of his wife June 6, 1833, at the age of seventy-one years. The names and dates of birth of their children are thus recorded in the family Bible: Rebekah, 1778; Eleanora, 1779; Lydia, 1791; Phebe, 1793; Sarah, 1796; Rachel, 1798; Sydney, 1800; Amy, 1802; Richard L., 1805. The latter, who was born in Virginia, was about two years old when the family arrived at their Ohio home. In early manhood he married Sarah D. Mitchell, a native of Kentucky, whose parents had settled in the neighborhood of the Barretts in Paint township. Her father, David Mitchell, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Richard L. and Sarah D. Barrett had seven children, of whom Maria, Rosana, Eleanora and Sarah J. are dead. The three living are David M., Elizabeth A.; widow of Andrew Platter, and Richard C., who lives in Clinton county, Ohio. The second wife of Richard J. Barrett was Mary J. Wiley, by whom he had six children: Henry C., the eldest, enlisted in the Twelfth regiment Ohio cavalry and was killed in the service; Lydia married William Wyer and died afterward; John is a resident of Paint township; Emma is the wife of A. B. Milner; Mary is now Mrs. Merton Wallace of Liberty township; Edmund is a resident of Missouri. The father of these children died at his home in Paint township November 23, 1877, in his seventy-second year. David M. Barrett, who was the third of the first family of children, was born in Paint township, Highland county, Ohio, October 27, 1829. He was reared on the old homestead and remained there engaged in stock-dealing until his marriage to Sally A. Weyer, which occurred September 25, 1855. The next three years were devoted to the management of a store at New Petersburg and in the spring of 1858 he purchased the mill property on the Rocky fork of Paint creek with which his name was so long associated. These mills, the first in Highland county, were built by Jesse Baldwin on Factory branch of Rocky fork in 1805 or 1806 and proved to be an extensive and successful undertaking. The plant comprised not only a sawmill and grist-mill, but a carding and fulling mill and, after 1820, a woolen mill. Later, Mr. Baldwin abandoned the old structures and built another below the mouth of the branch on Rocky fork, where the present mills are. Subsequently the property passed into the ownership of Dr. Boyd,

who enlarged and improved the saw- and grist-mills. Dr. Boyd gave them to his son, J. Milton Boyd, who sold them to Captain Barrett, who in the year 1860 tore down the old buildings and erected much better ones in their place. He remained in charge of the woolen mills, which manufactured a superior article of cloth, for more than thirty-six years. In 1862, he raised a company of soldiers for the Union army of which he was elected captain and which subsequently became part of the Eighty-ninth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. The first great battle in which Capt. David M. Barrett took part as commander of Company I was the famous engagement at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. During the afternoon of the 20th, the Eighty-ninth went into the hottest of the fight; and, with the Twenty-first Ohio and Twenty-second Michigan, held its position against fearful odds until dark, when they were surrounded and all captured. Captain Barrett was now in for a round of experiences in those awful dens of starvation and torture called the "Southern prison pens." He was first taken to the notorious Libby prison at Richmond, Va., where he was held about eight months, and subsequently spent more or less time for several months at Danville, Augusta, Macon, Charleston and Columbia. While at Charlotte, N. C., he and two companions bribed a sentinel and escaped from prison, but after five weeks were taken sick and recaptured. Captain Barrett's terms in prison at different places amounted in all to eighteen months and during much of the time he was subjected to hunger, filth and every privation calculated to make life miserable. At the close of the war he was released and returned home, where he resumed his industrious and busy life as miller, manufacturer, farmer, stockraiser and general man of affairs. In fact few men have had so many "irons in the fire" as Captain Barrett, but he has managed to keep everything going and in all his multifarious activities has discharged the obligations with credit to himself and satisfaction to others. In 1865 he was elected representative from Highland county in the state legislature, was again elected in 1883 and re-elected in 1885. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the board of state asylum trustees at Athens, and served as president of the board until he resigned. In 1889 he was a member of the state board of equalization, and during the following year was superintendent of the Boys' Industrial school, which position he resumed in 1893 and held for eight years. He served three years as township assessor and was member of the board of education for about twenty years. He also held the position of township clerk. Captain Barrett has been connected with the Masonic fraternity since 1850 and holds membership in Hillsboro lodge, No. 58. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and one of the most honored comrades of Trimble post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is commander. Captain Barrett has for many years been extensively

engaged in the live stock industry and owns at present seven hundred acres of land, his holdings formerly amounting to one thousand acres. He has eight children: Cora M., wife of J. B. Davis; Richard B., in the federal service at Cincinnati, O.; Horace M., in charge of his father's mill; Morgan, manager of a mill at Bainbridge; Newton R., in charge of the farm; Sarah N., wife of J. A. Head of Hillsboro; Jesse C. and Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Smith of Denver, Colorado. Captain Barrett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has held various official positions in connection therewith. Sally A., the wife of Capt. Barrett, died July 21st, 1901.

Reuben P. Barrett, quite prominent in the business affairs and public life of Leesburg, is descended from one of the pioneers who made the first beginnings of civilization in Fairfield township. His great grandfather, Jonathan Barrett, made his appearance in 1805, the same year in which Highland county was organized, purchased a place on Hardin's creek and there proceeded to make a settlement after the true backwoods style. He bought the land from Nathaniel Pope, the first settler of the township, and built his cabin on the spot which long afterward was occupied as a residence by Josel Wright, the Quaker preacher. Along with Jonathan came his brother Richard and his brother-in-law, Henry Cowgill, all from Virginia and later on prominent in the development of that part of the county. Jonathan Barrett reared a family of six children, Benjamin, Jesse, Ellis, Levi, Rachel and Lydia, all long since dead, the last survivor being Rachel, who married J. Ladd and died in Penn township. Benjamin Barrett, oldest son of Jonathan, was born in Virginia and well grown before his father's migration to Ohio. Like all the family connection he was a member of the Friends church and became quite prominent in the affairs of that religious denomination. He was also successful as a farmer and influential in the public life and general development of the township. Benjamin Barrett married Ruth Slaughter, also a native of Virginia, and had fifteen children, many of whom stood around his bedside at the time of his death in 1880. Among them was his son, John Barrett, who was born in Highland county in 1832, and still resides on his country estate near the old homestead in Fairfield township. He is the father of Reuben P. Barrett, who was born in Highland county in 1859, and during his whole life has been identified with the business interests of Leesburg. He has served as supervisor and member of the board of education and in July, 1897, was appointed postmaster by President McKinley. He is interested in the commercial elevator at Leesburg, and a member of lodge No. 78, Free and Accepted Masons of that city. His wife is Phoebe, daughter of Allen Johnson, of Leesburg, and descendant of a family that emi-

grated from Virginia in an early period of the county's history. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Barrett are Maud, Augusta, Georgia, Hubert and Louise.

Hannibal A. Beeson, M. D., one of the oldest medical practitioners of Highland county and long prominent in professional circles, is descended from pioneer people of the best ancestral stock. His father, Dr. Ruel Beeson, was born in Highland county in 1811, of North Carolina parentage, and commenced the practice of medicine at Leesburg in 1833. Later he engaged in the mercantile business, became prominent in politics as a Whig and was elected to the state senate in 1848, but declined a renomination. He was conspicuous as a temperance advocate, in advocacy of the construction of the railroad through Leesburg and later was an uncompromising friend of the Union during the civil war. After the cessation of hostilities he spent much time in traveling and died April 15, 1877. He married Martha Johnson, who came with her parents from Virginia to Ohio in the early part of 1800. Their son, Dr. H. A. Beeson, was born at Leesburg, Highland county, in 1841, and was given a good education in the common schools, the Salem academy and the Wesleyan university at Delaware, Ohio. After a course of study in the office of a prominent physician he entered the United States navy in 1862 as surgeon's steward, and was assigned to duty with the mortar fleet under Farragut, and later under Admiral Porter. At the time the surrender at Appomattox put an end to the war, Dr. Beeson was serving as an assistant surgeon under Admiral Lee. Considering his youth and lack of professional medical training at that time, his record of service during the civil war is quite remarkable and decidedly creditable to his efficiency and fitness for high responsibilities. After the war he returned home and assisted his father on the farm until 1876, when he entered Miami college, took a full course in the medical department, and was graduated with honor in the class of 1879. After a year spent in Cincinnati devoted to study in a post-graduate course, Dr. Beeson located in his native town of Leesburg where he has since made his home and headquarters. He is now one of the oldest physicians in continuous practice at that point and one of the most popular, standing high both in his profession and among the people. He was appointed medical examiner for the United States pension department, and has served three terms in that responsible position. He was influential in the organization of the Southern Ohio Medical society, and has had the honor of being president of that body. Dr. Beeson is also a conspicuous member of the International Society of Psychic Research, which includes many of the most eminent and learned people in the world. Another organization to which he belongs is the Ohio society for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. Altogether the

Doctor's life has been one of useful activities for the benefit of his fellow men by the spread of mental and social culture and all those things which, in the language of Matthew Arnold, "make for righteousness." He enjoys a large practice in his native town and the general esteem of the people of his community who have known him from earliest childhood. In 1865, Dr. Beeson was married to Elizabeth T. Anderson, an accomplished lady of Highland county, whose parents were members of an old Virginia family of high standing.

Charles S. Bell, prominent for over forty-three years in the manufacturing industries of Hillsboro and one of the most public-spirited citizens of the community, is of Maryland ancestry which dates in that state from a period anterior to the Revolution. At that early day David Bell had taken up land in the region around Cumberland where he pursued the quiet occupation of farming and reared his family. Among his children was a son named David R., who married Nancy Bradley and by her became the father of the subject of this sketch. Charles S. Bell was born at Cumberland, Md., February 7, 1829, and at the age of fifteen years went to Pittsburg to learn the founder's trade. After mastering the details of this business, he spent some years working at various establishments in Cincinnati, Springfield and Dayton, during which time he perfected his knowledge of the trade. In January, 1858, Mr. Bell purchased a small plant which had been run by other parties in Hillsboro about three years on Beech street below the present site of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad depot. He carried it on there eight years, with many enlargements and improvements, but eventually bought seven acres of ground near the Hillsboro depot, on which the large factory buildings covering about one acre of ground were erected in 1889-90. The company, of which Mr. Bell is the head, does an extensive business in the manufacture of bells and various kinds of farm machinery. More bells, forty pounds and upwards in weight, mostly for farms and schools, are said to be turned out here than at any other factory in America. In 1880 Mr. Bell employed about twenty hands, but at present gives work to at least one hundred and fifty people. Attention is devoted to the manufacture of sugar cane and feed-grinding machines much in demand throughout the West, and a machine called the "tortillera," used in Mexico for crushing the hominy of which a popular cake is made, is turned out in large numbers at the Bell establishment. The plant as it stands represents the investment of a large amount of capital and a very extensive business is done over a wide area of country, both national and international. It is and long has been one of the cherished institutions of Hillsboro and the founder is regarded as one of the city's benefactors. In 1895 Mr. Bell built the Bell opera house at a cost of \$40,000. He also erected the building occupied by the McKeehan-Hiestand

Grocery company in 1892 and became largely interested in the stock of that company. He is vice-president and one of the largest stockholders in the Merchants' National bank and a partner in the hardware firm known as the John A. McCoppin & Co. Aside from his regular business, Mr. Bell has had much to do with the public affairs of the city and has been one of the factors in its growth and development. He served for twenty-one years on the Hillsboro school board and devoted much time and attention to the important subject of education. As a member of the city council for many years, the community had the benefit of his business experience and ripe judgment in all matters affecting municipal improvements. Besides these, Mr. Bell has held numerous other places of trust, and whatever duty was devolved upon him, in any of the relations of life, he always discharged the same with a conscientious fidelity to the public welfare. In 1851 Mr. Bell was married to Mary L. Roberts, by whom he has had five children. Charles E., the eldest, is interested in the C. S. Bell company; Alice M. is the wife of L. B. Boyd, another member of the foundry firm; John died in 1891; Cora E. and May are at home.

Joseph G. Bell, the well known hardware merchant and implement dealer of Hillsboro, comes of one of the old families of Highland county. The founder in this part of Ohio was George Bell, who was born in Virginia in 1780, located in Brush Creek township in 1812 and died in 1876 after he had reached the ninety-sixth year of his age. He first married a Miss May and to this union was born one child named Mary, now the widow of Andrew Milburn, deceased, and about 1820 he espoused Mary Frump, by whom he had a numerous family of children as follows: John, who died in Brush Creek in 1900; George, now a resident of Quenemo, Kas.; Sampson, living in Illinois; Andrew, formerly a merchant at Jeffersonville, Ohio, who died in 1878; Ruth, wife of Andrew Sams, of Rainsborough; Margaret, wife of William Sylvester, of Cynthiana, Ohio; and three daughters who married and moved to the West. Joseph Bell, now a resident of Brush Creek township and second of the children, was born in Brush Creek township, Highland county, Ohio, in 1831, and was married in 1856 to Susannah, daughter of Peter Gorman. The latter was son and namesake of a Virginian, born in 1777, and an emigrant to Brush Creek township in 1803. The second of the name, and father of Susannah, was born in 1809, married Christina Hiestand, and died in 1899. The children of Joseph and Susannah (Gorman) Bell were Mary C., wife of John Fisher, a farmer near New Petersburg; Alice D., wife of Frank Hiser, a farmer residing near Marshall; George P., a teacher and merchant who died in 1889, aged twenty-eight years; Margaret, who died in 1883 at the age of



twenty; Nanie Ann, living with her father; the subject of this sketch; Grant M., who died in 1891 when twenty years old; Lilly May, wife of Carter Barrett, a farmer at Quenemo, Kas.; Ida Pearl, at home; and Foster H. G., who graduated at Lebanon College in 1901. Joseph G. Bell, fifth of the above enumerated children, was born in Highland county, Ohio, April 16, 1868, and grew up with the determination of fitting himself as a teacher. With this end in view, he attended the Normal college at Lebanon, Ohio, and after a full course was graduated by that institution in the class of 1885. He then entered the educational field and followed the profession of teaching for twelve consecutive years. At the November election in 1897, Mr. Bell was a candidate for the office of clerk of courts and subsequently formed a partnership with his opponent, J. H. Williams, in the hardware business. The firm of Williams & Bell continued until the interest of the senior partner was purchased by C. F. Underwood, and January 1, 1902, Mr. Bell became sole proprietor of the Hillsboro implement store at Court and Short streets. August 25, 1896, he was married to Lelia, daughter of C. F. Underwood, who owns a large farm near New Vienna where his parents were among the early settlers.

John Bennett, infirmiry director of Highland county, besides being a most excellent citizen in all respects, enjoys the distinction of being one of four brothers who each served three or more years in the Union army. Their grandfather, Isaac Bennett, who took part in the battle of New Orleans in 1815, was a Pennsylvania farmer of the olden times, used to run flatboats from Pittsburg to New Orleans during the navigation season and did a prosperous business in this line before the days of steamboating. With an eye to profitable investments, he made a trip to Highland county, Ohio, at a very early date, and bought a large amount of land in Liberty township, which was subsequently divided between his sons. He remained in Pennsylvania until about 1850 when he removed to Missouri and there spent the remainder of his life. Isaac and Jennie Bennett had six children, Campbell, Isaac, John, Phebe, Jane, and Nancy, all long since deceased. Campbell Bennett was born in Fayette county, Pa., married Sarah Smith, and about 1840 came to Highland county, where he settled on land inherited from his father. In 1847 he purchased a farm in Hamer township, on which he lived until 1877, when he removed to Danville and served as postmaster. At the expiration of his term he returned to the farm where he passed away at the age of seventy-eight years, his wife having died in 1874. Of their seven children, George, Joseph and Eleanor are deceased, the living being Jacob, of Lincoln, Neb.; Francis M., of Kansas; John, subject of this sketch; and Henry, of Hamer township. John Bennett, fifth of the children, was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the farm now

owned by Ira Hiestand, January 1, 1846, and was consequently a little over fifteen years of age when the guns at Sumter electrified the nation. There was no more patriotic family than that of the Bennetts, the younger members of which furnished four recruits for different commands in the Union army. John Bennett, when seventeen years old, enlisted in Company G, Eleventh regiment, Ohio volunteer cavalry, which did valuable service during its term of service. After a brief campaign against Morgan, the command was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and from there across the plains to Fort Laramie, Wyo. They wintered at that point and later had many fierce skirmishes with the Indian tribes who had been stirred up to hostility by agents of the Confederacy. The Federal cavalry was kept very busy holding the savages in check and in one of the numerous fights Mr. Bennett had a horse shot under him, though fortunate enough to escape serious personal injury. The Eleventh regiment remained in that wild country for three years, and in July, 1866, were sent to Leavenworth and thence to Columbus, Ohio, where they were mustered out. Jacob Bennett, second of the brothers in order of birth, served gallantly for three years as a member of the Eighteenth regiment Iowa volunteer infantry. Joseph, the third of these patriotic brothers, was among the first to enlist in the First regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and served with it for three years. Francis M. first enlisted in Company A, Sixtieth regiment Ohio infantry, and later became a member of Company G, Eleventh regiment, Ohio volunteer cavalry, with which he served three years. After his retirement from the army in the summer of 1866, John Bennett returned home and shortly afterward married Lydia M., daughter of William P. and Rebecca Webster, of Highland county. In 1872, he located in Dodson township and remained there twenty-five years, when he purchased the place in Hamer township, where he has since made his residence. In 1897 he was elected infirmary director of Highland county and was re-elected in 1900, being the only person on the Republican ticket that was successful that year. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Grand Army of the Republic at Lynchburg. Mr. Bennett's wife died in March, 1900, leaving four children: Etta J., George E., Myrta B. and Charles R.

John C. Bennington, a prosperous farmer and veteran of the civil war, residing in White Oak township, is a son of Campbell Bennington, before the war a prominent citizen of the township. Campbell Bennington was born on Eagle creek in Brown county, and coming to Highland county to find employment when a young man, married Lucinda McQuitty, and settled in White Oak township, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He had six children by this marriage: Lewis W., deceased; John C.; Mary A., widow of J.

Peggan, of White Oak; Anna, wife of J. F. Reams, of Hamer; Lucinda, wife of John Emery, of New Market, and Adeline, who died in infancy. In 1851 the mother of these children died, and subsequently the father married Elizabeth Umsetter, by whom he had four children, Hester, Charles, Edward and P. J., and removed to Iowa, where he died about 1879. John C. Bennington was born October 27, 1843, on the farm now owned by Amelius Sauner, and after the death of his mother, which occurred when he was eight years old, he lived with his uncle, Cary McQuitty, two years, and later with Cary Hicks. Afterward he was in the employment of Henry Kibler until the beginning of the war of the rebellion. Then he enlisted in Company A of the Sixtieth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and accompanied that command in its invasion of West Virginia from Parkersburg. In the spring of 1862 he was with his regiment in the Kanawha valley, marched to the support of General Milroy at Franklin, and proceeding into the valley of Virginia, encountered the forces of Stonewall Jackson at Strasburg, where they had a fierce engagement. Here Mr. Bennington was wounded, but not seriously, and though he was disabled for a short time he accompanied his regiment in its marches and engagements during that famous campaign, including the noted battle of Cross Keys. Returning with his command to Harpers Ferry, he and his comrades were surrendered there to Stonewall Jackson, just before the famous battle of Antietam. Being immediately paroled, he returned to the Union lines, was sent to Annapolis and Baltimore, and thence to Chicago, where he was mustered out in November, 1862. In February, 1863, he re-enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Ohio light artillery, with which he was on duty guarding prisoners at Sandusky, Johnson's island, and Chicago, during the remainder of the war, finally being mustered out at Camp Dennison, in June, 1865. In the artillery company he held the rank of corporal. After the war Mr. Bennington was married in March, 1866, to Lucinda Winkle, daughter of Michael and Sarah A. Winkle, of White Oak township, and they began their married life where they now live. Seven children have been born to them: Cornelius, deceased; William, of Concord township; Lewis C., in Oklahoma; David C., also in Oklahoma; Franklin and Newton, at home, and John, in Hamer township. Mr. Bennington is the owner of 230 acres of valuable land, which he has well improved; is a member of the Grand Army post at Mowrystown and of the Christian church, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors.

William N. Berry comes of a family long prominent in the public life of Hamer township, his father having been justice of the peace for thirty years and he himself being an incumbent of the same office. His grandfather, Thomas Berry, a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and soldier of 1812, came in 1818 from Baltimore to Green-

field, Ohio, where he bought a small farm and lived on the same until 1846. In that year he removed to Delaware county, Ind., and settled in the vicinity of Muncie, where he died at the age of eighty-eight years. By his first wife, who died some years before he left Ohio, he had six children, all now deceased, and by a second marriage in Indiana he had one child named Elizabeth. John Berry, the eldest son, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1816, and was consequently an infant when his parents reached Ohio. At the age of sixteen he began learning the tanner's trade, which, with occasional interruptions, he followed until 1867. He married Mary E., daughter of James and Elizabeth Stewart, with whom he located on a place near Leesburg and after remaining there a year removed to a farm in Concord township. Several years' residence in that locality was followed by a removal to Pricetown, where he conducted a tannery for Joseph Gosset about a year, and then made his final move to Hamer township. During his long residence here he became quite prominent in the public affairs of the township, being trustee and treasurer at different times and holding the office of justice of the peace for thirty years. By his first marriage there were nine children, of whom Phoebe A., Rachel E. and Sarah J. have passed away. Those living are James S., William N., Margaret, Jessie R., Thomas R., principal of the West End high school in Cincinnati, and Cynthia B. of Tacoma, Wash. The mother died when she was fifty years old and her husband married Caroline Kibler, who died without issue, his own death occurring at the age of eighty-two. William N. Berry, third of the children, was born in Concord township, Highland county, Ohio, December 14, 1846, and remained at home until he was twenty-three years old. He mastered the tanner's trade under the efficient instruction of his father and this he made his means of livelihood until his marriage to Nancy K., daughter of Marcus and Margaret Hawk of Brown county, Ohio. After this event Mr. Berry spent fourteen years as a farmer in White Oak township and then removed to the old home place in Hamer township which he had purchased. Here he passed the seven subsequent years, when he disposed of the property and bought the farm of 125 acres where he now lives. Besides his place he owns another tract of 120 acres in the same neighborhood, the two farms being cultivated for the usual standard crops and used for stock-raising purposes. While living in White Oak, he served three terms as trustee of that township and he is now holding the office of justice of the peace in Hamer township. His only fraternal connection is with the order of Odd Fellows, in Lodge No. 25, at Hillsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have had seven children, of whom three died in infancy. The survivors are John H., Thomas E., George A. and Amy E.

Andrew Bishir, retired farmer of Dodson township, is not only a descendant of old settlers but may be regarded as one himself, his birth having occurred at an early period in the history of Highland county. When his grandfather, Christopher Bishir, after tarrying a while in 1810 at the mouth of Crawfish river, came to Union township there were comparatively few people there to greet him. In fact, the township had only been organized a year or two when this Pennsylvania pioneer arrived with his wife and children. Even in 1833, when he built his log cabin in Dodson township about one mile south of Lynchburg, the country was still wild and sparsely settled. Aside from the dangers of Indian hostility, which had happily passed, the main features and characteristics of a wilderness were all still present. Neighbors were few and far between, few of the comforts of civilization were to be had and the wolves, still plentiful in the woods, made night hideous with their dismal howlings. Deer, turkey, panthers, bear and other wild game were yet abundant and the main reliance of the settlers for fresh meat. The pioneer alluded to had a son named after himself, Christopher Bishir, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1805, and after he grew to maturity in Ohio was married to Susan Hart, a native of North Carolina. This couple passed away, the mother in 1839 and the father December 24, 1883, after rearing seven children, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. One of the former is Andrew Bishir, the honored subject of this sketch, who was born in Union township, Highland county, Ohio, January 10, 1828. A few years after his birth he was taken by his parents to their new home in Dodson township, where he grew to manhood, and October 23, 1850, was married to Piety Ann Turner. This lady was a daughter of Calvin and Matilda (Wilson) Turner, Virginians who came to Ohio in 1830, and she was born March 5, 1832, during their residence in Preble county. Her parents went to Indiana in 1840, but after remaining there four years returned to Ohio, where they both died, the father in 1872 at Martinsville, when sixty-two years old, and the mother in 1893 at Farmers Station, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. The grandparents of Mrs. Bishir, Meador and Catherine Turner, the former born in Virginia in 1783 and the latter in 1789, also migrated to Ohio in 1830 and both died in Clinton county, he in 1853 and she in 1872. Andrew Bishir, though reared on a farm, learned the cooper's trade and did considerable work in that line, which was also the calling of his father. He obtained the position of foreman in the distillery warehouse at Lynchburg and retained the same for eighteen years. May 2, 1864, Mr. Bishir enlisted in one of the Ohio regiments organized for the hundred days' service and was out with that command four months. February 10, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-second regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, under Capt. Joseph

Gayman, and went with this organization to the lower Shenandoah valley in March. Their service was confined to doing guard and garrison duty at Halltown and other places in that portion of Virginia until September 6, 1865, when they were paid and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Bishir at the time holding the rank of sergeant. Mr. and Mrs. Bishir have had seven children, of whom Isadora and Lizzie are dead, the living being Alonzo D., James W., Emma C., Mollie and Arthur A. They celebrated their golden wedding October 23, 1900, and the occasion was a memorable one for the large family connection, as well as the many friends of this venerable and highly esteemed couple. All the children were present except James, accompanied by their wives and offspring, the only notable absence being the wife of Arthur A., who was kept away by sickness. Besides these, Samuel Turner, of Sabina, a brother of Mrs. Bishir, was present, also her two sisters, Mary Dimmitt, of Marion, and Jennie Moon of Clinton county, and Mr. Bishir's two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Fenner of Marshalltown, Iowa, and Sarah Walker of Vienna, Ohio. Originally a Democrat, Mr. Bishir was converted to Republicanism by the agitation of the questions growing out of the civil war. He and wife are members of the Christian church and are passing the evening of their days in the quiet and retired life which fittingly ends so many years of activity.

Washington Blackburn was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1829. His parents were Ephraim, born 1788, and died 1836, and Barbara (House) Blackburn. His paternal grandparents were Ephraim and Prudence (Rich) Blackburn. This Ephraim was a commissioned officer in General Washington's army and was the son of Ephraim Blackburn, the Scotch ancestor who emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1728. After serving an apprenticeship of four years at the carpenter's trade, Washington Blackburn worked one season in the Shenandoah valley, and in the spring of 1851 came to Highland county, Ohio. Until 1866 he was a builder of houses and barns that are still a credit to his handicraft. Since that time he has been a farmer. For many years, while his children were growing to man and womanhood, he resided at what is known as the Blackburn homestead in Penn township. Recently he removed to a comfortable home in New Vienna and relinquished the active management of his real estate to a younger generation. February 25, 1858, he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Charles and Betsey (Moore) Good, the former being member of a family belonging to the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania for generations. Charles Good achieved high reputation in Penn township for his modern and progressive methods in agriculture. He was regarded as one of the best farmers in the county, his life being one of great activity and made notable by his conscientious performance of every duty.

The children of Washington and Mary Ann (Good) Blackburn are: Anna, at home; Charles G., mentioned more fully below; Ella, a graduate of the Philadelphia Woman's Medical College, class of 1898, for two years practicing in Indiana and recently removed to New Vienna; Howard L., who married Nellie May Jones of Chillicothe and is farming in Clinton county; Irene, a trained nurse residing in Philadelphia; Frank H., superintendent of the Incandescent Lamp factory at Fostoria, Ohio, and Wilbur, a dentist at Shelbyville, Ind., who married Nellie Arthur. Charles G. Blackburn, second of the family in age, was born in New Vienna, Ohio, in 1863. In 1902 he removed to the Blackburn homestead. Here his maternal grandfather settled in 1854. For more than twenty years Charles Good labored to make the farm his ideal of a country home. Three generations have dwelt there and as yet the death angel has not crossed the portals. May the peace, the thrift, the quiet, of an old-time Quaker home long abound there. December 20, 1894, Charles G. Blackburn was married to Bertha, daughter of Elwood and Mary D. (Phillips) Hallowell, of Chester county, Pa. They came to Fairfield township in 1850, where Mr. Hallowell died July 9, 1885, aged about sixty-one years. The children of Charles G. and Bertha Blackburn are Joseph H., born October 15, 1897, and Charles G., jr., born February 24, 1900.

A. S. Boden, member of the milling firm which bears his name, has been prominently connected with the business affairs of Greenfield for many years. His father, Hugh Boden, who is of Irish birth and now ninety years of age, opened business at Greenfield in 1868 and since then in one form or another has been identified with the city's interests. His principal line has been milling and packing and his establishment has long been one of the industrial features of Greenfield. This "fine old Irish gentleman" reared three sons to perpetuate his name and continue in the line of employment to which he had devoted the principal part of his life. John Boden, the eldest, now in the milling business in Clinton county, has been quite prominent in politics, being the first and only Democratic sheriff of Athens county, Ohio. Stewart Boden is a member of the firm of Le Ferre & Boden, hardware merchants of Greenfield. A. S. Boden, the third of these brothers, was born in Athens county, Ohio, but reared and mainly educated in Greenfield. He followed general merchandising for many years and in 1899, in partnership with his brother, organized the Boden Milling company, which has since done an extensive business. In connection with their main line they deal largely in grain, feed and coal, and conduct what is recognized as one of the strong industries of the city. Since his residence in Greenfield, Mr. Boden has been a conspicuous figure in the political, fraternal and commercial life of the city. In 1900 he was elected

to the office of city treasurer, a position which he still holds. He is quite prominent in free masonry, having been master in the lodge, high priest in the Royal Arch chapter, and Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Woodmen of the World. In 1887 he was married to Mary, daughter of J. M. Murray, deceased, who for sixty years was in the undertaking and other lines of business at Greenfield. Mr. and Mrs. Boden have two sons, Stewart Murray and Hugh Langdon, both bright and promising boys.

Andrew M. Boggess, a prominent citizen of Clay township, is of an old Ohio family, being a grandson of John Boggess, one of the pioneers of Clermont county. John Boggess was born in Virginia, of an old family in that state, in early manhood he married Lutitia Mifflin, and soon afterward moved with his wife to South Carolina. Two years later they came with the tide of emigration from that state to Ohio, and settled at Denham's town, or Bethel, in Clermont, where John Boggess followed his profession as a surveyor, holding the office of county surveyor a long time, and marking the lands of many people in the wide area of the Virginia military reserve. He was also a member of the legislature and a justice of the peace, and was held in high esteem in a community which included such men as Senator Thomas Morris, Samuel Medary and Gen. Thomas L. Hamer. Five children were reared by him, all of whom are deceased: Samuel, John, Elizabeth, Jane and Ann. Samuel, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in South Carolina, December 2, 1802, in early manhood married Elizabeth Davis, a native of Kentucky, but reared in Clermont county, and began his career as a blacksmith and gunsmith, his occupation throughout life. He died at the age of thirty-two years, and afterward his widow removed with her six children—Lutitia, Mary, Jane, Eliza, Andrew M., and Bethana, to Highland county, where she lived to the age of ninety-three years. A. M. Boggess, the only son, was born February 12, 1826, near Bethel, Clermont county, spent his early manhood there, and moved with his mother to Clay township when he was twenty-five years of age. Later he was married to Mary Ellen Roberts, a native of Highland county and daughter of Abraham and Mary Roberts, and they went to housekeeping in a hewed log house on the farm of two hundred acres owned by his mother. In after years they built a commodious frame house, and made their farm one of the most handsomely equipped in the county. At one time Mr. Boggess was the owner of four hundred acres, but most of this he has divided among his children, of whom he has five: Mary A., wife of Charles Crawford, of Mount Oreb; Olive J., wife of Charles Brown, of Clay township; Edward M., M. D., of Washington Court House; Eva M., wife of Walter Brown, of Georgetown, Ohio; and



Abe R., residing near the old home. Mr. Boggess is one of the influential men of his township, and has been entrusted with numerous local offices, in all cases winning the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. In politics he is a Republican.

Samuel T. Boggess, D. D. S., long and favorably known as a practitioner of dentistry at Greenfield, Ohio, is a native of Virginia. In 1858 he came from that state to Ohio, where he spent fourteen years in a dental office as preliminary to more elaborate preparations for the profession of dental surgery. In 1872 he matriculated at the Philadelphia Dental college, from which he obtained the degree of D. D. S. in the spring of 1873. Immediately thereafter he located at Jackson, Ohio, where he spent fourteen years in the practice of his profession. In 1887 he removed to Greenfield, where he continued his professional work and thereby achieved both prominence and prosperity. Dr. Boggess is popular personally as well as in the line of duty and is thoroughly informed in the niceties and intricacies of his useful calling. In 1869 he was married at Athens, Ohio, to Eliza, daughter of Rev. H. J. Carr, deceased. They have a bright and interesting family of four children. Minnie, the eldest, is the wife of Dr. E. J. Martin. Dr. John S. Boggess, at present assistant surgeon in the Marine hospital at Philadelphia, is an accomplished and highly educated gentleman. He holds a diploma with the degree of A. M. from the Ohio State university and was graduated as M. D. at the Miami Medical college. Charles Boggess, D. D. S., received his literary education at Portsmouth, O., and in 1897 was graduated as D. D. S. at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery. Since his graduation he has been associated with his father in the practice at Greenfield. Miss Martha Boggess, the youngest of the children, is at home with her parents.

Henry Bohl, of White Oak township, well known as a progressive farmer and stock raiser, was born near Fincastle, Brown county, February 17, 1861. He is the son of Henry Bohl, born in Germany in the year 1800, who came to America in his youth and made his home near Fincastle, finding employment in working by the month on a farm until his marriage to Mary Hennize, also a native of Germany. In his later years his industry and good management were rewarded by the accumulation of considerable property and a comfortable farm and home. The senior Bohl was an active member of the Lutheran church, and influential in the community until his death at the age of sixty-five years. There were ten children in his family: William, George, and Christopher, residing now in Brown county; Henry, Jr., the subject of this sketch; Mary, of Adams county; Maggie, of Brown county; Sophia, of Clermont county; Kate and John, deceased, and one who died in infancy. Henry Bohl, the younger, whose name ap-

pears at the head of this notice, was reared at the home in Brown county, and received his education in the district school. In 1891 he was married to Ida Helsley, born and reared in Eagle township, Brown county, daughter of C. P. and Elizabeth Helsley, and they made their home in Brown county two years, after which he bought the farm of 100 acres in White Oak township, where they now reside. Their home is blessed with three children: Charles H., Owna M., and Homer C. Mr. Bohl was for seven years in business at Mowrystown as a member of the firm of Bohl & Helsley, undertakers, but he now gives his time entirely to farming and the raising of livestock, particularly shorthorn cattle. He has one of the neatest homes in the township, and a valuable farm, is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 712, at Mowrystown, and in politics is a Republican.

Charles G. Brouse, one of the properous farmers of Liberty township, still owns part of the place which was settled by his grandfather as far back as 1818. Lewis Brouse, first of the name in Ohio, was born in Virginia September 29, 1788. In 1811 he came to Ohio and purchased the land, part of which is now owned by Charles G. Brouse, and then returning to Virginia, married Mary Riner March 5, 1812. During the year 1818 they arrived in Highland county to reside permanently and shortly afterward located four and a half miles north of Hillsboro on the farm now owned by William A. West. He lived over half a century after his settlement in Liberty township, his death occurring August 4, 1874, and his nine children were Eliza, Anna, John Andrew, Frederick, Henry, Sarah, James A., Mrs. Rosa Anderson of Hillsboro, and Charles W. of Biggsville, Ill., the two last mentioned being the only ones living. John Andrew Brouse, the third child, was born in Virginia April 30, 1816, and consequently was only about two years of age when his parents made their migration to the West. December 28, 1843, he was married to Catharine, daughter of John and Catharine (Lane) Holmes, with whom he lived thirty-two years and reared a large family. She was born November 6, 1821, and died January 27, 1875, after which he married Mrs. Minerva A. (Hixson) James, who died April 25, 1898. His death followed in the same year, July 10, 1898. The children of John A. and Catherine Brouse were John Andrew, now postmaster at Lone Oak, Ark.; Francis T., a resident of Riverside, Cal.; Wesley A., of Covina, Cal.; Maria C., widow of Thomas M. Whittel of Liberty township; Emma C., died at the age of twenty-one years; and Charles G. Brouse. The latter was married October 9, 1889, to Laura Alice, second child of John and Rachel (Starr) Kerns, who were early settlers in the Samantha neighborhood. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Brouse are Beata, at home; Rachel, widow of Frank West; Joseph, a merchant at Mannington, W. Va.; Martha, wife of Walter Rogers; Min-

nie, who died at the age of thirty years; Mary, who died in childhood; Catharine, wife of Charles Rosher; Louie, wife of William Calvert of Hillsboro; Charles M., a merchant at Hillsboro; and Jessie, wife of Harry Boatman. Charles G. Brouse owns 136 acres of land which is part of the homestead purchased by his grandfather in 1811 and this place he maintains in a high state of cultivation. He has one child, Bessie Alice, who was born May 10, 1891.

Thomas F. Browder, a soldier of the civil war and popular business man of Greenfield, Ohio, is best known to fame as the inventor and manufacturer of the Browder life saving net. The family is of French origin, the ancestors have been among those driven out by the vindictive religious persecutions that disgraced France after the Reformation, finding an asylum in England and later emigrating to America. The Highland county branch takes its rise from Thomas Y. Browder, who became prominent in Greene county, Ohio, as a politician, stock speculator and extensive holder of real estate, dying there in 1875. He married Sarah Hurley, by whom he had six daughters and four sons, one of the latter, named Gilbert, dying while serving as a Union soldier in the civil war. Thomas F. Browder was born in Greene county, Ohio, June 14, 1847, and besides the usual attendance in the common schools had the benefit of a course at Forest Home college. In 1864, shortly before reaching his seventeenth year, he enlisted in Company C, Sixtieth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, for three years or the war, and it was not long before he took part with his command in the bloody battles of the Wilderness fought between the armies of Lee and Grant. On May 9th, at Spottsylvania, he was shot through the hip and lay in the field hospital for three days, eventually being taken to Washington city and furloughed home in the middle of June. Later he spent some time in the hospital at Columbus, Ohio, remaining there until he received his final discharge from the service. Immediately thereafter he returned home, attended school awhile and then took up the profession of teaching, which he followed steadily for nine years. In 1876, Mr. Browder located at Greenfield, and in 1894 started the first steam laundry ever opened in that place. He pushed this enterprise vigorously, employing the most expert workmen he could secure, did a thriving business for five and a half years and disposed of the property to advantage in 1899. It was in 1887 that he did his first work on the invention which promised to bring him both fame and fortune. In the same year he took out a patent for the Browder life saving net, adding two others for improvements in 1900, and later procuring protection for his invention abroad by patents covering the European countries. The invention is highly spoken of by experts and is welcomed everywhere as a great boon to humanity, while the inventor is honored with the title of public ben-

efactor. The net was put to a practical test during the great fire in New York City May 7, 1901, when as the result of its operation twenty people were saved from horrible deaths. In 1873, Mr. Browder was married to Laura, daughter of Thomas O'Dell, one of the most substantial farmers of Highland county. Three children, Lillian, Omalee and Charles W., have been the fruits of this union, all of whom have exhibited a taste for teaching and spent more or less time in that employment. Miss Lillian is still so engaged, but the son now holds the position of freight agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad company. Both parents and children are highly esteemed in the social circles of Greenfield, as indeed they are by all others so fortunate as to form their acquaintance. Mr. Browder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Royal Arcanum and the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

James F. Brown, one of the substantial and esteemed farmers of Paint township, is the descendant of pioneers whose record reflects great credit upon the founders of the family in Highland county. As early as 1805 Joel Brown became an enterprising and industrious settler near Hillsboro on what is now known as the Trimble farm. He came from Culpeper county in old Virginia with his family, accompanied by his two sisters, the widow Pusey and her three sons, and Mrs. Daniel Inskeep, wife of a local Methodist preacher. These families all located southeast of Hillsboro, on the Rocky fork, and were considered most desirable acquisitions by the early settlers in Highland, in point of morals, industry and refinement. They were all members of the Society of Friends, usually known as Quakers, and possessed the frugality, peacefulness of disposition and industrious habits so characteristic of that famous band of brothers. Joshua Brown, one of the sons of Joel, married Janetta Inskeep and had nine children, of whom five are living: Jennie, wife of George Barrier, Sr., of Hillsboro; James F., subject of this sketch; William E., of New Market, served in the heavy artillery; Sally, wife of W. T. Roush, near Russell Station; Mary, resident of Hillsboro. The deceased are Rachel E., who married Jonah Britton; Joel H., who served as a soldier in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio regiment; Susan, wife of Marion D. Britton; and John. James F. Brown, second of the children in age, was born in New Market township, Highland county, Ohio, May 15, 1842, and received the usual common school education as he grew up on his father's farm. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-ninth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, and had as a soldier companion a sixteen-year old boy named Joseph Benson Foraker, who has since been governor and United States senator. This regiment was assigned to the Fourteenth army corps and was in the hottest of the fighting at the great battle of Chickamauga, Septem-

ber 19 and 20, 1863. On the second day, after some very severe fighting, the regiment was surrounded and captured. Mr. Brown was one of the unfortunates thus taken in by the "Johnny Rebs" and marched off for a siege in their villainous prison pens in various parts of the south. They first took him to Richmond, then to Danville, and later sent him back to the Confederate capital, where he was fortunate enough to be exchanged after an imprisonment of over seven months. Mr. Brown rejoined his regiment at Goldsboro, N. C., and served with it until his discharge in June, 1865. He remained at home until 1868 when he went to Marion county, Kan., and took up a homestead, but after three years returned to Highland county and took charge of the home farm. In 1879 he married Mary E. Redkey, spent the eight following years on a farm of 119 acres which he owns in Hamer township and then settled in Rainsboro, where he still resides. Mr. Brown is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic.

James R. Buck, the popular groceryman of Greenfield, is one of those pushing energetic young men who are the life of the communities where they reside and chief factors in their progress and development. Whether it be in the social circle, the doings of the fraternities, business projects or religious movements, such men are relied upon to lead the van and furnish the fire and energy without which "the best laid schemes o' mice or men gang aft agley." The Buck family are Ohioans with the best social connections on both sides of the house. Robert Buck, at present holding an official position in the Soldiers' Home at Xenia, Ohio, married Isabella Johnson and located at Greenfield, where their son, James R. Buck, was born, reared and educated. In early boyhood he became ambitious for a business career and had set his heart on being a merchant when other children of the same age are content to thumb their grammars and "cipher in the rule of three." It was in 1888, when he had just reached his thirteenth year, that he saw his opportunity in the shape of an humble job in a store. He was offered a position in the grocery establishment of J. W. Elder and accepted with the alacrity of a lad who has in him the material for making a man. For the nine following years, he worked industriously and faithfully for his employer, doing whatever he was told to do and doing it well, until finally he had an opportunity to become proprietor. June 13, 1897, Mr. Buck, whose nine years of apprenticeship had given him a practical understanding of the grocery business, purchased the stock and good will of Mr. Elder and since then has had sole charge. He has so conducted his affairs as to become recognized as one of the leading dealers in fancy groceries in Greenfield and one of the most progressive of its merchants. He is prominent in Masonic circles, holding

•

membership in the Knights Templar and Royal Arch chapter. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterians and he is a member of the church of that denomination at Greenfield. Mr. Buck married Bessie, the accomplished daughter of J. B. Elliott, postmaster of Greenfield, and the family are welcome guests in the best circles of the city's society. The mother of Mr. Buck died on the 8th of July, 1902.

Samuel J. Buck, the popular liveryman of Greenfield, is a native of Highland and has all his life been connected with the county's development. His father, Robert Buck, was long identified with the public business of Greenfield and quite active in political affairs. As a reward for his services he was appointed in 1899 to an official position in connection with the Soldiers' and Sailors' home at Xenia, Ohio, which he holds at the present time. He married Isabella Johnston, by whom he has two living children, the eldest of whom, J. R. Buck, is in the grocery business at Greenfield. S. J. Buck, the other son, was born, reared and educated in Highland county. After growing up he engaged in the grocery business at Greenfield and continued the same for ten years or more. In October, 1901, he changed to the livery business, which he has since conducted. Mr. Buck is a member of the First Presbyterian church at Greenfield and is an enthusiastic Knight of Pythias. July 22, 1896, he was married to Miss Jessie, daughter of Jesse Crawford, a prominent farmer of Highland county residing at Petersburg.

Arthur N. Bunn, of Sugartree Ridge, one of the leading business men of Concord township, is a member of one of the old families of Highland county. His great-grandparents came west from Pennsylvania in the early years of the last century, and settled first at Chillicothe, but not long afterward removed to New Market township, where they farmed and kept one of the wayside inns famous in the days of old. Their son, John Bunn, born in Pennsylvania in 1804, was married in early manhood to Jane Thompson, also a native of Pennsylvania, and started out in life as a cooper in New Market township, afterward removing to Sugartree Ridge, of which he was one of the founders, having helped to plat the town. There he embarked in the business as a merchant, in addition to cooperage and farming. He was a man of prominence, well known and highly esteemed throughout the county, and frequently honored with township office. He lived to be over eighty years of age and his wife to seventy-five years. Their children were: Eliza, now living at West Union; Thomas A., deceased; Joseph, of Hillsboro; John, a physician at Batavia, Ohio; W. H., of Sugartree Ridge; Dr. James W. of West Union, and Lewis, deceased. Dr. James W. Bunn enlisted in the Hundred and Eighty-second regiment Ohio volunteer infantry,

was made hospital steward and served his country well. Thomas A., born in January, 1825, the father of the subject of this sketch, learned the trade of his father as he grew up, obtained his education in the district school, and on attaining manhood married Susan Hetherington, a native of Virginia. Three children were born to them: Arthur N.; Belle, of Sugartree Ridge, and Eliza, wife of Newton W. Igo, of Concord township. After following the trade of a cooper for some years Thomas A. Bunn engaged in mercantile business at Sugartree ridge with his son, A. N., and in this employment and in the performance of the duties of various township offices with which he was honored, passed the remainder of his years, until his death, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife survives him, and is now seventy-six years of age. Arthur N. Bunn, eldest child of these parents, was born at Sugartree Ridge December 3, 1849, and was reared in his native town, attending the district school and the school at Hillsboro. After completing his studies he took up the profession of teaching, and gave it his attention for fifteen years, making an excellent reputation for efficient work in this important field of labor. Meanwhile he was married to Arminda Stout, daughter of Jacob and Lucinda Stout, members of an old family in the township, and prominently associated with the mercantile interests of the town. In 1883 Mr. Bunn abandoned teaching to become a merchant, and since then he has been an active and successful business man at Sugartree Ridge. He has served his community several terms as township clerk, and for one term held the office of coroner of Highland county. Throughout the county he is held in high esteem. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Mowrystown and in politics is a Democrat. Of his six children, Belle, the third, is dead; Roy has his home in Hillsboro, and Lum, John, Ruth and Walter are at home.

John W. Burnett is one of the representative farmers of Highland county. His ancestry took part in the hardships and trials incident to the settlement of Highland county and bore their share of the burdens which preceded the splendid civilization now so characteristic of the Scioto valley. The Ohio branch of the family originated with John Burnett, of Delaware, who married twice, had one son by his first wife, whom he named after himself, and by the second, who was a Miss Snell, the following: Peter, William, Edward, James, Nellie, and Peggy. James Burnett, fourth of the second set of children, was born in Highland county, January 11, 1819, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Tedrow. From this union resulted six children: Melvina, wife of J. T. Steele; Neoma, wife of Rynard Van Zant; the subject of this sketch; Martha J., wife of J. W. Noble; James A. and Edward S., farmers in Marshall township. J. W. Burnett, third of the family in age, was born in High-

land county, Ohio, September 1, 1847, and has devoted his whole life to farming. At present he owns several hundred acres of farming land in Marshall township, which he cultivates by modern methods. May 9, 1878, he was married to Sarah E., daughter of James S. and Emily J. (Hill) Carlisle, of Highland county, who are noticed in another part of this volume. Mrs. Burnett, whose family is one of the most esteemed in their community, was born June 6, 1857, and is a lady of most excellent disposition. She and her husband have no children of their own but have cared for and reared several children of other people. Mr. Burnett is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Marshall.

Daniel M. Butters, a well-known farmer of Brush Creek township, belongs to one of the old families of the county, and has himself done credit to his ancestry in the place he has made among the influential men of the county. His grandfather, John Butters, a soldier of the Revolution, was twice married, the second time to a Miss White, of West Virginia, and with this wife and his children he made a home in the forests of Brush Creek township at a very early day in the settlement. He was a weaver by trade and followed this occupation in addition to farming. Like many of the pioneers he lived to a great age, dying at ninety years. Michael Butters, son of John, was born September 4, 1816, on a farm adjoining that which is the residence of Daniel M. He married Elizabeth Zink, a native of Adams county, and they began housekeeping in Marshall township, but soon afterward moved to Indiana, where he died. His wife returned with the children to Brush Creek township, where she reared the family and lived to the age of sixty-three years. They had two children. The daughter, Susannah, married Daniel Rhoads, and to this union there are six children living. Her second husband was Asa Brown of Brush creek. Daniel M. Butters, the second child of Michael and Elizabeth Butters, was born April 6, 1842, in Fountain county, Indiana, was reared in Highland county, and in early manhood married Martha Eubanks, a native of Brush Creek. They have ever since resided on the old home farm, where Mr. Butters now owns 201 acres, and they have reared two children: Almetta, wife of James Slater, of Brush Creek township, and Ollie, wife of George P. Murphy, living at home. In his early days Mr. Butters operated a threshing machine for some time, but he now gives his whole time to farming and stock raising, with much success. He is highly regarded by his neighbors, and has been honored with the office of township trustee for six years. In religious matters he is an earnest Presbyterian, and in politics he adheres to the Republican party. Mrs. Butters is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



James L. Cadwallader, superintendent of the Greenfield (Ohio) public schools, has long been prominently connected with educational affairs. In fact he may be said to have been bred in an atmosphere of pedagogics, as his father, Alfred Cadwallader, was for many years a teacher in Highland county, of which he was a native and honored citizen. The founder of the family in that part of Ohio was Jesse Cadwallader, who came from Virginia and settled there near the close of the eighteenth century. Mr. Cadwallader obtained his elementary education in the public schools of his native county of Highland. He then became a teacher and spent four years in what Thomson describes as the "delightful task to rear the tender thought, to teach the young idea how to shoot." After this educational novitiate, Mr. Cadwallader accepted the position of principal of the public schools of Vienna, O., which he held for three years. At the expiration of his last term, he became a student at the National Normal university of Lebanon, O., with a view to qualifying himself thoroughly as an instructor. That famous school for the training of teachers honored him with the degree of B. S. at his graduation in 1891 and a year later he received the still higher degree of M. S. After completing his studies at Lebanon, Mr. Cadwallader resumed his old charge at Vienna and remained there two years and a half. His next responsibility was as principal of the Blanchester (Ohio) schools for three years, when he was appointed professor of history and Latin in the Normal university at Lebanon. He was holding this responsible position when called to fill the superintendency at Greenfield, the duties of which have since absorbed his attention. In this thriving Ohio city Mr. Cadwallader has fully demonstrated his ability both as an educator and administrative officer. He has charge of twenty-one teachers in schools showing a total enrollment of 850 pupils, and the excellence of the superintendent's management is shown by the superior drill and efficiency exhibited in all the grades. In 1892, Mr. Cadwallader was married to Bertha Miller, an accomplished lady of Clarksville, O. He is a communicant of the Christian church and member of the Royal Arch masons.

Andrew S. Cailey, merchant at East Danville, comes from one of the oldest pioneer families in Highland county. The records show that his grandfather, Frederick Cailey, was one of the sparse population of New Market township as far back as the organization of the county. He was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and before leaving that state had married Mary Roadheaffer, who was a first cousin of the famous Indian fighter, Lewis Wetzell. Frederick Cailey located in that part of Highland county which afterward became White Oak township, became the owner of about 200 acres of land, and died when sixty years old, his wife reaching her eightieth year before passing away. Their son, John Cailey, was

born in White Oak township November 13, 1813, and in early manhood married Sarah, daughter of Anthony and Sarah Sonner. He purchased a farm of 128 acres in Concord township, where he made his home during the remainder of his life, occupied principally in cultivation of the soil. Aside from this, however, he was a local minister of the United Brethren church and for many years was quite prominent in religious work. His wife died when about sixty-six years old, but he long survived his consort and passed away in the eighty-fourth year of his age. They had a family of seven children, of whom Francis M., Newton J. and Aramitha are dead; the living are Delilah, wife of John Robinson, of Missouri; William A., of California; the subject of this sketch; and Rachel, wife of W. M. Young, of Columbus. Andrew S. Cailey, third of the children in age, was born in Concord township, Highland county, Ohio, March 21, 1852, and with the exception of two years spent in Missouri, remained at home until his twenty-eighth year. He engaged in the mercantile business at East Danville and has prospered, having one of the most modern and comfortable dwelling houses in the village. In fact he has as complete a general store as can be found in the county, outside of large cities, and it must be a very unreasonable customer who cannot find there what he wants. His store rooms are large and commodious and he does and deserves to do a large business, as he is courteous to all customers and up-to-date in his methods. Mr. Cailey first married Amy Fleming, a native of Highland county, by whom he had an only child named Sarah. The mother died in 1889, and Mr. Cailey took for his second wife Maggie, daughter of C. P. and Elizabeth Helsley, of White Oak township, and one child, Marjorie, has resulted from this union. Besides his mercantile business, Mr. Cailey finds time to fulfill the duties of postmaster at Winkle, the official name of his place, and also those of station agent for the Hillsboro railroad. In Oddfellowship he is a member of East Danville lodge, No. 844, and Encampment No. 243, at Sardinia.

John Crawford Caldwell, a prominent live stock dealer and one of the commissioners of Highland county for several years, comes of a family long identified with the county's industrial development. The founder of the Ohio branch was Crawford Caldwell, a native of Ireland, who was brought across the ocean by his parents when about eight years old. He served as a soldier during the war of 1812 and was among the earliest of the settlers of Ross county. He left a son named Allen, who was born and married in Ross county and lived there some years, but in 1857 transferred his home to Highland county, where he died in 1896. His wife was Eleanor Jane Winegar, member of a well known family of Rockbridge county, Virginia, which had representatives in the Scioto valley at what is now called

"an early day." Mrs. Allen Caldwell, who is still living at Greenfield, became the mother of fourteen children, of whom John Crawford Caldwell is the oldest. His birth occurred in Ross county, Ohio, in 1839, and there his early training was obtained before the removal of his parents heretofore mentioned. December 31, 1861, he was married to Effie Ann, daughter of William S. Town, deceased, and member of one of the oldest families in Highland county. Mrs. Caldwell died in 1872, leaving four children: Addie, wife of William Crooks of Highland county; William A., also of Highland, and James M., of Fayette county; John S., superintendent of the Southside school in Greenfield. In 1872 Mr. Caldwell took a second wife in the person of Effie Lawson, by whom he has five children: Clara, wife of Fred Marks; Mary, wife of George Conner of Fayette county; Austie, Donald and Cora, wife of Frank Snarrenberger. Throughout his life Mr. Caldwell has been more or less closely connected with the live stock industry, chiefly as a shipper, in which line he has done a large amount of business and become well known to the trade. He finds time also to take part in all the local political contests in Highland county and has been recognized for years as one of his party's leaders. In 1891 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and by re-elections held that important position nearly seven years. He is a member of the first Presbyterian church at Greenfield and of the order of Odd Fellows, and is recognized in all the relations of life as a clever man and good citizen.

Lafayette Callaway, of Union township, has worked his way up from poverty to a position as one of the representative farmers of Highland county. On the side of his paternal grandfather, he is of North Carolina origin, John Callaway having come from the old North State to Adams county many years ago and married a widow McCoy, whose son by her first husband was one of the wealthiest men in that part of the state. This marriage resulted in the birth of a son named William, who married Margaret Toler, a native of Kentucky, and a few years afterward enlisted in the Sixty-first Ohio regiment, was captured and died a prisoner at Andersonville. His widow, who is living at Mineral Springs, Ohio, was left with five children, of whom three survive. One of the latter is Lafayette Callaway, who was born in Adams county, Ohio, September 19, 1859. So early as his ninth year he was forced to realize that a life of hardship lay before him and that he would be compelled to earn his daily bread by unremitting labor. For eleven years consecutively he worked by the month and several years for daily wages, but he did not lose heart, persevered and eventually found himself on the road to independence. In 1877 he came to Highland county and in 1887 bought the farm of 62 acres, which he now owns and

resides on. As a general farmer and successful stockraiser he occupies a position in strong contrast to the enforced toil of his earlier years. Mr. Callaway also finds time to help out in the public business and has served as constable and supervisor in Union township. November 26, 1886, he was married to Sarah E., widow of James Sharp, who has a son by her first husband named James B., and a daughter by Mr. Callaway called Susie. The family attend the Christian church, of which Mrs. Callaway is a member.

Charles Newton Carey, who resides in the village which derives its name from his father and is one of the most progressive citizens of Penn township, is connected both by descent and marriage with strong pioneer families. His grandfather, Samuel Carey, was born in Virginia, December 2, 1785, married Anna McPherson, and in 1834 purchased 100 acres of land where the village of Careytown was subsequently built and named. He died in Clinton county in February, 1878, and his wife December 19, 1866. Jonathan Carey, one of their children, who died February 14, 1873, was the village blacksmith for thirty years, and his son Gurney B. now resides on the old homestead. David McPherson Carey, another of the sons of Samuel, was born in Highland county, May 6, 1822, and subsequently became one of the leading farmers in Penn township. It was to him the community was indebted for the little village which bears his name and constitutes a convenient center for the transaction of neighborhood business. He married Rebecca Hiatt, who was born February 11, 1827, and died January 5, 1887. Her great-grandfather came to Penn township in 1816 and her father, Thomas Hiatt, spent most of his life at Samantha engaged in the milling business. The children of David and Rebecca Carey were Thomas L., Amos H., S. Albert; Annie E., wife of Taylor Hixson; David F.; Hattie E.; wife of Milburn Himiller; Elwood O., James E., Charles N., Matthew, Minnie, Thaddeus L. and Irvin. Charles Newton Carey, who appears ninth in the above list, was born near where he now resides in Highland county, Ohio, March 27, 1859, and grew up to the life of a farmer. At the present time he owns 121 acres of land, which is well improved and equipped with a fine barn, besides the cosy dwelling house in Careytown in which the family make their home. Mr. Carey was the leading spirit in organizing the Careytown Telephone company, whose lines extend from Leesburg to New Vienna through the first mentioned place and constitute an improvement which adds much to the social enjoyments, as well as business convenience of the neighbors. This company opened for business June 15, 1901, with twenty-six subscribers, and now has about eighty regular patrons. Its officers are Charles N. Carey, president; Henry Sanders, secretary and treasurer; who, with Joseph Bailey, Thomas H. Smith and R. H. Ockerman constitute

the board of directors. February 28, 1889, Mr. Carey was married to Cornelia Edwards, descended on both sides of the house from early pioneers who exercised great influence in their respective communities. Her great-grandfather, Robert Edwards, was born December 28, 1775, married Abigail Barnes, and among his children had a son named after himself. This son was born in Chester county, Pa., June 6, 1803, and married Elizabeth Conard, a native of the same state, with whom he afterward located in Highland county. He died near New Lexington, June 27, 1883, and his wife passed away in 1888 at the age of eighty-six years. Their son, Charles B. Edwards, married Mary, daughter of Gilbert and Anna (Hussey) Holmes, and they became the parents of the following named children: Anna, wife of Salkeld Larkin; Florence, wife of Elwood Carey; Horace D., of Penn township; Cornelia, who became Mrs. Charles Newton Carey; Edgar Holmes, a farmer of Penn township; Gilbert H., a dentist at Greenfield; Robert Carl, recently returned from twenty-two months' service in the Philippines, where he was promoted to a sergeantcy; Elizabeth, at home; Henry Charles, a teacher in Penn township. Mrs. Carey's mother was reared by her grandfather, Stephen Hussey, who came to Highland county from North Carolina in 1805 and has many descendants. The children of Charles Newton and Cornelia (Edwards) Carey are Ethel, born August 16, 1890; Bernice, born November 19, 1891; Donald M., born December 19, 1893; Ruby and Reba (twins) born January 9, 1896; Ralph, born June 1, 1898; and Helen, born January 27, 1902.

James Beason Carlisle, the efficient and popular superintendent of the Highland county infirmary, is connected with one of the old and substantial families. His grandfather, Rynard Carlisle, was born in Pennsylvania in 1788 and was married in May, 1815, to Ellen Simmons, born in Maryland in 1794. Some years subsequent to their marriage they removed to Highland county, where he died in February, 1851, and she in December, 1873. Their children were James S., born December 7, 1817; Betsey, who married John L. Hughes, of Marshall, in 1840, and died in February, 1901; Sarah, who was married January 20, 1848, to John Lucas of Marshall township; and Siana, married October 5, 1848, to Jonathan Spargur of Marshall. James S. Carlisle, the eldest of the family, was married January 8, 1852, to Emily Jane, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Lowman) Hill, and this union resulted in the birth of ten children. Of these William R. is farming near Carmel church; Hamer H. resides in Xenia, Ohio; Sarah E. is the wife of John Burnett of Marshall; John S. lives at Denton, Tex.; Nannie V. married J. M. Williams of Mt. Sterling, Ohio; Carrie L. is living with her mother at Marshall; James B. died when two years old; James Beason is

further mentioned below; Donn W. and Grace D. are at home. James Beason Carlisle was born at Marshall, Highland county, Ohio, April 2, 1870, and received his education in the township schools. After he grew up he was engaged for some years in farming and the life insurance business, which continued until the early months of 1900. March 1st of that year he was appointed by the board of commissioners to the responsible position of superintendent of the Highland county infirmary, a place which he has since filled in a manner entirely acceptable to all concerned. March 3, 1896, he was married to Stella, daughter of Ambrose R. and Nancy Alice (Roberts) Setty, scions of old and honored families of Highland county. The Settys, as well as Lewis Roberts, the father of Mrs. Nancy A. Setty, came from Virginia and were among those who earned the honored name of being early settlers of the county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle are Carshall Carter, born January 23, 1897; Grace Genevieve, born July 20, 1898; and H. Beason, born January 20, 1901.

Case Brothers.—Isaiah Case, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Greenfield in 1870 and purchased the property known as the Model Mills, built in 1849 by a man named Knox. He conducted the establishment for several years, then sold it and engaged in the planing-mill business. In a short time, however, he resumed charge of the mills and retained control until his death. He married Hannah Owens, by whom he had a family of four children, consisting of two sons and two daughters. Their names are John W., Charles, Maud and Saturah A., the latter wife of Charles, son of Hon. H. L. Dickey, who is cashier of the Commercial bank. In 1898, under the firm name of Case Brothers, the two sons took charge of the Model Mills. John W. Case, the elder of these brothers, though born in Jackson county, Ohio, was brought to Greenfield when an infant two years old. After finishing school he worked for some time in the mills with Edwin I. Brown and in 1890 entered the Commercial bank as individual bookkeeper. He retained this position five years and in 1898, in partnership with his brother, Charles, assumed control of the mill property which they have jointly managed since that time. Aside from his business, Mr. Case has been identified in a prominent way with the official and social life of the city. In 1898 he was elected treasurer of Greenfield and held that office four years. He is a member of the First Baptist church and of the order of Odd Fellows.

Wilson Chaney, a substantial farmer of New Market township, has a pioneer ancestry running back to the days when all was still chaos in central Ohio, with a few straggling settlers fighting against great odds the battle of civilization. The great-grandfather came

from Maryland to Highland county about 1804, bringing with him a son named Amos, who was born in 1786, and inherited the home place in New Market township. Amos followed farming and remained all his life on the property left by his father, being ninety-six years old when he died. Of his ten children, three died in infancy, the others being Amos, Jesse, Charles, Nathan, Sarah and Mary. Charles Chaney, third in age of the family, was born February 6, 1820, and married Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Rachel Lemon of Highland county. They lived continuously on their farm until their respective deaths, the ages recorded on the stones in the New Market cemetery being sixty-six for Mrs. Chaney and eighty years for her husband. Their children were two, a son, and a daughter named Olive J., now wife of John Clark and residing at New Vienna, Ohio. Wilson Chaney, the only son and eldest child, was born in New Market township, Highland county, Ohio, July 21, 1846. His first marriage was to Elizabeth A. Keys, a native of Highland county, and immediately after this event he located on the farm adjoining the one now constituting his home place. Here, however, he remained only a short time, when his present place was selected as a residence and there he has spent most of his subsequent days. The children by the first marriage are Clinton, of Steubenville; Pearl, of New Vienna; Hardin, and Basil, of Perry county. After a residence of ten years, Mr. Chaney removed to Nebraska, where his wife died, and shortly afterward he returned to the old place in Highland county. Some time subsequently he married Sally McAdam, of Ross county, who died about eleven years later. His third matrimonial alliance was with Emma J. Moler, of Highland county, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Moler. By this marriage there has been one child, Leo. Mr. Chaney has served as school director and supervisor, and is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry at Hillsboro. His wife is a member of the Christian church, and the family enjoy the general esteem of their neighbors.

John F. Chaplin, who is descended from an old pioneer family of Highland county, is strictly a selfmade man, as he started with nothing and has been the architect of his own fortunes. The family springs from William Chaplin, who was with the advance guard that invaded Highland county in the first decade of the century. He lived to an advanced age and brought up his children in White Oak township, among the number being Jeremiah Chaplin who married Sarah, daughter of John Fouch of Hamer township. In 1852, he moved to Schuyler county, Illinois, where he died in August, 1863, leaving a wife and four children in poor circumstances. In the spring of 1864 the widow returned with her boys to the house of her father in Hamer township and four years afterward located in New Market township where they grew to manhood under her fostering

care. The names of these children, all of whom are still living, are Roland and John F. of New Market township; George, of Liberty township, and Aaron of Lyons county, Missouri. John F. Chaplin, second in age of this quartet, was born in White Oak township, Highland county, Ohio, September 20, 1850. After his father's death, though only thirteen years old, he was compelled to work out for wages to assist in the support of the family and all he earned was dutifully turned over to his mother. May 21, 1874, he was married to Henrietta Duckwall, descendant of one of the earliest and best known of Highland county pioneers. He took his bride to a small place he had purchased in Liberty township where he spent eight years and removed to another farm in the same township. After remaining there about three years he came to his present residence in New Market township where he owns eighty acres of land and carries on general farming. Mr. Chaplin can justly claim to be a selfmade man as he has made all he possesses from most discouraging beginnings and depressing poverty. For his good home and comfortable surroundings he is indebted altogether to his own hard labor and determination to conquer adverse circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin have had two children, both of whom died in infancy, but they adopted Grover Store when three years of age and have reared him as a member of the household. Mr. Chaplin is a member of the Christian Union and at one time held the position of elder in that denomination.

Philip W. Charles, as a general farmer and stockbreeder and proprietor of various kinds of machinery, is one of the busiest as well as one of the most enterprising citizens of New Market township. For more than three quarters of a century his immediate relatives have been influentially identified with the industrial interests of that part of Highland county. His grandfather, who became a settler there as far back as 1825, married twice and had two children by each union, by the first Minor and William A., both now dead, and by the second, William and Thomas. William A. Charles, who was his father's namesake, was born in Virginia in 1822 and was only three years old when his parents reached New Market township. In his fifteenth year he decided to "weed his own row," and commenced by securing farm work by the month for wages that were by no means princely. This laborious life he kept up some five or six years, when he married Lydia, daughter of Philip and Polly Wilkin, an esteemed pioneer family, and took his bride to the old home place, where he spent his subsequent life in farming and buying and selling stock, for a while also filling the office of justice of the peace. He died at the comparatively early age of thirty-seven years, and is buried by the side of his wife in the cemetery of the Reformed Church, of which both, during life, were consistent and attentive



members. Their eight children were Harriet, Rachel A., Philip W., Sarah C., Mary, George, Polly, and Louisa. Of these, all are dead except Philip W., who was born in New Market township, Highland county, Ohio, on the farm where he now lives, December 20, 1846. He was still a boy at home when the civil war opened, but enlisted February 11, 1864, in Company H of the famous First regiment Ohio volunteer cavalry with which he served during the stirring campaigns that marked the year of his entrance into the service. Mr. Charles took part with his regiment in the movements of Sherman's army preceding the fall of Atlanta. Besides innumerable skirmishes and minor engagements, he was in the following battles: Atlanta, Franklin (Tenn.), Montgomery and Selma (Ala.), Columbus and Macon, (Ga.). He was mustered out at Hilton Head, S. C., and came home by way of New York and Columbus, after which he resumed his work on the farm with a consciousness that he had performed his full duty to his country. He married Sarah J., daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Trop, of New Market township, and began housekeeping at the place of his nativity. From the date of his return from the army to the present time he has been a very busy man, with many "irons in the fire" but all well handled. Besides general farming and stockbreeding which he conducts on an extensive scale, he manages a saw mill, a threshing machine and a corn-shredder. In 1900 he held the important position of land appraiser, extended to him in acknowledgment of his ability as a business man and knowledge of real estate values. He is a member of the National Protective Association and master of Golden Ridge grange, No. 230, Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. and Mrs. Charles have five children: Orissa, at home; Nellie, wife of L. W. Warson of Westerville, Ohio; Oscar, Bertha and William A., at home. The family are communicants of the Reformed Church in which Mr. Charles holds the position of elder.

William M. Cleveland, the popular manager of the large distilling plant of Freiburg & Workum, at Lynchburg, is a first-class business man and one of the leading citizens of his community. His grandparents were Moses and Catherine (Greene) Cleveland, the former from Virginia and the latter a native of Kentucky, who closed their lives as residents of Indiana. Their son, John D. Cleveland, was born in 1835, and after he grew up followed the calling of an engineer on steamboats and railroads. In 1874 he located at Lynchburg where he secured employment as engineer for the distilling plant and remained until his death, which occurred in May, 1890. His wife was Rachel, daughter of William Piercy, an Englishman who came to America in 1839 and married Elizabeth Dods-worth, a native of Cincinnati of English descent, with whom he subsequently resided at Louisville. Mrs. Rachel (Piercy) Cleveland,

who still resides at Lynchburg, has three children. The youngest two are Minnie, wife of Charles B. Russell, of New York; and Harry F., superintendent of the Louisiana Distilling company, of New Orleans. William M. Cleveland, eldest of the children, was born near Jeffersonville, Ind., May 18, 1857, and shortly after the family moved to Louisville, Ky., where he received his education in the city schools. He remained until 1874, when he came to Lynchburg and became connected with the distillery of Freiburg & Workum. Later he removed to Petersburg, Ky., where he took charge of a large establishment for the same firm. After remaining there four years he returned to Lynchburg and assumed control of the distillery there. This plant was purchased by its present owners in 1857 and was partly destroyed by fire in 1893, but was rebuilt on a more substantial basis. It has nine large warehouses, uses an average of 1,250 bushels of grain per day and produces about a million gallons of whiskies per year, giving employment to about eighty hands. With the exception of two years, Mr. Cleveland has devoted all of his time since 1874 to this business and is regarded as an expert in that kind of work. As superintendent of the entire plant, great responsibilities rest upon him, and his long continued service with the same firm is sufficient proof of the satisfactory manner in which his manifold duties are performed. He is a selfmade man in the best sense of that term and recognized as one of the leading as well as most popular citizens in the community where he resides. He was elected a member of the board of water works, reelected for a second term and is now serving as president of the board. In February, 1882, Mr. Cleveland was married to Sadie C. Montgomery, descendant of a worthy family of early settlers in this part of Ohio. Her father, William Montgomery, who was an iron-moulder in New York, married Mary Ann Extel and in 1838 brought his family west in a covered wagon, locating in Highland county, where he died in 1868. His wife, who was born in 1809, survived until 1890, her children being John, Samuel, David, Thomas (of Lynchburg), Mary, Susannah, William E., Joseph S., Edward, and Mrs. Cleveland.

Joseph W. Clouser, of Greenfield, has a family connection with Ross county which extends back almost a full century. It was in 1803 that his grandfather moved in, along with that straggling line of immigrants which was making its way by slow stages over the Alleghanies to the land of promise in the valley of the Scioto. The first settler left a son named George Clouser, who prospered as a farmer and stockraiser and became one of the substantial men of his community. He married Jane Bell, daughter of William Bell of Adams county, Ohio, by whom he had three children. The eldest is Joseph W., subject of this sketch. John A. Clouser, the sec-

ond son, lives at Berne, Ind., and Tobitha, the youngest child and only daughter, is the wife of C. C. Allemang, of Greenfield. Joseph W. Clouser was born in Ross county, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1850, and was reared and educated on the farm. In 1872 he married Martha J., daughter of George and Jane Allemang. She died in March, 1885, leaving four children, of whom Carl S. is in business with his father, Frank is married and residing in Greenfield, Jesse is with the Price machine works, and Elsie is the wife of Earl Patterson. Mr. Clouser took for his second wife, on March 23, 1887, Nettie, daughter of Philip Shingle. Two daughters, Lyndall and Daisy, have been the fruits of the second marriage. In 1872, Mr. Clouser located at Greenfield, where he was employed awhile in the Murray & Lunbeck planing mill, then learned the cabinet-maker's trade and engaged in the furniture business with John M. Murray. Later he spent four years in contracting, after which he embarked in the undertaking business which he has since followed continuously. In 1896 he patented the faultless truck and for several years was engaged in its manufacture with Mr. Price, eventually disposing of his interest to the latter and confining himself entirely to embalming and undertaking. Having spent sixteen years in the undertaking business, he has mastered it in all of its details and has equipped himself with all the modern appliances for successful business. For twelve years past he has held the position of trustee of Greenfield cemetery. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Greenfield, of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Odd Fellows.

Albert G. Cockerill, though not an old resident, was sufficiently prominent and popular to be elected in 1901 a member of the board of trustees of Madison township, of which Greenfield is the commercial capital. Mr. Cockerill is one of those substantial, progressive farmers who have helped to give the Buckeye state such fame in matters agricultural and place her in the very front rank as a producer of fine stock. He is a native of Iowa, another of the famous agricultural states, but came to Ohio with his parents when ten years of age. They settled in Fayette county, where his father, Edward E. Cockerill, became a leading farmer and rose to prominence in politics. He was elected and reelected commissioner of Fayette county and has held the office for many years, ranking high as a business man and was consulted as a safe adviser in all county affairs. He married Heressie Binegar and reared a family of nine children. Albert G. Cockerill being, as previously stated, a mere lad when he reached Ohio, received most of his schooling after reaching Fayette county. It was only such as is usually given to farm boys who are not intended as teachers or for the professions, but he was naturally studious and of an inquiring disposition and has added to his knowledge by reading and study. He engaged in farming in

Fayette county and remained there until 1892, when he concluded to try his fortune in Highland county. He reentered agricultural pursuits as soon as he arrived and has since paid close attention to general farming and stock feeding. In 1889 he was married to Naomi, daughter of Henry Mark, a prominent farmer of Fayette county. The three children resulting from this union are Cleo, Clayton and Angeline, all bright and promising of future usefulness. In 1901 Mr. Cockerill was elected trustee of Madison township and he has given entire satisfaction by his manner of discharging the duties of that office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Greenfield and a most excellent citizen in all the relations of life.

Monto B. Coffin, the talented editor of the Leesburg Buckeye, is a native of the Hoosier state and grandson of Nathan Dix Coffin, one of the early settlers of Hancock county. He was born in Rush county, Indiana, in 1867, obtained a good education in the common schools and in early manhood decided to cast his lot with the people of the Buckeye state. It was in 1889 that he arrived at Cincinnati, where he spent three years, and removed to Clinton county where he was engaged in farming until 1899. In that year he purchased the Leesburg Buckeye, since which time he has been an active factor in the community and one of its most enterprising citizens. Under his able management the Buckeye has become a popular and influential paper, enjoying a large circulation and exercising a decided influence in the territory contiguous to Leesburg. Mr. Coffin has shown himself to be a bright and forcible writer, well informed on public questions and anxious to advance the general welfare by timely and intelligent advocacy. He does his full share towards keeping the press of the state well to the front as a civilizing agent and exponent of the best popular thought. In fact he is one of the pushing and enterprising young editors of Highland county and is doing much for the growth and development of the Leesburg community. In 1892, he was married to Atila Leeka, whose father was one of the oldest settlers of New Vienna and a man of prominence in Clinton county. This union has resulted in the birth of a bright little daughter named Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin are popular in the social circles of Leesburg and New Vienna, and Mr. Coffin is prominently connected with the Masonic order.

Jonathan B. Cowgill, farmer and stockraiser, bears a name long known and respected in Highland county and inseparably associated with the history of Paint township. Many a wanderer in the olden days has directed his weary footsteps to the "Cowgill neighborhood," well assured of a hearty reception, as the locality was not only prominent in the annals of religion and society but famous as the abode

of charity and hospitality. It was a community settled and dominated by the Society of Friends, a name synonymous with gentleness, with law and order and the heaven-sent message of "peace on earth and good-will among men." It was as far back as 1806 that Henry Cowgill, his wife Eleanor and their three children, Sarah, Benjamin and Henry, formed a little procession on their way from Culpeper Court House, Va., seeking a home in the west. They first located on Hardin's creek, in what is now Fairfield township, but later Mr. Cowgill purchased a large tract of land in Paint township for which he paid at the rate of two and one-half dollars per acre. Of the family above mentioned, Benjamin Cowgill long survived all the others. He married Margaret Garrett and by her had four children who grew to maturity, of whom Henry is a retired farmer at Petersburg, Martha married Lewis Roads, William and Eleanor are dead. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Cowgill married her sister, Rachel Garrett, by whom he had the following children now living: Sarah, wife of Harry Evans, of Greenfield; Hattie, wife of William Parker, of Iowa; Jonathan B., the subject of this sketch; Mary, wife of Jonathan Roush; and Charles G., of Paint township. Benjamin Cowgill was a blacksmith by trade and carried on the shop in connection with his farm of 212 acres. He was all his life a devoted member of the Friends society and donated the land on which in 1876 they erected the handsome house of worship which has since been used by the congregation. He served as county commissioner one term, though he avoided office seeking and all the methods known to what is called "practical politics." Benjamin Cowgill, after a long life of usefulness, passed peacefully away February 28, 1888, aged eighty-six and a half years, having long survived his second wife, whose death occurred in December, 1868. Jonathan B. Cowgill, third in age of the last group of children, was born on the ancestral homestead in Highland county, Ohio, September 19, 1846, and grew to manhood amid the quiet surroundings of this rural neighborhood. March 25, 1869, he was married to Rebecca E., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Kinser) Parker, by whom he has had eight children. Of these, William, the first born, is dead; B. M. is in Indiana; Albert G. is a principal in the Friends academy at Moorestown, N. J.; Clarence O., Benjamin, Thomas R., Martha D. and W. Parker are at home. Mr. Cowgill, after his marriage, took charge of the home farm and has since been engaged in general farming and stockraising. Though he votes the Republican ticket he takes no active part in politics but devotes his time entirely to his agricultural pursuits. Like his ancestors for many generations back he is an adherent of the Friends and has inherited the kindly disposition and hospitable traits that have been characteristic of all the Cowgills.

**The Cowman Family.**—As early as the year 1818 John and Elizabeth Cowman left their Virginia home and joined the tide of emigration then setting in strongly toward the Ohio valley. They became settlers of Highland county, where their descendants have since been found among the staunchest and most respectable of the citizenship. When they arrived their son John F. was a mere infant, his birth having occurred in Virginia, December 19, 1815, but he grew up to be a useful and prosperous member of the community. In early manhood he became a miller and at different periods of his life was engaged in milling in various localities, including eleven years at Greenfield. April 18, 1838, he was married to Caroline, daughter of John and Betsey (Kees) Foster, with whom he lived happily over thirty years and who bore him a large family of children. Mrs. Cowman's father came from Pennsylvania and in 1812 purchased a tract of land in Liberty township, on which in 1827 he erected a dwelling-house that is still well preserved and makes a comfortable residence. It was at this place that Mrs. Cowman was born February 20, 1817, and here she is spending the evening of her days under the affectionate care of her children. Her husband died January 26, 1869, but a few years before that event he purchased the eighty-one acres of land settled by his father-in-law and to this estate Mrs. Cowman and her children removed soon after the father's demise. The farm is situated four miles north of Hillsboro, along the New Vienna pike, contains a good orchard and is in a thrifty condition. Among the children of John F. and Caroline (Foster) Cowman was a promising son named John Madison, born February 6, 1840, who enlisted in Company C, Eighty-first regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, served three years and died from the results of a wound received September 2, 1864, at Atlanta. William C., the second son, who also served in the Union army, is now clerking for Wolfe & Colvert of Hillsboro. Samuel W. resides on the farm with his mother; Edna is the wife of John McCright of Fayetteville, Brown county; Esther C. is caring for her mother at home; Emma Jane died in January, 1900, and five others passed away in infancy.

H. A. Cowman, general manager of the Greenfield Printing and Publishing company, is of Virginia stock, and grandson of Alexander Cowman, who came from the Old Dominion to Highland county when a young man and embarked in agricultural pursuits. His son, John M. Cowman, became a merchant and for years has followed that business at Greenfield. The latter's son, H. A. Cowman, was born and reared in Highland county and when thirteen years old became a clerk in his father's store. He early developed a taste for journalism, his first venture in that line being as editor of a paper at Greenfield called the Tri-County News. Some time

later he had charge of the Daily Journal, holding also a position as bookkeeper with the pad manufacturing establishment at Greenfield. In April, 1901, he took charge of the Greenfield Republican, and has since been the general manager of that business. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Greenfield.

**The Crawford Family.**—The name of Crawford is a memorable one in the annals of Ohio and especially identified with the history of Ross and Highland counties. The family here mentioned is descended from a Pennsylvania family of Irish descent, of which two of the sons were captured by Indians about the year 1760, and were prisoners in Ohio until surrendered to General Bouquet at the famous treaty of 1764. One of them afterward settled on Eagle creek, in Brown county, and the other located at Crawfordsville, Ind., which was named after him. The Colonel Crawford whose defeat in 1782, and subsequent burning at the stake in what is now Wyandot county, was one of the most tragic events in the annals of Indian massacres, was a relative of the Highland county branch of the family. Alexander Crawford, a brother of the Indian captives alluded to, was born in Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war, and was the first of the family to gain a foothold in the Scioto valley. He married Anna Pigman and with her and four children left his native state in the fall of 1795, floated down the Ohio on a small flat-boat to the mouth of the Scioto, and ascended that stream in a canoe to the vicinity of Chillicothe. He was a millwright and helped to build the floating mill famous in Chillicothe history, commonly supposed to have been the first mill of any kind upon the Scioto river. After remaining about two years at his first location, Alexander Crawford moved to the mouth of Waugh's run on Deer creek, which locality he abandoned in 1799 and selected a place of residence on what afterward became the site of Centerfield in Highland county. Here he remained about six years and the place was long known as "Crawford's Thicket." From this point he removed in 1805 to Paint township, Ross county, his land extending into the Highland county township of the same name. In 1807, he built on the Highland county bank of Paint creek a grist-mill which became an important factor in the domestic life of the neighborhood. Here he lived and carried on his work until 1823, when he was drowned while attempting to cross the creek in a canoe. His children, all of whom are long since dead, were seven in number and named as follows: Jesse, Alexander, Mary (Mrs. Nathan Thomas), Sarah (Mrs. James Greenfield), Elizabeth (Mrs. William Greenfield), Susan (Mrs. John McElwaine) and Elsie (Mrs. Joseph Estle) of Indiana. Alexander Crawford, Jr., second of the children in age, was born in Green county, Pa., in 1790 and was consequently a lad of five years when he floated down the Ohio with

his parents on their adventurous voyage to the western wilderness. After he grew up he was associated with his father in the management of the mill and after the latter's death took charge and conducted the business alone for some years. In 1825, he sold the property to Mr. Barrett and removed to Plum run, a mile or more southwest of his former location, and there built a saw and grist mill which he conducted until 1850 when his sons assumed charge of the business. Alexander Crawford was a man of most excellent traits of character and very interesting as a companion on account of the experiences of his early life. He was a companion of the Indian boys, with whom he played and hunted, and he personally knew many of the warriors who became famous in history. Among his acquaintances were such celebrated characters as Logan and Tecumseh, and Captain John, a Shawanee chief who taught young Crawford how to hunt deer. He often went with his father to visit Waw-wil-a-way, the old chief who resided on Rattlesnake creek, and whose base murder by Wolff has been much reprehended by all the historians of the pioneer days. Mr. Crawford was present at Old Town (now Frankfort), Ross county, when the ceremonies establishing peace between the murderer and his victim's sons were celebrated, and often during his life spoke of the impressiveness of the scene which there ensued. Alexander Crawford, Jr., who was a fine millwright, erected many mills on various Ohio streams and was widely known as well as highly esteemed for his cheerful and sociable disposition. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Benoni Brown, who came to Ross county from Virginia, and as a result of this union there were eight children. Jemima, the eldest, and widowed wife of Solomon Mershon, is a resident of Clermont county where her brother Jackson is also living in his eighty-sixth year. John joined the Second regiment, Ohio heavy artillery, and was accidentally shot and killed by a fellow soldier in Kentucky. Mary was drowned in infancy, and Catherine, who married S. G. Gough, died in July, 1901. The other three children are Alexander, Jesse and Anna, the latter a widow of John O'Neil. Alexander Crawford, Jr., died May 15, 1874, in his eighty-fifth year, having long survived his wife whose death occurred in 1841. Alexander Crawford, the third, who was born in 1828, and his brother Jesse two years younger, worked together in the mill for some years and the latter learned the trade of a millwright. In the spring of 1857 they purchased in partnership 188 acres of land which they operated jointly for some time, and a few years later removed to their present place of residence, where in 1870 they erected a commodious dwelling-house. The two brothers now own 500 acres of land, which is well improved and equipped with all necessary agricultural conveniences. Formerly they raised mules extensively, but latterly have confined themselves



to general farming and breeding of miscellaneous stock. February 16, 1865, Jesse Crawford was married to Ruth V. Wheaton, of Madison township, daughter of John F. and Mary (Vance) Wheaton, natives of Pennsylvania. The children of this union are five in number: Emma, married Joseph Burgess, of Paint township and has one child, John A.; John A. Crawford died August 27, 1894; Elizabeth E., wife of Albert McCoy, resides at Washington Court House; Luana, married Russel Hughey and died August 6, 1896, leaving one child, Ruth E.; Jessie M., wife of Samuel Buck, has two children, Elizabeth and Catherine.

Lewis Crum, in the early days one of the best known men of Highland county, was born in Virginia, February 10, 1787, and in early manhood married Sarah Eagle, born in Virginia October 5, 1787. A few years later they moved to Wayne county, Ohio, and not long afterward, in 1823, made their home in Brush Creek township, Highland county. There Lewis Crum, who was a carpenter by trade, bought the old mill now known as the Porter mill, which he operated, with the exception of about three years, until his death, on April 7, 1861. His wife died on January 20, 1862. Their eleven children were: George, residing at Bainbridge; William, deceased; Amelia, of Coshocton county; John Harrison, Millie, Anna, deceased; Strawder, of Kansas; Eliza, deceased; Sarah, of Louisiana; Alcinda, deceased; Rachel, deceased. John Harrison Crum, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, January 27, 1817, and was reared in Brush Creek township mainly, where he married Ann M. Wickerham, and began house keeping at Sinking Spring, where they lived about twelve years. Two years they spent at the place now owned by Mrs. Hempstead, and then they occupied the farm where their son, John H., now lives. He lived to the age of seventy-nine years and his wife to fifty-nine. Their children are: Jacob W., residing in Brush Creek township; John H., subject of this notice; Joseph W., Samuel, and Peter N. living in Brush Creek; Sarah, wife of D. Shoemaker, of Brush Creek, and Lewis, whose residence is in the same township.

John H. Crum was born on the Hempstead farm, October 20, 1844, and was educated in the district school. At the outbreak of the great civil war he was among the first to offer their services to the nation, and enlisted in Company L of the Second regiment, Ohio cavalry, with which he was mustered in at Columbus. Being sent to Virginia, he was on duty there for twenty two-months, participating in a number of encounters with the enemy, including the notable battles of the Wilderness, Hanover Court House, Dinwiddie Court House, Ream's Station, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Charlottesville, and Harper's Ferry. At the conclusion of his service he was mus-

tered out at St. Louis, Mo., when he returned home and resumed the work of farming. Soon afterward he was married to Phoebe Lowe, a native of Maine, and for four years they made their home in Liberty township, afterward removing to the old homestead. He built a handsome residence in 1901, affording him a comfortable home, upon 125 acres of valuable land. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Republican in politics. Mrs. Phoebe Crum, who died in 1892, was the mother of three children: Pearl, wife of R. J. Pope; Oscar, residing in Brush Creek, and Ivy, wife of J. Grable. On May 11, 1901, Mr. Crum was united in marriage with Mrs. Martha Garman and there was born to this union one child, Nina.

Peter N. Crum, a younger son of J. Harrison Crum, Sr., of whom a sketch is given in the foregoing, was born December 1, 1858, on the farm where he now lives. At nineteen years of age he went west, to Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa, and was most of the time in employment on the railroads. Then returning home, he bought part of the old place and married Mary A. Roads, of Brush Creek township. Seven children have been born to them: Chester, Sherman, Cecil, Blanche, Golden and Silvie (twins, the latter deceased), and Roscoe, deceased. Mr. Crum is the owner of 104 acres of good land, is a successful farmer and good business man, and is unusually popular in the township, as was shown recently by his election as the Republican candidate for trustee in a township generally Democratic by a large majority. He is serving his first term in this office, which he is adapted to fill with credit and benefit to the public.

Thomas Cummings, one of the early settlers of Brush Creek township, was a patriot soldier of the war of 1812, served the full term and was rewarded with a land warrant, but unfortunately lost his rights through some of the devious land operations of the early days. He married Susan Ockerman, who, like himself, was a native of Virginia, and they made their home upon a small tract of wild land in Brush Creek township, where they reared ten children: Henry, William, John, Martha, Mary, Barbara, Elizabeth, Anthony, Daniel and Thomas. Thomas Cummings was one of the founders of the first church in the township, and lived an honorable and Christian life, which is remembered with pride by his many descendants.

Daniel Cummings, one of the sons, now prominent in Brush Creek township, was born there February 27, 1832, and in early manhood married Jane, daughter of James and Elizabeth Woolfe. In the time of the great rebellion he volunteered for the military service and was a private in Company B of the Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio infantry, with which he served about ten months in Tennessee. Though he started in early manhood without property he now has

a valuable farm of 152 acres, and is much respected, and has been honored with the offices of school trustee and supervisor. He is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic and a steward in the Methodist church. He and his wife have had nine children: Barbara E., John W., James T., George A., Joseph, Charles E., Eliza E., Wesley, and one that died in infancy.

Thomas Cummings the younger, son of Thomas, whose name heads this sketch, was born and reared in Brush Creek township, and married to Mary J., daughter of Jacob T. and Elizabeth Hizer. He lived to the age of about sixty years, and was one of the successful farmers and influential men of the township. Taking a great interest in educational and religious affairs, he served for a number of years as a member of the school board, and was one of the staunch supporters of the old Pisgah Methodist church, and one of its trustees for many years. His children were: Edward S., residing in Paulding county; Mary E., at the old home; Martha E., at Belfast, Ohio; Daniel R.; Melissa J., Ollie A., and Sherman are deceased; and Farris B. resides on the old homestead.

Daniel R. Cummings, son of Thomas and Mary J. Cummings, was born on the farm now owned by his mother March 21, 1868, and was educated in the public schools. In his youth he began teaching in the schools of Paulding county, and he followed this profession for five years, then returning to Highland county and taking charge of the old homestead, and marrying Annie E., daughter of John N. and Catherine Butters of Marshall township. They are now living on the farm of her parents, and he is the owner of sixty acres of valuable land, but farms a larger area, with much success. He is one of the prominent young men of Marshall township, and has been honored with the responsible office of township trustee. He is a member of the lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 25, at Hillsboro, and a steward and trustee of the Methodist church. In politics Mr. Cummings is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings have three children: Fay M., Ruth V., and N. Gladys.

Robert C. Daisley, breeder of thoroughbred cattle and hogs and one of the substantial farmers in the vicinity of Lynchburg, Ohio, is a native of Highland county, of Irish parentage. His father, William Daisley, was born at Mt. Charles, parish of Inver, Donegal county, Ireland, in 1811 and came to America in 1833, but did not reach Highland county until six years later. He settled one mile south of Fairview in Hamer township and as he was an industrious young man of good address he soon made headway in business. Some years after his arrival he obtained the hand in marriage of Margaret Barnes, member of a wealthy and influential family who were identified with the county from its organization. Her parents were John and Christina (Tedrick) Barnes, natives of Pennsylvania, who

settled in Dodson township and there spent the remainder of their days. They had thirteen children and the father was able to give to each son one hundred acres and to each daughter fifty acres of land, his whole estate amounting to about nine hundred acres. The father died in 1857 and his wife a few years previous to that time. William Daisley and wife lived happily together for many years, her death occurring in 1874, at the age of sixty-eight, and his in 1891, when he was eighty years old. They had four children and the only one living is Robert C. Daisley, born in Hamer township, Highland county, Ohio, March 5, 1852. He attended school with a view to qualifying himself as a teacher and subsequently followed that useful occupation for fifteen years, being so employed from September, 1871, until March, 1886. In 1891 he located on a farm of 110 acres in Dodson township, where he has since been engaged in general farming and the breeding of fine stock. He makes a specialty of the Shorthorn Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs, and has met with success as a handler and producer of these popular varieties. August 12, 1877, Mr. Daisley was married to Salina A. Clark, born in Clinton county, Ohio, July 12, 1851, by whom he has two children, Mand M. and Myra R. Mand attended the Lynchburg high school and has been a successful teacher for several years. The family are members of the Christian church. Mrs. Daisley is the eldest daughter of Carey and Rebecca J. (Hildebrant) Clark. Her father was born in Clinton county, Ohio, November 26, 1828, and died there on June 25th, 1901. Her mother also was born in Clinton county, May 8, 1832. The Clarks and Hildebrants were among the pioneer settlers of Clinton county.

James B. Davis, member of the board of commissioners of Highland county and well known as a breeder of fine stock, is a representative farmer and popular citizen. He was born and reared on a farm and all his life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he has achieved a flattering measure of success. Mr. Davis was born in Paint township, Highland county, Ohio, October 9, 1856, and when twenty years old the responsibility of managing the home farm devolved upon his youthful shoulders. He attended closely to this laborious task and during the nine years he had charge managed the estate with entire satisfaction to all concerned. In 1885 he went to Montgomery county, Iowa, where he assisted his brother in a grocery store and took advantage of his leisure time by attending school for the purpose of perfecting his education, which had been somewhat neglected on account of the exigencies of business. Eventually he returned to his old duties as manager of his father's farm and in a year or two became sole owner by purchasing the interests of the other heirs. At present Mr. Davis owns a fine body of land, consisting of 220 acres, well located and well improved.

He cultivates this farm by modern methods and pays especial attention to breeding Shorthorn cattle and other stock of the best grades. In 1900 Mr. Davis held the important position of land appraiser, and in the fall of 1901 was elected commissioner of Highland county on the Democratic ticket. He is a member of Paint lodge, No. 453, Knights of Pythias, at Rainsboro, and for five years has held the position of supreme master of exchequer. He also had the honor of being the first representative of the local body in the grand lodge of the fraternity. October 20, 1880, he was married to Cora M., the accomplished daughter of Capt. David M. Barrett, the well known mill owner and business man. The children resulting from this union are Birdie E., who is attending Earlham college at Richmond, Ind.; Grace, whose promising life was cut short at the age of sixteen; Georgia, and James, Jr. Mr. Davis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Rainsboro and holds the positions of steward, trustee and Sunday school superintendent.

Thomas D. Davis, of Mowrystown, who has been prominent for many years as a township official and business man, is descended from a Quaker family established in Paint township at an early date in the settlement of the county. His grandfather, William Davis, a native of South Carolina, came to Ohio from that southern state with his wife and family to Highland county, located near New Petersburg, and was well known among the early settlers as a skillful shoemaker in the days when that trade was one of importance and profit. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-five years, and reared a family of six children: John, Thomas, William, Tristram, Jane and Elizabeth. William, Jr., was born near New Petersburg, in Paint township, February 22, 1797, and was reared on the farm. Very early in his manhood he rented a small saw mill, which he conducted with considerable success, and afterward purchased a small farm on Rattlesnake creek, where he made his home, and took his young wife, Elizabeth Elliott, whom he married April 15, 1824, and who was a native of Pike county, and daughter of Burgess Elliott, a native of Kentucky. Some years later he bought the farm of two hundred acres in Concord township, upon which he afterward lived, and which is now known as the William Davis farm. There he reared a family of twelve children—Elliott, now living in Missouri; Elvina and Alonzo, deceased; Ellen, whose home is in Concord township; Jane, deceased; Elizabeth, residing in Missouri; John, who was a soldier of the Union and died at the Andersonville (Ga.) military prison; Thomas D., the subject of this sketch, and Melissa, Joseph A., Sarah and Mary, deceased. The father of these children was a devoted member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, prospered in his worldly affairs, and had the high esteem of his neighbors. He died November 21, 1870, at the age of seventy-three

years, and his wife died March 7, 1891, at the age of seventy-four years. Thomas D. Davis was born October 22, 1844, on the home farm in Concord township, near Sugartree Ridge, and was educated in the district school. He was a boy of sixteen years when the war of the rebellion began, and as has been noted, an older brother went into the army and lost his life. After he reached the age of eighteen years he also offered his services to his State and the Union, becoming a private soldier, July 23, 1863, in Company E of the Sixty-sixth regiment Ohio National Guard. On May 1, 1864, he was made a corporal in Company A of the Hundred and Sixty-eighth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, a regiment that was formed by uniting the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh National Guard. His regiment was ordered on duty in Kentucky, and he was a participant in the following summer in the famous battle of Cynthiana, in which the Ohio troops were surprised and overwhelmed by the noted rebel raider, John H. Morgan. He and his comrades were made prisoners but released on parole next day, and returning to Cincinnati, he was honorably discharged September 8, 1864. This was the end of his boyhood experience as a soldier. Returning to Concord township, he resumed farming, and on October 14, 1868, was married to Martha J. Collins, a native of Adams county, O. They lived for twenty-six years on the farm where they began housekeeping, until 1900, when Mr. Davis bought his present home. Three children were born by his first marriage: Ivah, living at the old home place; Olin E., at Greenfield, O., and Edward, who died in childhood. The first wife died in 1896, and in 1897 he married Mary E. Gailey, who was born and reared in Brown county. In addition to farming Mr. Davis has had success in a business way as agent of a Dayton fertilizing manufactory and as agent and director of the Farmers Mutual insurance company, of Winchester, O. He has served many years as a member of the school board, and several terms as township trustee. In religious matters he is a member of the Methodist church; in politics a Republican. In association with his comrades he has been active as adjutant, chaplain and two terms commander of Lewis Bunn post, No. 724, Grand Army of the Republic, at Sugartree Ridge, and he is now adjutant of the John Ball post, No. 943, of the same patriotic order, at Mowrystown.

David T. Deck, one of the thrifty and enterprising farmers of Penn township, has spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits and been identified during all his adult years with the development of Highland county. The founder of the family was Jonathan Deck, born in West Virginia about 1813 of German parentage. In 1835 he came to Clinton county, Ohio, where he married Sarah, daughter of James and Martha Colvin, a Kentucky family who had settled

in that vicinity some years previously. The children of Jonathan and Sarah Deck were James C., who served about three years in the civil war, married Angel Conner and died at the age of thirty years; John C., a farmer in Warren county, Indiana, married Kate Bloom; Hannah Lizzie, wife of George Jenks, farming in Clinton county near Ogden Station; Henry, a farmer of Union township, married Rachel Fenner; Nancy J., wife of William Robaugh of Green county; Samuel, married Louisa Dennis and farming near New Vienna; Sarah Margaret, wife of Seneca Dennis, a farmer of Clinton county; David, further noticed below; Mary, wife of William Hogue, grocery clerk in New Vienna; Mattie, housekeeper for her brother David; George C., married Minnie Hixson and farming in Penn township; Thomas works for his uncle David, and George C., a brother, is also a member of the same hospitable household. David T. Deck, the kind and fatherly head of this family of brothers and sisters, manages a farm of 150 acres belonging to Mary Woodmansee and is what is called a "cash renter." He has lived twenty years on this place; which is situated one mile west of Careytown, and has gathered around him all the necessary requirements of a good home. Being industrious and a careful manager, Mr. Deck obtains a satisfactory remuneration from the sale of his crops of wheat and corn, besides hogs and other stock to the raising of which he pays considerable attention.

John F. Dollinger, a retired farmer of Dodson township residing near Lynchburg, is a German contribution to the citizenship of Highland county. He was born in Germany May 14, 1831, his parents being Sixtus and Christine B. (Ueberreuther) Dollinger, who ended their lives in the land of their nativity. They had six children, and John F. Dollinger is one of the four living. He received a good education in his native land, acquiring a fair knowledge of French and Latin, besides the more practical branches usually taught in the German schools. The rule of that country requiring all of its citizens to give up a part of their lives to the military service operated to make young Dollinger a soldier when eighteen years old. He gave up six years of his life to the regular army and during that time got to see some active service as he participated in two small wars. The first of these was the Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark controversy in 1849 and the other the Hessen-Cassel, or Kur Hessen affair in 1851. Mr. Dollinger received two slight wounds during the fighting in which he participated and made a very creditable record, going in as corporal and coming out as second lieutenant. It was in 1861 that he turned his face westward for the long journey to the United States and he arrived rather disqualified for business in the new country, as he could not speak a word of English. This, however, and other difficulties were soon overcome by German per-

sistence and quickness to learn, and Mr. Dollinger in time acquired a full knowledge of the American language. His first venture was made in Cincinnati, where he turned his attention to such jobs as he could get, and later he secured employment on a farm. Eventually he made his way to Highland county, where his industry enabled him to accumulate considerable property and he now owns over 104 acres near Lynchburg and 125 acres in Clinton county. He spent three years in Kansas and became the owner of a farm in that state which he disposed of and returned to Ohio in 1879, since which time he has lived retired on his property near Lynchburg. Mr. Dollinger is a member of the Lutheran church, and of Lynchburg lodge, No. 178, in the Masonic order, and lodge No. 151, of the Odd Fellows. June 26, 1864, he was married to Amelia Sinning of Webertown, Ohio, by whom he has had six children: Anna B., J. Nicholas, J. Leonard, George (deceased), Dora, and Leo H.

James Norman Douglass, one of the leading agriculturists in Highland county and owner of one of the choicest stock farms in Madison township, belongs to a family with an ancient and honorable lineage. George Douglass, who died in Pennsylvania at the age of sixty-five, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and his son William, though a boy at the time, also helped in the great struggle as a teamster. When William Douglass grew to manhood he married Mary, daughter of Samuel Scott, also a veteran of the war for independence. The latter migrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky and took part in the border warfare with the Indians which was quite frequent in those days. His wife, whose maiden name was Fisher, fell a victim in one of the numerous massacres perpetrated by the Indians on the white settlers of Kentucky. In 1810, William and Mary (Scott) Douglass came to Ohio and, after a short halt at Pickaway Plains, moved on to Highland county and settled permanently in the vicinity of Greenfield. He had brought with him \$8,000 in silver, which enabled him to purchase a large body of land which subsequently became of great value. He resided on his place a short distance south of Greenfield until his death, which occurred December 23, 1852, when he was about eighty-eight years old. William and Mary (Scott) Douglass became the parents of ten children, including a son named James, who was born in Pennsylvania but came as a very youthful immigrant to Highland county. When he grew up he married Mary Mackerly, member of a pioneer family who settled in Paint township. As the result of this union there were five children: Mary S., widow of J. W. Quinn, residing at Greenfield; Martha Lucinda, wife of Cyrus F. Wilson of the same city; William H. Douglass, of Greenfield, and Ariadne, wife of Robert Dill, of Missouri. James Norman Douglass, who completes the list, was born on the old homestead near Greenfield, Ohio, Novem-



ber 29, 1849. In addition to the ordinary common school education which he received, he for nearly a year attended the private school taught by Professor Blair some three miles from the Douglass home. In October, 1873, he entered the employment of Col. Jacob Hyer, at that time engaged extensively in the grain business at Greenfield. Though the compensation was not large, the training was valuable for a young farmer as it taught him the ins and outs of the grain trade, the buying, storing, shipping and selling. In May, 1874, he returned to the home farm and took full charge with a view of discharging financial obligations and getting the estate in better order. At the time of his father's death, the farm comprised 365 acres of land, but it was considerably involved in security debts. Mr. Douglass by good management discharged about \$6,000 of the indebtedness, and then, in association with his brother, William H. Douglass, purchased the entire farm. The former now owns 340 acres, most of which belonged to the original estate, and this is one of the most valuable stock farms in that part of the state. The brick house on the farm was erected in 1848, being one of the first of the kind built in Madison township, and at the time was regarded as something extra fine for that section. For many years Mr. Douglass has been extensively engaged in the stock business in its various branches, as a breeder, feeder, buyer and shipper. On December 25, 1884, he was married to Rose, daughter of Peter and Rachel Porter, of Ross county. Peter Porter is now living in Concord township and is one of the oldest residents of the county, more than ninety years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass have two children living, Mary C. and Laura Lucile. Mr. Douglass has been a member of the Masonic order over twenty years and has reached the Royal Arch degrees.

William Henry Douglass, a prominent resident of Greenfield, and owner of one of the choice Highland county stock farms, possesses an honorable ancestral lineage of which much is said in the preceding sketch. His grandfathers, maternal and paternal, first assisted to fight the British and then joined the army engaged in the still harder contest involved in settling the western wilderness. William Douglass, born in Cumberland (now Perry) county, Pennsylvania, in 1765, at the age of sixteen served as a teamster with General Washington, later married Mary, daughter of Samuel Scott, also a revolutionary veteran who moved to Kentucky and took part in those stirring scenes which gave that state the name of "the dark and bloody ground." In 1810, as has been stated, William Douglass started for Ohio, somewhat better equipped than the average emigrants, and, in 1811, purchased a large body of land, estimated at twelve or fifteen hundred acres, lying mostly in the survey of Gen. Duncan McArthur near Greenfield. William Douglass cleared, improved and cultivated this property until it became one of the

finest landed estates in Highland county and most of it is still in the hands of the descendants. James, son of William, born in Pennsylvania in 1807, married Mary, daughter of Michael Mackerly, a pioneer from New Jersey, and the subject of this sketch is one of their children, as above stated. William H. Douglass was born on the old Douglass homestead near Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, June 22, 1845. He passed his boyhood on the farm, with the usual intermixture of work and school attendance until April, 1864, when he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry and served with the same until the expiration of the term of enlistment in the following September. The command spent six weeks in Kentucky looking after Morgan and two months in charge of prisoners at Cincinnati. In 1865 Mr. Douglass became a pupil of the South Salem academy and spent two years at that institution. This was followed by three years attendance at Miami university, Oxford, which he left before obtaining a degree for the purpose of engaging in educational work. The next eight years were devoted to teaching in the public schools of Ross, Fayette and Highland counties. Subsequently, he went through a course of law study and was admitted to the bar at Chillicothe, but abandoned the intention of entering the profession in order to follow the more congenial occupation of farming and stock raising. He owns a handsome estate near Greenfield which is largely devoted to breeding and feeding cattle, sheep and swine, and holds a leading position in the livestock industry of Highland county. June 19, 1884, he was married to Susan W., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Wyant, of Jackson county, Ohio. Several years ago, Mr. Douglass built a handsome residence on Lyndon avenue in Greenfield and in 1897 removed to that city for the purpose of better educating his only daughter, Lizzie Mackerly Douglass. He is a member of the United Veterans Union and the Grand Army of the Republic. The family are communicants of the Presbyterian church and occupy a worthy place in the social circles of Greenfield and vicinity.

Thomas J. Driskill, of Clay township, a prominent citizen and veteran soldier of the Union, is a grandson of John and Catherine Driskill, natives of Maryland, who came to Ohio in 1808, with their children, and bought and cleared two hundred acres of land in Fairfield township, Highland county, living there until eighty years or more of age. Their eight children, most of whom are now deceased, were George, Lewis (living at Vienna, Ohio), Allen (living in Indiana), William, Henry, John, Nancy, and Sarah. John, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland in the year 1800, was reared in Ohio from eight years of age, and from eighteen years of age lived at Lexington, Ohio, until his marriage there to Phoebe (Woodmansee) Conway. He was engaged in hotel keeping at Lex-

ington for several years, after which he bought a farm of 112 acres in Fairfield township, Highland county, where he resided until his death at fifty years of age. He was a man of influence and popularity, and was honored by his fellow citizens with a number of local offices. His wife survived him, dying at the age of eighty-five years. Four children they reared: Charles C., who lives at the old homestead; John W., of Vienna; Ivans D., deceased, and Thomas J. The latter, whose name begins this sketch, was born December 28, 1835, at Lexington, Highland county, and remained at the home of his parents until, in early manhood, he enlisted as a soldier in defense of the Union. He became a member of Company D, Forty-eighth regiment Ohio infantry December 27, 1861, being mustered in at New Vienna, and in the following spring he had his first experience, in the great battle of Shiloh April 6th and 7th, 1862. Afterward he was on duty with the army in Mississippi and Louisiana, fighting under Grant and Sherman at Vicksburg and Jackson, and in March, 1864, while taking part in the Red River campaign, under General Banks he was one of the prisoners taken by the Confederates in the unfortunate battle of Mansfield, La. Being sent to Texas, he was held in prison camp for six months, after which he was exchanged and permitted to rejoin his comrades at Natchez, Miss. After various minor engagements he took part finally in the battle and capture of Blakeley, an outpost of Mobile, in the spring of 1865. Then they were sent to Texas to occupy that state and menace the French in Mexico, and Mr. Driskill was mustered out at Galveston, at the close of over four years' service. He was a faithful and gallant soldier, making a record which will be treasured by his descendants. After his return to the Highland county home he resumed farming and was married to Sarah C. Barker, a native of the same county. They first made their home in Adams county, moved thence to Illinois, and from there to Iowa, where they resided for eleven years. Finally they came back to Highland county, and Mr. Driskill bought the farm he now occupies. Nine children have been born to them: Ivins D., deceased; John, of Priceton, Ohio; Laura A., at home; Cynthia A., of Salem township; Charles W., at home; Mary E., of Cincinnati; and Rosa, Clara B., and Eva M., at home. Mr. Driskill is successful in his enterprises as a farmer and stock raiser, in politics is a Republican, and is highly regarded by his fellow citizens.

John W. Duncan, one of the representative farmers of Highland county, comes of a family whose ancestors settled in Madison township as far back as 1806. The Ohio branch originated from Robert and Esther Duncan, who emigrated from Scotland to York county, Pennsylvania, where the former died in 1838, when ninety-five years old, and his wife in 1840 after reaching the advanced age of ninety-

eight. Among their large family of children was a son named Robert, who was born in York county, Pa., in 1777, and in 1806 came to Ohio with a cash capital of \$270, which was expended for land near Greenfield at \$1.25 an acre. This land is still in possession of the descendants, but it is hardly necessary to add that the purchase price has increased at a ratio that would startle the original buyer. In 1800 James Mann had emigrated from Ireland, bringing along with him his daughter Mary, then about four years old, and found a permanent home in Highland county. April 20, 1817, Mary Mann became the wife of Robert Duncan, thus making that combination of Scotch and Irish which ethnologists regard as one of the most vigorous of all racial offshoots. The marriage proved fruitful, as from it sprang a family of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity and eventually became heads of households. The parents long since passed away, the father dying in September, 1843, and the mother January 7, 1870. John C. Duncan, third in age of the ten children above mentioned, was born on his father's homestead near Greenfield, Ohio, March 4, 1822, and throughout life this has been his place of residence. October 12, 1847, he was married to Catherine Elizabeth Lumbeck, born in 1830 of pioneer parents whose names were Daniel and Rachel (McCoy) Lumbeck. They came from New Jersey, married in 1816 and had a family of nine children, the father dying in 1853 and the mother in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Duncan have reared nine children, the youngest being twenty-eight years old, and there has never been a death in the family. Samuel Q., the eldest of the children, married Caroline F. Dunlap, and resides at Greenfield; Daniel O. married Mary E. McElroy and is farming in Fayette county; Mary Ellen became the wife of Daniel A. Kline and they live on a farm in Ross county; Robert W. married Laura F. Adams and is a resident of Fayette county; Emma J. is the wife of Hugh Nevin McElroy, who lives near Ottumwa, Iowa; Lizzie Bell is at home, James J. and Curtis Wirt are in Fayette county. John Wiseman Duncan, fifth in the list of the above enumerated children, was born on the paternal homestead near Greenfield, May 4, 1861. February 14, 1889, he was married to Nannie Ruth Anderson, by whom he has four children: Ruth, Robert, Rachel and Mabel. He settled on a farm in Madison township and has been engaged ever since in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, ranking as one of the representative farmers and model citizens of Highland county, a worthy member of one of the most substantial and highly esteemed family connections in the county. He has been a life-long member of the First Presbyterian church at Greenfield and for some years has held the position of deacon.

M. Irvin Dunlap, a popular attorney of Greenfield and regarded as one of the most promising of the younger members of the bar,

comes of a family long prominent in Highland county. He is a son of William and grandson of Milton Dunlap, M. D., for many years a physician of high standing at Greenfield. The latter's brother, Dr. Alexander Dunlap, was one of the most prominent surgeons in southern Ohio. After finishing the sophomore year at Wooster college, Irvin Dunlap matriculated at Cornell university and received the degree of Ph. B. with the class of 1891. Having made up his mind to enter the legal profession he became a student in the Cincinnati law school, where he was graduated as bachelor of law in 1894. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of his profession at Greenfield and has continued it to the present time. He is regarded by his friends as a young man of fine promise and one of the best lawyers of his age in southern Ohio. He served a term as city solicitor of Greenfield with entire satisfaction to all concerned and is looked upon as in the line of promotion to much higher honors. He is a young man of studious and exemplary habits, a member of the Presbyterian church and connected with the Masonic fraternity.

Andrew W. Dwyer, a well known farmer and stockraiser, has long been identified with the agricultural interests of Madison township. He is of Irish blood, his grandfather, James Dwyer having emigrated from the Emerald isle in youth and settled in the western part of old Virginia. He left a son named Aaron, who migrated to Ohio in 1835 and settled in Highland county where he became a leading farmer and stockraiser. Aaron Dwyer married Abigail Hedrick, a native of West Virginia of German descent, by whom he reared a family of four children: Esther, widow of Harvey Murdock; Caleb, president of a bank at Springfield, Kansas; Joseph, a resident of Highland county, and Andrew W. Dwyer. The latter was born, bred and educated in Highland county, and in 1878 was married to Martha, daughter of Noah Glascock, who was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, and one of the early settlers of Highland county. Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer have five children: Earl, educated at the Ohio State University, and now teaching in North Dakota; Stanley, Frank, Laura and John. Mr. Dwyer has spent his whole life in agricultural pursuits, making a specialty of the breeding of stock. Among his choice possessions is a fine herd of thirteen thoroughbred Polled Angus cattle, which are among the best of their kind in the State. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Greenfield, of which Mr. Dwyer is a trustee.

George E. Easton, a former trustee of Brush Creek, and influential citizen, is a grandson of Edward Easton, a native of England, who was married in that country to a Miss Shadford, and immigrated to the United States in 1815, first settling in Pennsylvania. After a short stay they moved to Kentucky and remained several

years and then made their home in Ripley, Ohio, until their death. Edward Easton, son of the foregoing, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in England in 1810. He came to Sinking Springs in early manhood, and engaged in business as a merchant, and married Mary N. Amen, a native of that place and member of one of the early and prominent families of the county. She is still living and at the age of 87 is well preserved. Later, Edward Easton, Jr., established a tannery near Sinking Springs, in Pike county, where they lived some time, afterward moving to Hillsboro, where he was in the leather business. About 1860 he established a tannery on the farm where his widow now lives, and there he died at the age of seventy-four years. He was a man of religious nature, and was widely known as a local minister of his church, as well as esteemed by all his acquaintances as a man of integrity and kindness. He and his wife had seven children: Mary C. and Erastus, who died in infancy; Hyman N., deceased; George E., Sarah R., living at Kansas City; William T., in Kansas; and Rev. John A. Easton, of Winchester. George E. Easton was born at Sinking Springs, September 29, 1836, was educated at the Hillsboro schools, and in early manhood married Kate Jolly, of Liberty township, descendant of a well-known pioneer family of the county. After living two years in Hillsboro, he moved to the farm where he now lives, taking charge of the tannery established by his father. Five years later he removed with his family to Illinois, but later returned to Highland county, where he has since remained. He is a man of prominence in his township and enjoys the respect of his neighbors and acquaintances. The wife of Mr. Easton died in 1882, leaving five children living, besides two who died in infancy: Edward, living in Kansas City; Mary, of Cincinnati; Charles, Mamie and Catherine, residing in the same city.

Samuel Edingfield, trustee of Union township and one of its substantial farmers and popular citizens, comes of Pennsylvania stock. His father and namesake was a native of the Keystone state, born in Fayette county in 1808, and being left an orphan in early boyhood was bound out to a Mr. Thomas. As soon as he reached maturity he married a Miss Carr, by whom he had five children, only two of whom are living. In 1835 he came to Highland county, where he met and married Nancy Arledge, a native of North Carolina, born in 1806, and brought to Ohio by her parents when a girl. He did fairly well and accumulated 148 acres of land. At his death in 1893, he left three children by his last marriage, one of whom is Samuel Edingfield, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 2, 1845. At an early period of life he began work for himself and after years of hard labor and saving can point to eighty-five acres of well-improved land as a fair

return for his efforts. He follows general farming, raises stock, looks closely after all the details of his operations and stands well among his neighbors. This is proved by the fact that he is now and has for six years been trustee of his township, managing the duties of that office in such a way as to give entire satisfaction to his constituents. In 1875, Mr. Edingfield was married to Sarah Fenner, of Highland county, by whom he had three children, Roy (deceased), Flora and Charles. The mother died in 1892, and in December, 1896, Mr. Edingfield was married to Ollie Smith, of Highland county. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Rufus O. Elliott, one of the worthy farmers of Washington township, was born May 13, 1840, son of Charles Elliott, who was for many years a well-known and popular citizen of Highland county. Charles Elliott was a native of Pennsylvania, and reared in that state. Being a poor boy, he was bound out in childhood, but when he came of age he determined to embrace the opportunities of the west and came to Highland county, where he found employment during the remainder of his life as brick and stone mason and plasterer. He also gave considerable time to farming, and after living for fifteen or twenty years on the place now owned by E. Mullenix, bought a farm of 111 acres in Washington township, where he died at over seventy-five years of age. His widow, eighty-nine years of age, is now living with her son Henry. She was Nancy Smith, daughter of Jeremiah Smith, and was born and reared in Liberty township. Charles and Nancy Elliott had four children: Angeline, now living in Dakota; Clarinda, wife of John Sanders, of Concord township; Henry M., of Liberty township, and Rufus O. of Washington township. The latter, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on the home farm, where he has continued to live to the present time, and educated in youth in the district school. In early manhood he married Hannah A. Vance, who was born and reared in Newmarket township, daughter of David J. and Eliza Vance, and three children have been born to them: Eliza, deceased; Ella M., wife of Edward J. Muntz, and David H., of Hillsboro. The death of Mrs. Elliott, depriving the family of a devoted wife and mother, occurred April 24, 1900. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Methodist church, and a Democrat in politics, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors.

Thomas M. Elliott, proprietor of the Greenfield steam laundry, has long been connected with the city's affairs in different departments of industry. His father, Alexander Elliott, was one of the Pennsylvanians who helped to settle Buckskin township, which is that part of Ross county bordering on Greenfield. He was a leading

business man of the latter city for many years and died there in 1862. He married Jane Adams, also a native of Pennsylvania, and they reared a large family of children, of whom the five living are John A., of Illinois; David, of York, Pa.; Isabella, widow of Beniah Fleming; Margaret A., widow of H. M. Devoss, and Thomas M. Elliott. The latter, who is the subject of this sketch, was born in Ross county, Ohio, and came to Greenfield when ten years old. He attended school at the Blair & McFarland academy, and at an early age looked about for employment. His first venture was in the furniture business, with a partner, under the firm name of Murray & Elliott, which was progressing with good prospects of success until interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war. When that dire event occurred, Mr. Elliott promptly foresook his business to become one of that mighty army which was organized under the different calls of President Lincoln. Among the first regiments organized was the Twenty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, Company H of which was recruited in Highland county. Mr. Elliott joined this company and was mustered into service with the regiment in August, 1861. The same month it was sent to St. Louis, Mo., and on arrival encamped near that city. In the organization of the Army of the Mississippi, the Twenty-seventh regiment was assigned to the First brigade, First division. It was prominent in the siege of New Madrid and the attack on Island No. 10, and a few weeks after the last event moved to the vicinity of Fort Pillow. It took part in the second battle at Corinth, Miss., and at Iuka was in a hotly contested engagement. In November, 1862, it helped to gain a brilliant victory over Forrest at Parker's Cross Roads, capturing seven guns, three hundred and sixty prisoners and four hundred horses. The Twenty-seventh was in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, the grand review at Washington, and was discharged from service in July, 1865. Mr. Elliott started in as a private, but was later made a sergeant, and in 1863 was promoted to the captaincy of a company in the Ninth Louisiana regiment, which rank he retained until mustered out at Natchez, Miss., in 1865. After his return home, he sought employment in a planing mill and later purchased a mill and embarked in the lumber business. This he carried on for twenty years, when he disposed of his interests and retired temporarily for a much needed rest. His next venture was the purchase of the steam laundry which he has since conducted at Greenfield with entire satisfaction to himself and customers. His wife is Jennie, daughter of Henry Irwin, of Highland county, and they have an only child, Mary Irwin. Mr. Elliott is a member of the official board of the Presbyterian church at Greenfield, and by virtue of his army record holds membership in the patriotic organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic.



Charles A. Ellison, of Paint township, superintendent of the Cave Farm, owned by a company of Chillicothe people, is a grandson of James Ellison, of Virginia, among whose children were James, Eli, Matthew, Joseph and Felix. The latter, father of Charles A., was born in Virginia in 1807, and in early manhood entered the ministry of the Baptist church, in which he became prominent and useful. In 1845 he removed to Ohio, where he died in 1860. By his first marriage to Eveline Walker, the Rev. Felix Ellison had three children: Virginia Caroline, Amelia Clementine, and America Adeline; and by his second marriage, to Mary Ann, daughter of William and Lucy (Holdsaple) Carnifax, of Carnifax Ferry, Va., the following children were born: W. George L., who served three years and three months in the Fifty-sixth Ohio infantry; Mary Emeline, who married Jacob Webb, first lieutenant in the Seventh Virginia regiment in 1861-65; Samantha, wife of John Duffy, of Virginia; Adoniram, who served in the Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio regiment and First Ohio heavy artillery, and since being enrolled in the army as Andrew, has borne the latter name; Charles A., subject of this sketch; Emily Jane, who married John Riley Jewett, of Scioto county, and died at thirty-five years of age. Charles A. Ellison was born August 12, 1850. Though he was only a boy during the great civil war, in which his brothers participated, he served three months in the cause of the Union, with the state troops, under Captain William Turner. On February 16, 1874, he married Barbara, daughter of the Rev. John H. and Susan (Nichols) Lutz (now spelled Lute). The Rev. John H. Lute was a noted minister of the Christian denomination, having spent almost his entire life in the ministry, in Scioto county, Ohio, where he died March 26, 1883. His wife survived him until September 3rd, 1886, when she also passed away. Four children have been born to Charles A. and Barbara Ellison: William George and Charles Samuel, who died in infancy; Mary, who was educated in the Bourneville high school; Andrew, who attended the same institution, and is now farming. Mrs. Ellison's brothers and sisters are: Elizabeth, widow of Richard Throckmorton; George, Martha; Lydia, deceased, former wife of Joseph Wilson; Mary J., wife of Amos Higgins; John and Robert, Jacob; Phoebe, wife of Newton Hilt, a soldier for three years in the Union army; and Samuel; all those living having their homes in Scioto county. Mr. Ellison has been engaged for several years in contracting and building turnpikes, but recently was secured by the syndicate that owns the Cave farm, as superintendent. He is a man thoroughly fitted for such a position, of good executive ability and active and enterprising in nature. He is one of the prominent men of Paint township. He and wife are members of the Baptist church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic lodge, No. 465, of Lucasville.

James Euverard, an influential citizen of Clay township, is a grandson of one of the leading men in the French settlement that was made in Highland county about seventy years ago. George and Elizabeth Euverard, the original ancestors in America, were natives of France, where the father was a stonemason and maker of wooden shoes. They sailed for the United States in 1832, with their children, and after an ocean voyage of thirty-eight days reached New York. Their first settlement was near Lake Ontario, and five years later they removed to Cincinnati, from there coming to Highland county eighteen months later, and settling near Mowrystown. They bought a small farm in White Oak township, and later a farm in Clay township, where George died at the age of over eighty-three years and his wife, Elizabeth, at eighty-eight. They had eleven children: Peter, John, George, David, Susan, Margaret, Mary, Sophia, Catherine, Susannah and Elizabeth, of whom the only survivors are Mary and Catherine, both living in Clay township. Peter, the eldest, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Etobon, France, in 1809, and after he came to America with his parents, followed for many years the occupation of stone mason in addition to farming. He married in this country Susan Euverard, daughter of Peter, Sr., and Susan Euverard, who lived in the same town with himself in France. She came to America in the same ship with her husband. Some time after their marriage, they removed to Clay township, where they lived until their death, the father dying at the age of seventy-eight, and the mother at fifty-eight years. Peter Euverard acquired nearly three hundred acres of land, and was one of the best known men of the township. He left six children: Elizabeth, wife of H. Jodry, of White Oak township; Clanie, wife of L. G. Marconet, of Clay township; James and Charles L., of Clay township, and Noah and Joseph, the latter two residing in Tennessee. James Euverard was born in 1840, on the farm now owned by C. L. Euverard, and was educated in the district school and at Lebanon, New Richmond and Buford. In early manhood he taught school for two terms, but his health failed and he was compelled to give up that profession. Subsequently he was engaged with his uncle in the manufacture of spinning wheels, and after that he and his brother gave considerable attention to the manufacture of brick, in addition to farming. From 1869 for nine years the two brothers owned and operated the old water mill at Mowrystown, and while living there James Euverard was married in October, 1870, to Columbia Himes, a native of Brown county. Twelve years later, in 1882, the mill was sold, and he bought a place of 48 acres in Clay township, where he now owns 95 acres of valuable land. Mr. Euverard is an enterprising and active man and enjoys the confidence of his associates. He served acceptably as township trustee in White Oak township, was a member of school board from 1884 to 1890, in all

six years, and had charge of the Gath postoffice for over four years by appointment of President McKinley. He is a valued member of the Baptist church. His only son, William Hayes, is living at home, and the daughter, Ida Pearl, is married to Albert Whiteing, of Clay township.

Charles L. Euverard, a prosperous farmer of Clay township, is a grandson of George Euverard and son of Peter Euverard, pioneers of the French settlement of Highland county, of whom mention is made in the foregoing sketch. He was born September 5, 1842, on the farm now owned by him, and where his present residence now stands, and he has remained in the township ever since, with the exception of brief absences, never exceeding two weeks. Industrious, intelligent and enterprising, he has made a success of life, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow men. In youth he attended the district schools of the township, and learned the trade of stone masonry under his father, the well known and popular Peter Euverard. But he never followed his father's handicraft as a means of livelihood, directing his energies, instead, to the work of agriculture. In early manhood he was married to Mary A. Harris, a native of New Market township and daughter of Robert and Martha Harris, old and respected settlers. He and his wife have ever since resided upon the farm where they then began housekeeping, and their home has been blessed with four children: Loyd E., Robert C., Roy C., and Mary Christine. At the present time Mr. Euverard is the owner of 179 acres of good land in Clay and forty acres in Newmarket township. He has served the community ably for a good many years as school director and he is a valued member of the Baptist church and the Republican party.

George L. Evans, of Clay township, one of the younger landholders of the county, is particularly well known as a breeder and owner of trotting horses. He is the son of Milford Evans, a native of Brown county, who married Zarilda, daughter of Joseph Ralstin, one of the old settlers of Brown county. These parents, Milford and Zarilda Evans, had nine children, Melissa and Jane, deceased; William, now living in Missouri; Sylvester, of Dayton, Ohio; George L.; Charlie, of Hamilton, Ohio; Ida, of Cincinnati; Ulysses, of Chicago, and Thomas S., of Dayton. Milford Evans was a gallant soldier of the Union in the time of the great rebellion, was on duty throughout nearly the entire period of hostilities, and received two honorable discharges. He died about 1869 and his wife passed away in 1865. George L. was born at the Brown county home of his parents October 18, 1855, and at the death of his mother, being ten years of age, he started out to make his own way in the world. Four years later he came to Highland county and worked at farming by the month for

several years. Thus the years passed until he reached early manhood, when he had the good fortune to win the hand of Margaret A. Harris, daughter of A. P. Harris, a prominent farmer of Salem township. Four years afterward he bought a small place in Brown county, and after about three years' residence there he purchased 33½ acres where he now lives, an area that he has increased to 115 acres. He continued farming, prospering in this occupation and winning the esteem of his fellow citizens, until about ten years ago, when he gave his attention mainly to the rearing of horses. He now has a half-mile track at his home, has been quite successful in the training of valuable horses, and is the owner of Blackthorn, with a record of 2:30, Aradill, a trotting mare with a record of 2:19½, and several promising colts that have not yet achieved fame. His home is one of the most pleasant in the county, and he is a popular and influential citizen. Mr. Evans is a member of the lodge of Odd Fellows at Buford, and a Republican in politics.

James Fairley, one of the notable pioneers of Highland county, was a native of Scotland, who came to Ohio from Rockbridge county, Va., in 1815, and settled on a farm afterward owned by the Pattons, in Paint township. He built a distillery on his farm on Fall creek in 1818, and was engaged in that industry, common in that time, for some years. His death occurred in 1860. By his marriage to Nancy Lackey, he had eleven children: William, Jane, Nancy Y., Addison, Samuel M., Mary A., James Y., Amanda, Christina and David A. Samuel M. Fairley was born December 8, 1816, and married Sophia, daughter of Enoch and Sally Overman. She was the granddaughter of Zebulon Overman, a native of Green Brier county, Va., who came from the Shenandoah valley to Paint township, with his children, in 1805. The family has always been very prominent in the Friends society of Highland county. By this marriage Samuel M. Fairley had eight children: Caroline, wife of Amosiah Baldwin; James W., deceased; Levi B.; Mary L., wife of James Hughey; Enoch O.; Nancy, wife of F. M. Johnson; Elizabeth, and a son who died in infancy. Enoch Overman Fairley, son of Samuel M. and Sophia Fairley, was born in Highland county, October 26, 1852, and married in early manhood Mary Hindman, born December 9, 1859, daughter of William and Lucinda (Clark) Hindman. She is one of the children (the others being David C., Mary C., and Carrie Ellen) of William Hindman, born in Brooke county, W. Va., April 30, 1814, and died at New Petersburg, October 2, 1895, and his wife, Lucinda Clark, born April 3, 1831, in Highland county, and died at New Petersburg November 9, 1887. Enoch O. Fairley is a prosperous farmer of Paint township, residing about half a mile north of New Petersburg, where his home has been since childhood. He is a popular and estimable

citizen, maintains a membership in Emerald lodge, No. 211, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at New Petersburg, and is active and enterprising in his social and business relations. He and his wife have three children: Marie, born August 14, 1878, formerly a teacher in the public schools and now the wife of James E. Haines of Fayette county; Lula, born May 10, 1881, and Herbert, born March 18, 1884.

Cyrus W. Fairley, the well known grocer and livery stable proprietor at Hillsboro, is descended from one of the old pioneer families of Highland county. His grandfather was James Fairley, above mentioned, who came to Ohio from Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1815 and settled on the farm in Paint township afterward owned by Joseph Patton. Among his eleven children was James Y. Fairley, born in Highland county, Ohio, December 25, 1822, and married in 1844 to Rosanna, daughter of Richard Barrett, an early settler of Paint township. The children of this union, consisting of five sons and five daughters, were Sallie J., wife of Joseph Dwyer, of Paint township; Nannie E., wife of Valentine Graff, of Iowa; Cyrus W., further sketched below; David M., farming on the old homestead; Richard B., superintendent of the new chair factory; Mary, deceased, wife of Barney Grimm, a farmer of Penn township; John W., a shoe merchant of Greenfield; C. Grant, farming in Fairfield township; Ella, who died in girlhood; Wilma P., living at Hillsboro. Cyrus W. Fairley, third of the above enumerated children, was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 30, 1849, and reared on his father's farm in Paint township. In August, 1897, he came to Hillsboro and embarked in the grocery business, which he has since continued with success and now has a very fair trade. As a side line, he added the livery business, which he has conducted for four years, and in the spring of 1902 purchased the Jacob Uhrig stock on Beech street, adjoining the Clifton House, where he has since enjoyed an increased patronage. August 22, 1876, Mr. Fairley was married to Hannah E., daughter of Martin S. and Margaret B. Swain of Clinton county. Mrs. Fairley is a sister of William Swain, who was for many years superintendent of schools at Montgomery, Ohio. Charles W. Swain, another brother, is a prominent attorney at Wilmington, Ohio, and Emma, a sister, is the wife of James L. Fullerton, a shoe dealer of Greenfield. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fairley are Charles E., born in July, 1878, and farming in Fairfield township; Rosa B., a graduate of the Hillsboro high school residing at home; and Herman, a partner with his father in the grocery business.

The Faris family is one of the oldest, as it is certainly one of the most numerous and influential of all the family connections in Salem

township. The first of the name to settle in America was James Collins Faris, born in Scotland in 1715, and an emigrant to Virginia in 1740. His son James was born in Virginia in 1742 and there reared a large number of children, among them being John Faris, who was born in 1770 and married Jane Watson, whose father was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who had come to Virginia about 1740 and later served in the Revolutionary war. It was from the last mentioned couple that all the Highland county Farises descended. In 1813, John and Jane Faris located in New Market township and reared a family of sons and daughters which in numbers as well as sturdy qualities, was one of the strongest of the pioneer period. Every one of the entire thirteen grew to maturity, married, and reared children of their own. By the inexorable law, from which no mortal can escape, all have long since paid the debt of nature, but they left upon the communities in which they resided an impress for good which still remains as a precious heritage to their descendants. A few brief biographical details of each one will prove of interest: Elijah married Mary Miles, settled on one hundred acres of land where Pricetown now is, and had six children. Catharine married Samuel Sweinhart in 1815, and first lived south of Pricetown, in a rough shanty enclosed on three sides only, from which, in her husband's absence, she had to fight away the wolves with an axe. They had seven children. Beniah had eight children and lived west of Pricetown. Mary married Jacob Cochran, settled in New Market and had eight children. Sarah married Abraham Wilkin, settled near Sonner's Mill in White Oak township and had eight children. Rachel married Daniel Scott, lived east of Pricetown in Salem township and had three children. James W. married Mary Hoop, settled east of Pricetown and had three children. John B., eighth of the family, is sketched more fully below. Jesse married Nancy Davidson, a woman of remarkable character, by whom he had eleven children. Jane married Samuel Gibler and settled in Liberty township. Eli S. married Lucilla Pulliam and settled in New Market. Andrew F. married Susan Hoop, lived on a farm south of Pricetown, and had eight children. Uriah married Eliza Couch, settled south of Pricetown and had seven children. John Faris, the patriarch of this interesting family, soon after his arrival in the county, bought about 600 acres of wild land in New Market township, but later purchased 1,000 acres in Salem township which became the basis for his children's homes. He was a man of prominence and influence, and active in the promotion of good enterprises. He and his wife were members of the Christian church at Pricetown and for many years interested in religious work. He died in 1850 at the age of eighty-one and his wife one year later in the eightieth year of her age. John B. Faris, eighth in age of the thirteen children above described, was born in Virginia January 2, 1802, and hence was about eleven

years old when his parents arrived on the banks of the Scioto. In 1823 he married Catherine, the seventeen-year-old daughter of David Welty, who came from Kentucky to Hamer township in 1811. The newly married couple settled on a farm in what was known as the Bowyer Survey in Salem township, north of Pricetown, where they retained their residence to the end of life. About 1824, Mr. Faris constructed on White Oak creek the first gristmill in Salem township, which he conducted in connection with a sawmill until his death, which occurred in 1837 at the comparatively early age of thirty-five years. This ended prematurely a life of usefulness, as his business enterprises were at that time the most important in the township and he himself one of its most progressive men. After his death his wife showed unusual business ability, by superintending and carrying on all the industries in which her husband had been interested. She married Mathias Gibler, who, however, only lived a year afterward, and she herself passed away September 2, 1889, aged eighty-two years. This good woman had eight children, all by her first husband, of whom Eliza, Mary N., Sarah and Elizabeth are dead. The four still living are David, a resident of Illinois; Josephus and Levi, of Pricetown, and John B. Faris, Jr. The latter was born in Salem township, Highland county, Ohio, July 27, 1837, and in early manhood went to Pike county, Illinois, where he spent some time in work for monthly wages. Returning to his Ohio home he was married to Chaffalio, daughter of Jacob and Anna Fender, of Clay township, located at Pricetown and for thirty-two years followed the profession of teaching. This, however, was interrupted in 1864 by his military service with Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth regiment Ohio infantry. This command was first sent to Robinson Station, Ky., where they did guard duty and later part of the regiment was captured after a fight near Cynthiana with General Morgan. Subsequently they were sent back to Cincinnati, where they did guard duty, afterward to Camp Dennison and there they were mustered out of the service September 13, 1864. After this brief but rather rough experience of war, Mr. Faris returned to Pricetown and resumed his occupation as a teacher, which he did not again abandon for many years. In 1872, he was ordained as a minister of the Christian church and held several charges, but of later years has given up regular work on account of his health. He lives a retired life at the same home he has occupied since his marriage, with the exception of two years spent in Liberty township. His estimable wife passed from the scenes of earth April 4, 1901, and was laid away in the Plainview cemetery. The living children are John S., who is postmaster of Pricetown; Laura B., widowed wife of J. W. White; and Anna, at home. Mary and Moody, the first born and twins, and J. Walter, next in order of birth, are dead. Josephus Faris, fourth of the children of John B. and Catharine

(Welty) Faris, was born in Salem township, Highland county, Ohio, July 21, 1829, and remained at home until his marriage to Millie, daughter of Philip and Rachel Baker. He enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth regiment Ohio infantry, and shared the service of that command, above described. Shortly after his return home from the army, he removed with his family to Illinois, where he spent sixteen months and then came back to Highland county. For twenty years he followed the occupation of teaching school, during which time he has held the positions of assessor, clerk, supervisor, notary public, and member of the school board. In the spring of 1902 he was elected justice of the peace for Salem township, to take office in November. Like most of his family connection, he is a member of the Christian church and is a most excellent citizen in all the relations of life. He has had eleven children, of whom Lucilla C., John P., Eliza J., William C. and Flavius J. are dead. Those living are Sarah E., wife of William T. Wardlow, of Salem township; Levi S., Rachel B., and Rosa N., at home, and Evadean, wife of E. L. Gomia, of Salem township. In 1889 was held the first Faris family reunion, which has been kept up annually ever since. John B. Faris is president and historian of this reunion association. As many as four hundred of the descendants of John and Jane (Watson) Faris have attended a single reunion, and this annual event has now become a fixture among the annual entertainments of Salem township.

Levi Faris, of Pricetown, is a grandson of that remarkable pioneer couple, John and Jane (Watson) Faris, mentioned above, who located and bought large sections of land in Highland county a few years after the war of 1812. One of their thirteen children was John B. Faris, who built the first grist mill in Salem township and became one of the most influential and enterprising citizens of his day. He married Catharine Welty, daughter of an old Kentucky pioneer, and a woman of great ability and strength of character. After her husband's death, she carried on his farming and milling business, besides looking after the needs and education of her children. Among the latter was Levi Faris, born in Salem township, Highland county, Ohio, July 11, 1831, and educated in the district schools. In early manhood he was married to Margaret, daughter of Albert and Elizabeth Malcom, of New Market township. Her mother is yet living and is in reasonable health, although ninety-two years of age. Immediately after this marriage Mr. Faris moved to Illinois, where he was employed for a while, but not liking the outlook he returned in a short time to Highland county and settled on a rented farm in Salem township. Later he bought a small place in the township on which he resided some time, and in 1872 purchased property in Pricetown which has since been his home. His military



service during the civil war was with Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, which was organized in May, 1864, and subsequently sent into Kentucky. This command rendered valuable service as protector of railroads and government property and in checking incursions of raiders from the Kentucky side of the river. They came in collision with Morgan near Cynthiana in June, 1864, and after spirited fighting suffered considerable loss in the way of prisoners. Later the regiment was sent to Cincinnati, where it did guard duty until mustered out of the service at Camp Dennison in September, 1864. For several years after the war, Mr. Faris followed the business of carpentering and bridge contracting, but lately has retired from regular work on account of failing health.

John S. Faris, postmaster at Pricetown, is one of the younger generation of the old and long established Highland county family of that name, whose history is sketched at length above. He is a great-grandson of John and Jane (Watson) Faris, and grandson of John B. Faris, mentioned in the foregoing. John B. Faris had eight children and among the number a son and namesake who married Chafolio Fender. This couple were the parents of John S. Faris, who was born at Pricetown, Highland county, Ohio, October 20, 1868, and educated in the district schools. At an early period he evinced a strong inclination to teach, an occupation in which his father had met with success, and he devoted fourteen years to this honorable profession. In 1901, he engaged in mercantile business at Pricetown and at the same time was appointed postmaster of the village, which position he has since retained. He is also township clerk, was chairman of the township central committee several years, and in 1900 was appointed to take the census of Salem township. Like most of his family connections, he is a member of the Christian church and is regarded as a young man of bright promise for future usefulness. He married Flora B., daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Foust, of Pricetown, and has two children, Madge and Glenn.

Benjamin F. Faris, well known in the farming circles of Dodson and Union townships, is a great-grandson of the pioneers, John and Jane (Watson) Faris, mentioned in the foregoing family sketch. The ninth of their children, Jesse, in 1825 married Nancy Davidson, born in 1805. She was the only daughter of John Davidson, a native of Pennsylvania, one of the strong characters of that rugged period and the earliest settler within the limits of the present township of Salem. He was also the first shoemaker of that neighborhood, volunteered in Captain Barrere's company for the war of 1812, was elected lieutenant and surrendered with General Hull at Detroit. After their marriage, Jesse and Nancy (Davidson) Faris settled a

mile southwest of Pricetown, but a year later removed to the farm which the widow Long owned. This pioneer couple used to tell amusing stories of the hardships connected with their honeymoon days. Their household goods were so meager that they placed them all in the front end of the wagon-box. On their way they stopped at the mill and got a peck of corn ground which, with two hams, constituted all their provender. Mrs. Faris soon made five pounds of butter, which she exchanged for one pound of coffee. This was "putting on style," as before that the family had been content with sassafras tea. Their first soap was made by Mrs. Faris from the fat of two opossums. John Faris, the patriarch of the Highland county family, and his wife, were members of the Christian church at Pricetown. He died in 1850 at the age of eighty-one years and his wife in 1851 when eighty years old. Jesse and Nancy (Davidson) Faris had eleven children, among the number being Carey C. Faris, who was born in Salem township October 30, 1831, and married Eliza King, born in Hamer township in 1839. In 1863, Carey C. Faris enlisted in Company B, Second regiment Ohio heavy artillery, with which he served fifteen months and was eventually discharged for disability, by virtue of which a \$30 per month pension was granted. He owns a small farm and for some time has been living in retirement. He has eight living children, among them Benjamin F. Faris, who was born in Salem township, Highland county, Ohio, February 6, 1861. With a view to fitting himself as a teacher he attended the National Normal university at Lebanon, Ohio, where he went through the regular course. After leaving this institution, Mr. Faris spent the next seven years as a teacher in the district schools, but was eventually forced to give up this employment on account of failing health. March 5, 1887, he was married to Electa Roush, daughter of N. W. and Martha Roush, and a member of one of the leading pioneer families of Hamer township. As early as 1806 her great-grandfather, Philip Roush, cleared a farm in the north part of Hamer, which was subsequently owned by his son John. By this marriage Mr. Faris has three children: Bertsyl W., Otis G., and Isma Anna. Mrs. Faris died May 17, 1901. For the past twelve years Mr. Faris' time has been taken up in agriculture and stock raising. He is now and has been for five years past a member of the school board and takes much interest in educational affairs. He is prominent in Knights of Pythias circles and connected with the Masonic fraternity at Lynchburg.

J. Frank Fender, senior member of the firm of Fender & Son, lumbermen, at Taylorsville, is a descendant of George Fender, one of the pioneers of the township of White Oak. George Fender, a native of Virginia, was married there to Magdalene Launce, and in the fall of 1801, with his family, and his father-in-law, Adam

Launce, and his family, he settled on the banks of White Oak, not far from where the settlement was made in the same year by Robert Finley and James B. Finley and John Davidson and their families. This was the first settlement of the township. He first bought a hundred acres including the site of his home, which is yet standing, and this was a part of the Massie and Kerr survey. In after years he acquired a large body of land, and became a valued citizen, and the main stay of the Christian church in that locality. His eight children were Katie, Sarah, Pollie, Betsey, John, Jacob, George and one who died in infancy. John, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the White Oak farm, January 23, 1813, and when grown to manhood he married Catherine Kibler, with whom he went to housekeeping on the old homestead. Later he built there a brick residence, which was in its day the finest house in the township, and though now outrivaled, is still standing and substantial. He became the owner of over five hundred acres of land, held many of the township offices, and was an earnest worker for the welfare of the Christian church. He and his wife died within nine days of each other, both at the age of seventy-five years. Their children, ten in number, were, William and Sarah, now living in White Oak township; Leah and Henry, deceased; Mary, wife of George Carr, of White Oak township; Rachel, wife of Robert Hatcher, of Hamer township; Amelia, wife of Charles Moberly, of Clay township; Catherine, wife of E. Carr, of White Oak township; America, wife of Charles Robinson, of White Oak township; and J. Frank. J. Frank Fender was born in the house where he now lives, February 25, 1856, was educated in the district school, and in early manhood was married to Mary Ann Roberts, a native of Highland county, and daughter of Alfred and Catherine Roberts. Seven children have been born to them: Newton, Clarence, Virgie, Glenn, and Stanley, living at home, and Alva and Mertie, deceased. Mr. Fender is the owner of about 250 acres of land, which he farms successfully, giving considerable attention also to the raising of live stock, and in his connection with the firm of Fender & Son, owning and conducting the saw mill at Taylorsville, he is contributing efficiently to the remunerative industries of the township. He has served the community ably as township trustee, assessor and constable, is widely influential in politics as a Democrat, and is a valued member of Lodge No. 633, at Mowrystown, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Charles Fenner, trustee of New Market township, comes of pioneer ancestors who settled in Highland county among the first of the incoming emigrants from the East. His grandfather, John Fenner, was a native of Pennsylvania and entered government land in what is now Liberty township as far back as 1800. He lived to the age

of seventy years, became a large landowner and reared a family of children, among them being a son named William W., who was born in Liberty township about 1821. William W. Fenner married Malinda Frost and had ten children, four sons and six daughters, all of whom grew to maturity and seven of them are still living. The father was a farmer all his adult life, belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church and held various minor offices, including that of township trustee. He died March 12, 1896, while residing in Union township, long surviving his wife, who passed away in 1862. Charles Fenner, the youngest of their surviving children, was born in Clay township, Highland county, August 12, 1860, and remained at home until a year or two after reaching his majority. December 23, 1883, he was married to Nancy E., daughter of John W. and Mary (Strange) Hart, of Union township. Mrs. Fenner's paternal grandfather was Joel Hart, of North Carolina, who came to Ohio first in 1801, two years later brought his family to Highland county, and removed to Union township in 1832 where he and wife passed the remainder of their days. In 1826, Joel Hart shot the last bear killed in Highland county, and in 1848 his son, Jonathan, was the slayer of the last deer seen inside of the county limits. After his marriage Charles Fenner spent three years in the counties of Mercer and Darke and afterwards rented a farm for two years in Liberty township, Highland county. Subsequently he removed to his present place in New Market township, where he owns 118 acres of land and carries on general farming. He is trustee of New Market township and a charter member of Russell lodge, No. 706, Knights of Pythias. Mr. and Mrs. Fenner have three children living, Mary M., Charles H. and Leonard, the eldest, Clyde, having died when five years old. The family affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Fenner has been a member some years.

Thomas M. Ferguson, a veteran of the civil war, has long been identified with the industrial, political and fraternity interests of Paint township. His father, John Ferguson, a native of Ireland, brought to this country by his parents when eighteen months old, married Sarah Patton, a native of Kentucky then living in Highland county, and subsequently settled in Clermont county, Ohio, where he followed his trade as a carpenter and died in 1849. Two years later his widow, with four children, came to New Petersburg and made her home in Highland county until her death at the age of eighty-five years. Of her ten children only two are now living, these being the subject of this sketch and his brother, Delos S., who resides at Leesburg, Ohio. The names of those who have died are Jane, William W., Allen, James P., Joseph C., Samuel N., Elizabeth A. and Sarah. Thomas M. Ferguson was born in Clermont county, near Marathon, Ohio, December 16, 1836, and while

still a boy began working out on farms by the month, giving his scanty wages to his mother. In 1857 he came to Rainsboro and spent a year with James Rowe learning the trade of harness-making after which he was employed in a carriage shop four years perfecting himself as a trimmer. He eventually mastered all the details of this useful handicraft and, since 1865, his main business has been that of carriage trimming and harness-making. October 10, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixtieth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry and served with it in Virginia under Fremont, taking part in the engagements at Cottontown, Harrisonburg, Cross Keys and Harper's Ferry. At the latter place the fighting continued from September 11, 1862, for several days, finally ending in the surrender of the Federal troops to the Confederate forces under Stonewall Jackson. Mr. Ferguson and his comrades were sent to the parole camp at Annapolis, Md., and from there to Camp Douglass, where they were discharged November 10, 1862. From that time he remained at home until June 13, 1863, when he reenlisted as a private in Company A, Second regiment Ohio heavy artillery, and shortly after the organization was appointed first sergeant. This command was detailed to guard bridges and railroads from Louisville to Bowling Green until May, 1864, when it was sent to Cleveland, Tenn., where it remained for some months and during the time was engaged in a lively fight with Wheeler's cavalry. In November the regiment was in an engagement at Strawberry Plains and later took part in what was known as the Stoneman raid through southwestern Virginia. They returned to Knoxville January 1, 1865, where they guarded government property until July, 1865, and next month were discharged from the service at Camp Chase. Mr. Ferguson served twelve years as constable of Paint township and is now serving his ninth year as justice of the peace. He was appointed postmaster at Rainsboro under Harrison's administration to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Y. C. Miller. He is connected with the Bainbridge lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a charter member of Lodge No. 452, Knights of Pythias, in which he has held all the offices. He helped to organize Trimble post of the Grand Army of the Republic, was its commander for eight years and is now adjutant. In September, 1859, he was married to Rose McKenna, by whom he has five children: Austa, wife of F. M. Ubanks of Rainsborough; Florence, wife of Henry Ubanks of Sinking Springs; Jennie, wife of Charles Elton, of Jeffersonville; William S., school teacher, and C. M., a traveling salesman.

Floyd E. Ferneau, prominent among the younger farmers of Brush Creek township, is a grandson of Henry Ferneau, who was one of the pioneer settlers of that township, and a man of note in his day. Henry Ferneau's children were, Aaron; Mary Ann, wife

of Joseph West; Martha, wife of Austin Pepple; Maria, wife of Cyrus Franklin; Joshua, John, Henry and Joseph F. Joseph F. Ferneau, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Brush Creek township, September 17, 1836, and was for many years one of the prosperous farmers of the township. He married Abigail White, of Highland county, and their children were, Roxanna, who died in infancy; Henry A., Ella, Elizabeth, Floyd E.; Myrtle, wife of Joseph Wilson; Ada, wife of Oscar Hixon; Maude, wife of Charles Kelly. Floyd E. Ferneau was born June 7, 1868, in Brush Creek township, and educated in the district school, and at the famous Normal college at Valparaiso, Ind. On August 30, 1892, he was married to Retta, daughter of Jacob and Jane Tener, of Adams county, and they have three children: Ada B., born December 31, 1897; Emmet, born March 4, 1900; and Kenneth, born March 14, 1901. Mr. Ferneau is the owner of land in Highland and Pike counties aggregating 216 acres, and has proved his ability as a skillful farmer and good business man. He has been honored by the people of his township with the office of justice of the peace, and is a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 196, of Bainbridge, of the Odd Fellows lodge of Petersburg, of the Knights of Pythias, Uniformed rank, No. 492, of Cynthiana, and of the Modern Woodmen at Sinking Spring.

Joseph Wilson, a representative of Pike county in the Ohio legislature in 1899, is a grandson of James Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania who settled in Highland county at an early day, and married Sarah Horn. They had four sons and three daughters: Louis, Joseph, James and Enos; Eliza, wife of John Parrott; Nancy, wife of Henry Williams, and Julia, wife of Christian Hamilton. Enos, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Highland county, January 2, 1819, and lived a useful and honorable life in this and Pike counties. His wife was Amelia Ferneau, of Pike county, born February 14, 1823, and they had four children: John, Margaret, E. Fullerton, living at Boulder, Col., and Joseph Wilson. The latter was born in Pike county, February 2, 1866, and was educated at the district school and the Normal college at Valparaiso, Ind., and at Delaware college, Ohio. His life since then has been one of notable success as a farmer and prominence and influence in public affairs. He is the owner of 865 acres of land in Highland and Pike counties, and for about twelve years has made his home near the town of Cynthiana. He has held the offices of justice of the peace, township trustee and others, and in 1899 was elected to the legislature. His wife is Myrtle, daughter of Joseph F. and Abigail (White) Ferneau, and they have three children, Ion, Owen, and Margene.

Emery L. Ferris, president of the Merchants National Bank of Hillsboro and for more than thirty-six years prominently connected with the monetary interests of the city, is from the great Empire State of the east, whence have come so many men eminent in the world of finance. He is a son of Rev. Philo and Nancy M. (French) Ferris, and was born in Madison county, N. Y., August 15, 1833. In youth he attended the schools at Cazenovia, in his native county, and later accompanied his parents to Wisconsin where the father who was a Methodist minister, had pastoral charge of one of the churches of his denomination. In early manhood Mr. Ferris went to Chicago and obtained a position in the money department of the American Express company which he retained until his removal to Hillsboro in 1865. In the spring of 1866, in partnership with Judge Foreman Evans, Mr. Ferris engaged in the private banking business in a building situated on the corner of Main and High streets, which was successfully prosecuted for about fifteen years. February 1, 1880, the institution was organized as The Merchants National Bank with a capital of \$100,000 and the following officers: H. Strain, president; E. L. Ferris, cashier; A. Matthews, assistant cashier. At the present time Mr. Ferris is president and John Matthews cashier of this bank. By strict integrity, correct business methods and financial ability Mr. Ferris has not only benefited the institution of which he has charge but the city and county as well, meantime gaining for himself an honorable standing in the world of finance and trade. September 15, 1868, he was married to Sallie Matthews, a lady of distinguished ancestry on both sides of the family. Her grandfather, Hon. John Matthews, was not only of the earliest but one of the most useful and influential of Highland county's original settlers. He arrived from North Carolina in 1805 and located on Clear creek three miles northeast of the site on which Hillsboro now stands, where his first experiences well illustrate the trials and devices of the early pioneers. He suspended his provisions for safety from beech limbs near the camp while his cabin was being built in the usual crude and hasty manner. In 1806, a year and a half before Hillsboro was laid out, John Matthews taught the first school at the Sam Evans schoolhouse, two and a half miles east of the present town. In 1807 he was elected the first magistrate of Liberty township and eventually reached the position of associate judge of Highland county, which he held many years with honor to himself and was highly respected by the public. In 1824 he married Mary Hussey and had a family of twelve children, several of whom rose to distinction in politics and the professions. Albert G. Matthews, one of his sons, and the father of Mrs. Ferris, studied law and for many years was a successful practitioner at Hillsboro, rising to the dignity of probate judge of Highland county. He was a native of Highland county and an honored mem-

ber of the bar until his death. January 8, 1846, he married Margaret J., daughter of Gen. J. J. McDowell, a Virginia gentleman of the old school who was born in 1800 and died in Highland county in 1877. Judge A. G. Matthews has several living children. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ferris are Margaret, who resides with her parents, and Emery L., Jr., who graduated with honor in the Harvard Law School, class of 1901, and is a practicing attorney in New York city with the firm of Anderson & Anderson.

James M. Fettro, one of the representative and prosperous farmers of Liberty township, comes of patriotic pioneer ancestors whose descendants have made the name an honorable one throughout Highland county. The founder of the family in Ohio was Joseph Fettro (formerly spelled Fittro), who served in the war of 1812, spent most of his life in Pennsylvania and when well advanced in years migrated to Highland county, where he died. His son Abraham resided in Penn township, Jacob made his home in Paint, and Polly married Solomon Gaines of Liberty township. John Fettro, the eldest of his father's nine children, was born in March, 1805, and acquired ownership of a farm of one hundred acres about a mile east of Hillsboro where he lived many years. He married Rebecca Plaut, a native of Virginia, born in 1802, who lost both her parents in childhood and was reared by her aunt, Mrs. Thompson. She died in 1890, long surviving her husband, who passed away in 1872. The children of John and Rebecca (Plaut) Fettro were Harriet, wife of Adrian Vanpelt, of New Petersburg; Joseph, who resides in California; Elzira, wife of William Ervin; James, further sketched below; Sarah, wife of James Ervin of Highland county; John, who was a soldier of the civil war and died at the age of thirty-five years; Rebecca, widow of Jacob Pennington and residing near Hillsboro; Mary, who died when about twenty years old; Nancy, wife of E. C. Camp, a major in the United States army and later in the coal trade at Knoxville, Tenn. James M. Fettro, the fourth of the children, was born in Highland county, Ohio, November 19, 1834, and educated in the district schools. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Hogsett, who were early settlers of the county and progenitors of a strong family connection. The children by this union were Laura, wife of Harley Russell, a liveryman of Galvia, Illinois; Anna, wife of Newton Miller of Hillsboro; Stella, wife of John Link, a farmer of Liberty township. September 25, 1877, Mr. Fettro married Lizzie, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Broadstone) Roads, descendants of one of the pioneer families. Mr. Roads, father of Mrs. Fettro, formerly conducted a tannery and leather store in Hillsboro. The only son by the second marriage was Harry Edward Fettro, who is engaged in farm-



ing as a partner of his father, and married Libbie R., daughter of Charles W. and Kate (West) Hiestand. She has a twin sister, Lou D. Hiestand; their births occurred December 28, 1881 and their mother died in March, 1895. Lillie Edith, eldest daughter by the second marriage of James M. Fettro, is the wife of James Hogsett, and Nellie Marie, the youngest daughter, is attending school. Mr. Fettro has seventy-seven acres in his homestead on Rocky fork, which is well equipped as to buildings, orchards and other essentials of good husbandry, and he also owns 125 acres of land near the Brouse chapel.

Henry Foraker, a worthy citizen of Paint township, residing one mile northwest of Rainsboro, is a grandson of Henry Foraker, a native of Delaware, who married Mary Taylor. Their son, Jacob Foraker, married Tena Spargur, of a noted pioneer family of Highland county, and they had nine children: Henry, the subject of this sketch; Susan, Mary Ann, Samantha, Margaret, James, Trimble, Rufus, and one that died in infancy. Henry Foraker was born December 1, 1842, in Highland county, and reared upon the farm. In early manhood he married Lydia, daughter of Richard and Eliza Cooper, of Delaware, born December 1, 1846. They have had six children: Gertrude, born June 12, 1866, now the wife of Gilbert Baham, of Ross county; Joseph, born April 28, 1868; Oliver, born February 3, 1870; Margaret, born January 3, 1872; Theodosia, born May 20, 1874, who married Edward Gossett May 10, 1897; and John, born September 28, 1877. Florence C. Ogle, a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Foraker, born March 21, 1886, has made her home with them for a number of years. Mr. Foraker has a good farm of about ninety acres near Rainsboro, where he makes his home, and he is reckoned among the skillful farmers and good citizens of the county. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church at Rainsboro.

Joseph Benson Foraker was born July 5, 1846, in the county of Highland, in a pioneer cabin about one mile north of Rainsboro. The Foraker family came to Ohio from Virginia because of their strong distaste for the institution of slavery. J. B. Foraker was brought up upon his father's farm, and assisted in the work incident to rural life. Besides the cultivation of the fields there was a grist and saw mill which demanded attention and but few idle hours were spent by the boys on the farm. When in his sixteenth year the civil war broke out and the patriotic impulses of young Foraker impelled him to enlist in the Eighty-ninth Ohio regiment. He was made sergeant in August, 1862, and first lieutenant in March, 1865, and was brevetted captain for efficient services. He was in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, and Lookout Moun-

tain, and marched with Sherman from "Atlanta to the sea." He was but nineteen years of age when he was mustered out of the service, and he could look back with pride to the fact that no unsoldierly act had cast a shade upon his record, but that step by step he had risen from the ranks to an honored and responsible position in the service of his country. After returning from the war he spent two years at the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, and from there went to Cornell university, where he graduated in July, 1869. In 1879 he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, a position he held for three years. He was nominated by the Republicans in 1883 for governor, but was defeated by Judge Hoadley; was renominated and elected in 1885 and reelected in 1887. He was nominated for a third term in 1889, but was defeated by James E. Campbell, of Butler county. As governor his administration was clean and pure, brave and conscientious, and won the admiration of all, without regard to party names and convictions. As an orator Senator Foraker has but few equals.

"I would express him simple, grave, sincere;  
In doctrine incorrupt; in language plain,  
And plain in manner; decent, grave, chaste,  
And natural in gesture."

He is able to breathe into the souls of others the fire of his own courage and purpose. J. B. Foraker is a political leader, a statesman as honest as he is strong and through all the years of his political life has had the confidence and esteem of his countrymen. In speaking of politics and political leadership we use the term in its broad sense, having no special reference to any one party but to the art of government, or the science whose subject is the regulation of man, in all his relations as a member of a state. We might define politics to be the theory and practice of obtaining the ends of civil society as perfectly as possible. Politics is in its higher definition statesmanship; for by state we understand a society formed by men, with the view of better obtaining the ends of life by a union of powers and mutual assistance. It was this great principle of mutual relationship and aid and the security and stability of such forms of political thoughts as would secure to all the people the highest good, that has filled the mind and heart of the senior senator from Ohio during all the years of his public service. While it is true that men in high places are not free from the criticism that their greatness provokes, the triple plate of steel that incases the person of Highland's favorite has enabled him to resist with perfect safety the onslaughts of his political enemies. His generous love of liberty made him a ready and eloquent champion of the cause of Cuban emancipation and independence, and he has the proud privilege of

hailing another nation and race made free by his efforts, joined to that of others, and another star, which if not added to the starry flag he followed so gallantly in the sixties, yet a star still, shining in the blue vault of God, harbinger of that glorious hour when all the nations of the earth shall be free and all men everywhere be permitted to have a free and untrammelled start in the race of life.

George W. Fox, one of the industrious and enterprising farmers of Liberty township, is descended from an old Pennsylvania family long resident in the "City of Brotherly Love." There dwelt Conrad and Charlotte Fox, who had nine children and among the number a son named Christian, born October 26, 1811, and later an emigrant to Ohio where he died at the age of seventy-three years. He married Mrs. Eilzabeth (Weber) Wurtz, whose two children by her first husband, Conrad Wurtz, were Mariah Elizabeth, at present engaged in the dressmaking business at Dallas postoffice, six miles northeast of Hillsboro; and John Jacob, who served as a soldier in the civil war, was held in prison for some time and died in 1865 at Hillsboro. The children of Christian and Elizabeth (Wurtz) Fox were Emma, a dressmaker with her half-sister at Dallas; George W., further noticed below; Caroline B., who died at the age of twenty-eight years; Charles M. and Charlotte M., twins; Carrie B., deceased wife of Albert Depue of Knoxville, Tenn.; Francis A., who died at sixteen years of age; and Lewis A., superintendent of a lead mine at Carthage, Mo. George W. Fox, eldest of his mother's second family of children, was married February 28, 1890, to Emma, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Black) Lyle, members of old and long established Highland county families. Samuel Lyle came with his parents to Ohio in 1815 when he was an infant. His father first bought land in Concord township, which he gave to his eldest sons, and subsequently settled on the Rocky fork in Liberty township, about five miles east of Hillsboro. Here he died and here his son Samuel grew to maturity and spent all the days of his life. In 1841 he married Mary Black, of Virginia, by whom he had seven children, including the present wife of George W. Fox. For many years Mr. Fox has been one of the industrious and thrifty farmers of Liberty township. He owns a small tract near the Brouse chapel, but resides on the Spargur farm of 244 acres opposite the old Heistand homestead. This place was rented by Mr. Fox about twelve years ago and since then has been skilfully cultivated and greatly improved under his energetic supervision.

Major Anthony Franklin, a notable Ohio pioneer, was born in Amherst county, Va., July 17, 1778, of a family that was honorably represented among the officers and soldiers of the Revolution. On account of the early death of his father he was apprenticed in

youth to the carpenter's trade, with Gen. Nathaniel Massie, and came to Massie's frontier station, Manchester, about 1795. He also assisted General Massie in his surveys in Ohio, and in compensation received several tracts of the wild forest land, upon one of which he made his home, early in the last century, in Brush creek township, which he occupied for sixty years, and which after him was owned and occupied by his son-in-law, James P. Keech. Upon selecting this "Franklin farm" for his home, Mr. Franklin married Polly, daughter of Captain Nelson, of Kentucky, and they began their home in the wilderness, with George W. Barrere, at the site of New Market, twelve miles away, as their nearest neighbor. Mr. Franklin also kept open house for travelers on the road from Chillicothe to Cincinnati, and entertained many noted men. In the militia he had the rank of major, and he was the first sheriff of Highland county elected by the people. Of his ten children, Nelson A. served in the legislature from Pickaway county and afterward moved to Missouri; Maria married John W. Spargur; Joel was a business man at Circleville, Larue, and Lincoln, Neb.; Thomas Wingfield went west and settled in Illinois; Patsey married James P. Keech; Polly married and went to Illinois; Cyrus served in General Morgan's regiment in the Mexican war, afterward moved to Iowa and later to Missouri, and was a gallant cavalry officer in the service of the Confederate States; while the youngest child, John Nelson, who also made his home in Missouri, fought for the Union, as did also several of the grandchildren of Major Franklin.

James P. Keech, who resided for many years on the Franklin farm, was born September 9, 1820, in Lancaster county, Pa., son of William Keech, also a native of that state, who came west and settled near Larue, Marion county, following his trade as a blacksmith, an important function in that day, until his death, which occurred at a comparatively early age. His six children were, James P., Mary, Ann, Jane, David H., and Margaret M. James P. learned the trade of his father in youth, but in early manhood was married to Martha E. ("Patsey") Franklin, as has been noted, and they began housekeeping and farming on a tract of land belonging to Major Franklin in Marion county, where they lived until they came to the Brush creek farm in 1852. His wife, born on this farm July 9, 1817, and died there in November, 1894, was a most estimable woman. She was the mother of six children; John H., deceased; William A. of Hillsboro, Ohio; and Cyrus F., of Lincoln, Neb.; James L., subject of this sketch; Mary M., of East Monroe, and Robert, the latter deceased. James P. Keech is yet living, in the latter years of a successful and honorable life. He is the owner of over 300 acres of land, and has served several terms as township trustee. His son, James L. Keech, was born August 2, 1852, and now resides upon the old homestead, or Franklin farm. He is one

of the prominent younger men of the township, highly respected and trusted by his neighbors. He has in his hands the management of the farm, and has demonstrated skill as a farmer and ability in business.

Almond G. Frazier, owner of the stone quarry near Greenfield which bears his name, comes of a Clinton county family of farmers, the original founder of which was a pioneer from Tennessee. The latter left a son named Lewis Frazier, who became prominent in the agricultural development of Clinton county, where he ended his days after a life of usefulness to himself and others. He married Margaret Quigley and had a family of eight children, of whom six are living in different parts of Ohio. John and Aaron are at Wilmingtion; Alfred at Springfield; Maggie, wife of Edward Dougherty, at Greenfield; Lizzie, wife of Frank Drake, at New Vienna. Almond G. Frazier, like the rest of the children, was born on his father's farm in Clinton county, Ohio, and remained at home until he had obtained his education. In 1892 he came to Greenfield where, a few years later, he found employment in connection with the quarrying industry. In 1899 he purchased what is now known as the Frazier stone quarry, situated in the edge of Ross county, and has since done a thriving business which has profited both himself and the community, as the work necessitates the employment of a considerable force of men. In fact, Mr. Frazier has proved a welcome addition to the industrial forces that have made Greenfield such an enterprising little city, as he personally is popular and imbued with the public spirit so essential to good citizenship. He is a partner in the canning factory known as the McCormick & Frazier canning company and is giving this business much of his attention at present. In 1882, he was married to Mattie, daughter of Collins Thompson, a prominent farmer of Highland county. This union has resulted in the birth of two bright children, Frank and Carrie, both in the public schools. The family are affiliated with the Christian church and Mr. Frazier is a member of the official board.

George S. Free, notable among the younger farmers of Paint township, was born November 10, 1869, of a family well known in Ross and Highland counties since their settlement. Mr. Free is a son of Isaac and Nancy (Ogle) Free, pioneers of Paxton township, Ross county, Ohio, whose children were, Charles, who married Ida Swindle, and is a farmer near Bainbridge; Julia, wife of Warren Ogle, of Fayette county; Joseph, farming near Bainbridge; Lina, wife of Robert Dill, of Fayette county; Lizzie, Ella, George S., John, Alfred and Mattie. Isaac Free was a son of George and Hannah Free, who settled at an early day in Paint township, Ross county,

Ohio, and lived there the rest of their lives. Isaac Free died May 12, 1902, and Nancy Free died October 1st, 1891. George S. Free received a common-school education in his youth, and on March 29, 1893, married Marie, daughter of Robert B. and Mary J. (McClure) McMullen. She was born and reared on the farm now owned by her and her husband, which was taken up, at an early day, by Mr. Free's grandfather, Joseph Ogle, and was later purchased by the father of Mrs. Free's mother. After her marriage to Robert B. McMullen he bought the tract, and after his death Mr. Free purchased the farm from the heirs. Mr. and Mrs. Free began house-keeping at Rapids Forge, where he had bought 180 acres of land. Three years later he sold that tract and bought part of the present farm, and, as has been stated, after the death of Mrs. Free's father, he secured the remainder of the tract of 350 acres and the old homestead. It is one of the handsomest farms in the county, to which he has added enough to make 500 acres in all. It is picturesquely located along Paint Creek, three miles northeast of Rainsboro, diversified by hill and dale, and embracing a great area of valuable and fertile soil. Mr. Free is an enterprising and progressive farmer, and employs his estate to great profit, raising livestock as well as grain, and giving considerable attention to fruit culture. This year he has one hundred and ninety acres in corn. The best agricultural machinery is put to use, and half a dozen teams are steadily employed. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Free are Robert Isaac, born April 3, 1894; and George Scott, born April 16, 1896. Mr. Free and his wife are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is fraternally associated with Paint Valley lodge, No. 497, Knights of Pythias, at Bainbridge, and the lodge of Modern Woodmen of America.

The Freshour family, so long and favorably known at Greenfield and vicinity, yields to few in the interest connected with its genealogical record and patriotic achievements of the individual members. They have been represented in all the wars fought for the country's independence or to sustain its integrity and life. The ancestors were conspicuously identified with the difficulties and dangers of the early settlements in the Ohio valley and the descendants have borne their full share of the responsibilities and labors connected with the building up of great states. The American branch of this substantial family originated from Abraham Freshour, who emigrated to the United States from Germany and became a leading farmer in Ohio. He had a son Abraham who enlisted as a soldier in 1812 and served through the war of that period on the American side, contracting consumption as the result of exposure and dying of that disease shortly after returning home. His son, Abraham J. Freshour, was born at London in Madison county, Ohio, and came to Greenfield in 1824.

He learned the saddler's trade with Jeremiah Wilson, but was eventually compelled to abandon this work on account of failing health. In 1850 he embarked in the grocery business which he continued for twenty years and closed out in 1870, after which he lived a retired life until his death, which occurred in 1895. During his early days in Greenfield, he organized and was chosen leader of a band, which was the first of its kind in southern Ohio and became quite noted as a musical organization in that part of the State. In 1839, Abraham J. Freshour was married to Julia (White) Bryan, whose family was one of the most estimable of the Scioto valley and deserving of much more than a passing notice. Her father, Charles White, was one of the strong and rugged characters of the pioneer period and a man whose life record furnishes a list of honorable achievements. Born in Virginia of highly respectable parents, he united with the Methodist church in the days when that organization was comparatively weak, became a co-worker with the celebrated Asbury, the first bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church ordained in the United States, and traveled with him on the circuit in Virginia and Maryland. When the great Revolution assumed the shape of open war, Charles White and his two older brothers, Samuel and John, enlisted as soldiers in the Continental army. The first mentioned escaped without material injury, but his two brothers fell a sacrifice to the cause, being killed in battle while bravely fighting against the British invaders. When the news of Daniel Boone's explorations and daring deeds in Kentucky reached his ears, Charles White determined to cross the mountains and cast his lot with the heroic settlers of "the dark and bloody ground." Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war he located at Lexington and, true to his religious instincts, the first thing he thought of was the spiritual needs of the bold borderers. He helped organize the first Methodist Episcopal church established in Kentucky, long known as the "old Masterson's church," near Lexington, and did much missionary work among the rude inhabitants of the frontiers. Charles White, like many other immigrants from the south, owned slaves in Kentucky, but in time his conscience revolted against this abominable institution and he determined on a general manumission. Not only did he emancipate all of his own slaves but he bought and set free some of those belonging to neighbors who had married among his people. He deserves the enduring glory of having been one of the very first of the Abolitionists and he served the cause not simply by word of mouth but by deeds involving a large pecuniary loss. Even before he set them free, he had carefully taught his poor dependents the art of reading and writing and never ceased to look after their welfare after they had been emancipated. Charles White's first wife was Sarah Monroe, sister of the fifth president of the United States, and they had a daughter, Elizabeth, and five sons, William, John, Daniel, Samuel and George,

of whom the three youngest served as soldiers in the war of 1812. The second wife of Charles White was Charlotte Downs, daughter of a notable character in that age of wars and revolutions. Her father, Henry Downs, came over from England with the expedition of Lord Delaware and lived for a while on the eastern shore, but later migrated to Kentucky. He became one of the founders of the city of Lexington and fell during the memorable siege of Bryant's Station by the Indians. By his second marriage Charles White had four sons and seven daughters, who grew up, married and assisted materially in building up the infant commonwealth of Kentucky by rearing large families. Their children, to the number of twenty or more, were represented in the great war between the states which convulsed the nation and so long threatened its destruction. The anti-slavery sentiments of Charles White eventually made Kentucky a very disagreeable state for him to live in and in September, 1808, he settled in Ross county, Ohio, a short distance below Greenfield. He never lost sight of his main purpose in life and when he erected his house one room was constructed for the especial purpose of holding religious services. For nearly twenty years his house was a noted preaching place on Deer Creek circuit, from about 1810 until 1826 or 1827, when the first church was built, a small brick building where the parsonage now stands. Willis, Collard, Walker, Hunter, Griffin, Simomns, John Collins, James and Isaac Quinn, Estel, Eddy, Bigelow and others whose names are famous in Methodism, made their stopping place with Charles White, and after them many of his children were named. He personally superintended the building of both the first brick and the old stone church, and his two sons, namesakes of Willis and Griffin, hauled every stone used in its erection. On the first day of May, 1851, he threw the first shovelful of dirt on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad, being then in his ninetieth year, and he lived to see the first train pass over the road, May 1, 1854, dying on the anniversary of Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1854. Abraham J. and Julia (White) Freshour had a family of three children, James H., Mary and Hortense, all of whom were reared and educated in Greenfield. James H. Freshour, the only son, at the age of twenty enlisted in Company I, Eighty-first regiment Ohio volunteer infantry and served the last three years of the civil war. He took part with his command in the great battle of Pittsburg Landing and all the marching and fighting of the Atlanta campaign, was wounded three times in different engagements, and returned from the war much broken in health. Though his death did not occur until March 27, 1902, he never fully recovered and suffered much at times from the effects of his patriotic service. He was a member of the Union Veterans' Union and an honored comrade of Gibson post, Grand Army of the Republic. He had a strong affection for his companions in arms and did not forget them as death



approached, but left a handsome bequest of \$6,000 to be devoted to the erection of a suitable monument in the Greenfield cemetery to commemorate the brave dead of his command. This generous donation was supplemented by his sister, Hortense Freshour, who added \$4,000 to her brother's gift and thus exhibited her patriotism as well as sympathy with his dying wish. The surviving members of the Freshour family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Greenfield and enjoy general esteem in the community.

John Frump, of Jackson township, formerly trustee of Marshall township, was born in Brush Creek township, October 7, 1841. He is a grandson of John Frump, a native of Delaware, who was twice married in that state, and with his second wife came to Highland county and settled on Rocky fork, and afterward bought a farm in Marshall township. A few years later he died, but his wife lived to the great age of ninety-four years. Their children were Betsy, Ann, Harriett, Cassie and William. William, the youngest son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the Rocky fork farm in Paint township, October 7, 1841, and in early manhood was married to Julia Wolf, a native of Highland county, after which they lived at the home place in Marshall township, until he died at the age of seventy-five years. His widow survives, at the age of eighty-six. He was a man of high character, a steward and class leader in the Methodist church, and prospered in worldly affairs, so that he was able to leave a good property. His children were ten in number: Joel, deceased; John; Nancy, deceased; Mary, wife of R. G. Setty, of Adams county; James, of Marshall township; William, of Paulding county; Milton, of Marshall township; Harriett, of Oklahoma; Frank, deceased; Daniel, of Paulding county. John Frump became twenty-one years of age in the midst of the great civil war, and being of a patriotic nature, his energy was first turned in that direction. Enlisting as a private soldier in Company B of the Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, he was mustered in at Camp Dennison, and sent with his command to Nashville, Tenn. When that state was invaded by Hood's rebel army, he participated in the battle of Franklin and several minor engagements, and he continued in the service until his regiment was mustered out in 1865. On October 15th of the same year he was married to Louisa A. Hall, daughter of Jacob and Mary Hall, and they first made their home near Pisgah church in Marshall township. Three years later he bought the farm now owned by J. A. Burnett, and fifteen years after that they moved to the farm he now owns. He has 173 acres of valuable land, to which he now gives his attention, and to raising and dealing in live stock. Formerly, for twenty-four years he gave his time in the harvest season to the operation of a threshing machine. He held the office of trustee of Marshall township five years, and is

at present justice of the peace in Jackson. Since seventeen years of age he has been a member of the Methodist church, and for many years he has been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he adheres to the Democratic party. Mr. Frump has had six children, of whom two died in infancy. The survivors are Mary L., wife of W. E. Roberts, of Adams county; W. J., of Marshall township; and Francis S. and Sally E., at home. Mrs. Frump is also a member of the Methodist church.

Millard F. Funk, M. D., of Mowrystown, one of the most influential citizens of White Oak township, was born near Sugartree Ridge, June 23, 1854. He is the son of John Funk, for many years one of the prominent men of Concord township. John Funk was born in Virginia, and as a baby of four months was taken along by his parents on the long and difficult journey to Michigan territory in the early days of settlement, as far as Mowrystown, where the infant became too sick to be taken further, and was entrusted to the kindness of the family of Harvey Badgeley. The parents promised to return for him, but some misfortune or the difficulties of travel prevented, and the boy was raised by his foster parents. Reaching manhood he married Sarah C., daughter of Joseph Helsley, and after a short residence in White Oak township they removed to Concord, where they lived about twenty-five years. About the year 1865 he returned to Mowrystown and in 1870 he engaged in the general mercantile business there. He continued in this for about fifteen years. Then for about twenty years, and up to a year of his death, he was agent for the Hillsboro railroad company. He was also justice of the peace of his township for fifteen years, and an active member of the United Brethren church. His children were Jerusha E., deceased; H. T., residing in Missouri; Mary E., wife of J. Sauner, of White Oak; Millard F., Eli, of Mowrystown; Levi, of Springfield, Mo., and Asenath D., wife of Rev. F. P. Russell, of Toledo, O. Dr. M. F. Funk, after receiving a common school education, embarked in mercantile business at the age of twenty-one years, but his tastes were for professional life, and in 1878 he went to Macoupin county, Ill., and read medicine in the office of Dr. William A. Schriver for two years. Subsequently he took two courses of lectures at the Eclectic Medical institute of Cincinnati, in 1881 and 1882, and upon being graduated returned to his native region and began the practice of medicine at Mowrystown. He also engaged in business as a druggist, and he is yet conducting this store, in connection with his practice, dealing also in farm implements, buggies, harness and robes. He is esteemed alike as a professional and business man, has one of the most handsome homes in that vicinity, and enjoys the confidence of all. He has served the community three years as township treasurer, and is a member of the orders of Odd Fellows and Modern

Woodmen of America, the Ohio State Medical association and the United Brethren church. Since 1896 he has held the office of postmaster. Dr. Funk was married in 1884 to Sophia Galliett, and they had one child, Homer, who died in infancy. The wife died in 1888, and in 1891 he wedded Jennie M. Roberts, daughter of Alfred Roberts, by whom he had two children, Ethel and Jennie. Their mother died in 1896, and two years later he was married to Ollie Frazer, a native of Clermont county.

James N. Gall, a prosperous farmer of Brush Creek township and formerly a general merchant and postmaster at Gall postoffice, was born June 3, 1865, on the farm where he now resides. He traces his paternal ancestry back to George Gall, his great-great-grandfather who was a native of Germany, emigrating to America and settling in Rockingham county, Va., prior to the Revolution. When the great struggle for independence came on he shouldered his rifle and joined the patriot army and subsequently lost his life in line of battle. He left a family of three children, George (the great-grandfather of James N. Gall), John and Elizabeth, the former of whom after the death of his father, and although but sixteen years of age, joined the continental army and was one of the victorious veterans that witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Returning to his Virginia home, he soon married Susie Nichols, by whom he had eight children: Jacob, Sarah, Barbara, John, George (the grandfather of James N. Gall), Michael, Susannah and Betsey. All of these children were born in Rockingham county, Va. His wife dying, he remarried, his second wife being Catharine Roads, daughter of Abraham and Maria Roads, all natives of Virginia. A few years after this marriage he decided to brave the dangers incident to the removal of his family to the Ohio valley. He accordingly equipped himself with the customary camping outfit of that day, supplied himself and older sons with trusty rifles, placed his entire family and equipment on horseback and took the forest trail over the mountains for Highland county, Ohio. Only three of the children by his first wife accompanied him. They were George, Michael and Susannah. After many hardships and trials of a character calculated to completely dishearten a less courageous pioneer, he finally landed on the banks of Middle Fork in Brush Creek township, where he decided to permanently locate. Here he built his log cabin, which was one among the first in that section, and proceeded to develop a home and to rear his large family of boys and girls, for by his second wife he had thirteen children, as follows: Polly, David, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Lydia, Anna, Rhoda, Isaac, Catharine, Abraham, Sophia, Matilda and Julia A., making him the father of twenty-one children by the two marriages. It has been asserted that there were a total of twenty-four, but the writer can find no authority for more than

twenty-one. We are indebted to Julia A., the youngest child and the only living member of that family, for a great deal of this information. She is probably the only daughter of a revolutionary patriot living in Highland county at this writing. She was born on the old Gall homestead in Brush Creek township, June 2, 1827. There she was reared, and on March 9, 1851, she was married to Levi Williams, son of Elias and Christina (Countryman) Williams, early pioneers of Jackson township from Virginia. Levi Williams was the youngest of nine children and was born on the old homestead, where he still resides, September 4, 1832. The children were: Polly, John, Eli, Nancy, Elizabeth, Henry, Anna, Eliza and Levi. As previously stated, George Gall, when he emigrated to Highland county, brought a son, George, with him. This son grew to manhood amid the scenes incident to pioneer life, assisted his father in building and managing a grist mill and a distillery which the father erected soon after his arrival and which, together with his farm, occupied his attention until his death, which occurred in October, 1851. After this son George grew to maturity he married Sarah Williams and they began housekeeping in the vicinity of the old Gall homestead, and their old log cabin with its massive stone chimney stands today on a high hill overlooking the valley of Middle Fork and reminds the passerby as one of the few remaining evidences of pioneer life. Here he reared a family of thirteen children: James, John, Thomas, Addison (the father of James N. Gall, born September 9, 1825), Elias, George, Mary, Susan, Alfred, Daniel, William, Wesley and Sarah J., all of whom are dead except Wesley. Addison Gall was reared to manhood on the old homestead, and on November 26, 1854, he was married to Sarah A. Spargur, born November 20, 1837, and the daughter of John W. and Mariah (Franklin) Spargur, the latter being a great niece of Benjamin Franklin, the revolutionary patriot. To this union were born fourteen children, the following of whom are living: Alice, Mary, Effie, James N. (subject of this sketch), Bertie, Minnie, Catharine, Lewis L., and Addie M. Addison and his wife began life together on a farm adjoining his paternal homestead and they happily devoted their lives to rearing this large family. After a long and useful life he died on August 18, 1901. His widow and the above named children survive him. James N. Gall was reared at the farm home and educated in the district school, the Hillsboro high school, the Lebanon Normal school, and at the Kentucky university, at Lexington, Ky. Thoroughly qualified by his liberal education for the profession of teaching, he has devoted most of his life to that occupation, having taught thirteen years, making an excellent record in various schools for efficiency and scholarship. Afterward he conducted a general store and was postmaster at the postoffice which bore his family name, and at this writing he is giving his attention to agriculture, owning and

using a fine farm of 330 acres. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, No. 572, at Belfast, and popular with his neighbors and acquaintances.

Noah Gayman, of Taylorsville, is particularly deserving of mention among the citizens of French descent, and as a man of worth and prominence in his township. He was born near Mowrystown March 28, 1863, son of Charles Gayman, a native of France. Charles Gayman, the father, was born in August, 1832, and came to Highland county in 1851, where he found employment as a farmer, and afterward married Mary Goux, a native of France. Not long after this marriage he bought a farm of 110 acres, where he is still living, and where their home was blessed with ten children. These were Adeline, Eugene and Jennie, deceased; Charles, whose home is in Adams county; Jennie, at home; Noah; Louisa, wife of A. F. Lilbert, of Mowrystown; Abel, living in Nebraska; Julia, wife of W. H. Walker, at the old home, and Edward, in Illinois. The mother of these children died at the age of forty-five years, and during the next fourteen years the home of the father was shared by his second wife, Margaret Trickeer, a native of Adams county. Charles Gayman is a devoted member of the Bell Run Baptist church, of which he was one of the organizers, and for several years a local minister, and in his old age he enjoys the esteem of many friends. Noah Gayman, at the age of eighteen years, began work for himself as a farm laborer, and after four years of this he married Ida Cornetet, a native of White Oak township and daughter of Louis and Leah Cornetet, and began housekeeping near Taylorsville. Four years later they made their home in Taylorsville, where Mr. Gayman began his business as a blacksmith and wagon maker and dealer in buggies, wagons, harness and farming implements, in which he has been quite prosperous. He also owns and cares for a small farm, and is, altogether, a busy and successful man. At the time of the destructive fire at Taylorsville, he lost all his buildings and property, but notwithstanding this disaster he has continued in business and is doing well. In official affairs he has filled for two terms the office of constable and was school director for several years. In the United Brethren church he is an active and valued worker, aiding greatly in the building of the new church, and serving as trustee. For fifteen years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school of this denomination.

Lewis George, a worthy citizen of Paint township, resides on a farm which was purchased about 1830 by his grandfather, James George, who came from Hampshire county, West Virginia. Accompanied by his son Jesse, who was then about twenty-two years of age, as he was born in 1808, the long journey over the mountains and down and across innumerable streams was made with a team. At

the time the Highland county farm was purchased it was all in timber, but under the industrious management of the newcomers it was eventually made to "blossom as the rose," and this fine place is now in the possession of the third generation of the George family. Jesse George married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Cannady, and had four children, two of whom died in infancy; Hannah married Morgan B. Park and died in 1889, and Lewis is the subject of this sketch. The father ended his days on the farm where he originally settled, his death occurring in August, 1876, and that of his wife in 1864. Lewis George, their youngest and only surviving child, was born at the family homestead in Highland county, Ohio, May 31, 1845, and with the exception of one year has spent his entire life on this place. December 24, 1867, he was married to Eleonora, daughter of Thomas Barrett, by whom he has two children: Leslie, a resident of Paint township, and Bessie, wife of Frank Smalley. In 1868 Mr. George took charge of the home farm of 245 acres, which he now owns, besides another tract of 176 acres, making his entire holdings 421 acres of superior land. The original log cabin put up in the woods by his grandfather over seventy years ago has given place to an elegant modern farm house erected by Lewis George in 1898. All the surroundings indicate peace, plenty and comfort such as befit a representative farmer of the prosperous county of Highland. Mr. George carries on general farming and raises considerable stock, his place being cultivated by modern methods and supplied with every adjunct of a first class Ohio farm.

James T. Gibson, M. D., a popular physician of Lynchburg, is of Irish lineage which became Americanized by residence in Old Virginia. His grandfather, Thomas Gibson, was a native of the little town of Hillsboro, Ireland, where he married Elizabeth Brown and emigrated to America in 1822. After a short sojourn in the east, the new arrivals made their way to the Old Dominion and located in the county of Augusta, where they spent the eleven subsequent years. In 1833 they caught the "Western fever," then so prevalent, and concluded to try their fortunes in the still crude but rapidly developing country beyond the Alleghanies. After making the usual journey across the mountains and down the rivers, Thomas Gibson and wife finally reached Highland county, Ohio, and found a home near the city of Hillsboro. There they spent the remainder of their days, Mr. Gibson dying at the ripe old age of ninety-three years. His children consisted of five boys and four girls, including James B. Gibson, who was born March 10, 1832, and reared at the Highland county home of his parents. In April, 1860, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of James Hogsett, and member of an influential pioneer family. The children resulting from this union are Cora A., who remains at home; Frank R., in the coal trade at Aurora, Illinois; James T., the

subject of this sketch; and William Arthur, at home. James T. Gibson, third of the above enumerated children in order of birth, after obtaining the usual education in the common schools, successfully taught for five years in the public schools of Clinton county. After this he entered the Medical College of Ohio and on finishing the course was graduated with the class of 1897. In the following month of May he located in the enterprising town of Lynchburg, entered immediately into the practice of his profession and has since continued to reside there, his office being in the Holmes block on Main street. May 5, 1897, he was married to Vernice, daughter of Alfred and Virginia (Smith) Cadwallader, from the Willettsville neighborhood in Highland county. Mrs. Gibson's mother, Virginia Smith, was a daughter of James D. and Sarah (Ryan) Smith, of Buckingham county, Va., and sister of Prof. E. G. Smith, of Hillsboro, Ohio. Dr. Gibson is a member of the Highland county medical society and the Alumni association of his alma mater. He is a past-master of Lynchburg lodge, No. 178, F. & A. M., and member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Frank Brown Gibson, only child of Doctor and Mrs. Gibson, was born December 2, 1900.

Daniel R. Glaze, a prominent citizen of Brush Creek township, is a grandson of John W. Glaze, of Maryland, a soldier of the war of 1812, who married Anna Wolfe and had six children: Elizabeth, Samuel, Mary, Lemuel E., John N., and Daniel. John N. Glaze, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ohio, and during the great civil war he was enrolled among the Ohio men who fought for the preservation of their country, making an enduring record as a patriot. He died in August, 1895. By his marriage to Mary, daughter of Christopher and Mary Setty, John N. Glaze had these children: J. Wesley, who died after maturity and at the time of his death was a prominent school teacher, Daniel R., Mary E., wife of Griffith L. Vance; Samuel N. and Milton S. By a second wife, Mary A. Barrow, daughter of Ezra Barrow of Dodson township, he had two children: Annie E. and Carrie E. Daniel R. Glaze was born October 22, 1854, in Highland county, received a good common-school education, which enabled him to teach school for some time, and in 1876 (March 16) he was married to Mary O., daughter of Hugh P. and Maria (Core) Sheperd. Mrs. Glaze was born September 2, 1851. Their home has been blessed with three children; Blanche, born December 18, 1876, and teaching school in the county; Ora L., born March 10, 1878, wife of S. P. Ferguson; and Ernest W., born August 31, 1888. Mr. Glaze owns a valuable farm of 250 acres in Brush Creek and Marshall townships, and resides in the home that has been his since childhood. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church, and he is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge of Sinking Spring, has been honored by his fellow citi-

zens with the office of justice of the peace, and is highly regarded by all his neighbors.

Ellis Good, one of the representative farmers of Penn township, bears a name long honored in Highland county on account of its being so worthily borne by his late respected father. The family is of Pennsylvania origin, having been conspicuous in that state for generations in connection with the famous religious denomination known as the Society of Friends. The genealogical history is traced through the records of the Friends church, which extend back for many generations in the old state of William Penn. From these it appears that in 1730 Thomas Good, Sr., married Mary Jardel, of New Britain, Pa., and their son Thomas, Jr., had a son named Joseph. The latter married Martha Michener and had a large family, two of whom in after years became residents of Ohio. These were Rebecca, wife of Joseph Conard, who settled in Penn township in 1847, and Charles who came to the same township in 1854. He was born in Chester county, Pa., March 16, 1807, and in 1838 was married to Betsey, daughter of Caleb and Ann (Fell) Moore. For sixteen years after this union they lived in Lancaster county, but then decided to risk their fortunes in the great state which had attracted so many of their co-religionists in the past. Charles Good purchased land in Penn township, Highland county, one and a half miles west of the village of Careytown, where in course of time he became celebrated in all the country around for his progressive methods in farming. His place consisted of 220 acres, which he improved and cultivated with such skill as to become recognized as authority in all matters relating to agriculture. He was not only a model farmer but a model citizen, one of the best types of the many fine men and women furnished Ohio in the period of settlement by the high-minded and liberty-loving Society of Friends. He had no political aspirations but accepted such offices as those of township trustee, supervisor and school director, which he believed it to be his duty to hold in the interest of the public and in discharge of his duties as a citizen. His scientific methods of farming, united with good judgment and economy, brought to this quiet Quaker the just reward of abundant prosperity, and in 1873, in connection with others, he purchased the bank at New Vienna. He lived until his eighty-ninth year and passed away April 30, 1895, his wife surviving until November 5, 1899, and dying when ninety years old. The children of this worthy couple were Mary, wife of Washington Blackburn, who is mentioned in the sketch of his son elsewhere. Elizabeth F., widow of Dr. A. T. Johnson, living in Norwood near Cincinnati; Martha E., married Dr. G. R. Conard, of New Vienna, and died at about the age of thirty-five years; Ellis, who is fully



sketched below; Lydia C., residing with her sister, Mrs. Blackburn; Evan, a farmer in Penn township; and Rachel M., wife of James M. Wright, a farmer of Clinton county. Ellis Good, fourth of the family, was born at the old homestead in Highland county, Ohio, September 25, 1845. He attended the common schools in the usual way and supplemented this training by a short course at the Dunkard's Academy in New Vienna. In September, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry with which he served to the close of the civil war, taking part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, besides various lighter engagements in middle Tennessee. After returning from the army he resumed work on the farm where he had the best of training under the care and instruction of his lamented father. At present he resides on a farm of 126 acres adjoining Careytown, upon which he erected a handsome dwelling-house some four years since, and it is only necessary to glance over the surroundings to be assured that the proprietor is carrying out the up-to-date and progressive methods of farming which were taught him in youth. He became connected with the New Vienna bank in the second year of its establishment and for ten years past has been president of that financial institution. He avoids the strifes and intrigues of "practical politics" and only consents to hold such places as that of school director, which he does for the purpose of assisting the cause of education which he has much at heart. March 3, 1886, Mr. Good was married to Anna Hallowell, a lady of excellent social connections and high standing in the community. Her parents were Elwood and Mary D. (Phillips) Hallowell, who came from Chester county, Pa., and secured a home in Fairfield township about 1850. Besides Mrs. Good, their children are Joseph C., who resides in Denver; Edgar, residing at Highland; and Bertha H., wife of Charles G. Blackburn. Mr. Hallowell, the father, died July 9, 1885, aged about sixty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Good are members of the Society of Friends.

John H. Gossett, trustee of Salem township, is a grandson of one of the most distinguished and enterprising of the Highland county pioneers. John Gossett emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky and from there, in 1797, to Chillicothe, where he remained two years. He then came to Highland county and settled in New Market township, where in 1801 he established two miles below New Market the first successful grist mill in the county. It was a good-sized, hewed-log structure, with a clapboard roof—quite an imposing affair for those days. The millwright who did this architectural job was an old Scotchman, who received as his pay one hundred acres of land which made him independent for life. The iron used in this pioneer mill had to be brought all the way from Kentucky, while John Gossett himself manufactured the stones from two large boulders.

He disposed of the mill after running it several years, but it was long continued by his successors. He was a very kind-hearted man, and if persons applying for flour or meal were unable to pay for it, he would cheerfully give to them. Eventually, he sold his place on White Oak and removed to a farm two miles east of New Market and later to Salem township, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was the first representative of Highland county in the state legislature, serving during the year 1808. Among the children of this worthy pioneer was a son named Joseph Gossett, who was born in New Market township in February, 1821, and proved during a comparatively short life to be the worthy offspring of a worthy sire. He married Louisa, daughter of George Rader, and first located on what is now known as the M. Barr farm, but in a few years traded for a farm in Brush Creek, and later bought 20½ acres in Salem township, mostly unimproved land. This he greatly improved and much of it was brought into cultivation, the area at the same time being increased until his holdings amounted to 377 acres. For a while he conducted a brickyard at Lynchburg and subsequently had a tannery at Pricetown, being in fact one of the busiest and most enterprising men in the county. He was a great friend of education and one of the first promoters of the free school system in Salem township, his sympathies being due largely to the fact that he was himself a man of reading and fully appreciated the advantages of learning. His life, so bright and promising of future usefulness, was cut off in the very flower of his manhood, at the age of thirty-four years. His widow continued to live on the home place for nine years, when she married Daniel Workman and shortly afterward removed to Iowa, where she died at the age of eighty. Joseph and Louisa (Rader) Gossett had nine children, of whom Riley, the first born, is the only one that has died. Those living are Mary M., wife of M. Young of Iowa; the subject of this sketch; James W., at the old home place; Martha J., widowed wife of B. Steers, of Iowa; Anna E., wife of A. Cochran, of Salem township; Nancy E., wife of J. Lewis, of Oklohoma; Louisa, wife of William Phifer, of Iowa; and Joseph, a resident of California. John H. Gossett, third in age of the family, was born in Salem township, Highland county, Ohio, September 4, 1845, and remained at home until maturity. He married Luvina, daughter of Abraham and Mary Roberts, of Clay township, and located there on a farm of 54 acres which he had previously purchased. This place he sold and in conjunction with his brother bought the old home farm which they conducted in partnership five years, after which time John H. Gossett became owner of the estate where he now resides. This consists at present of 70 acres but he owns interests in other landed property and altogether is one of the substantial farmers of the township. His home place is well improved with modern dwelling house and

convenient farm buildings, and everything indicates good management and painstaking care. He is a member of the Christian church and is serving his second term as trustee of Salem township. By his first marriage he has seven children: Wyatt H., of Clay township; Alva C., of Salem township; Mary E., wife of Alva Robinson, of Hamer township; Elmer L., of Clay township; Myrta L., wife of William Roberts, of Hamer township; Verdie M., wife of Dr. Pratt, of Pricetown; and John A., at home. Their mother died in 1884, and a year later he married Caroline, daughter of James M. and Millie Faris, of Salem township, and they have had three children: Joseph C. and Halder H., at home, and Bessie, deceased.

Francis M. Granger, M. D., of Russell, is one of the best known physicians of Highland county, where he has been practicing medicine nearly thirty years. He comes, too, of a highly honorable lineage, both of his grandfathers being soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and his ancestors all down the line noted as industrious and patriotic citizens. His grandfather, Ephriam Granger, was a native of New York, where his forefathers had been settled several generations, his birth occurring far back in the eighteenth century. He served in the Revolutionary war and in the second decade of the last century joined the tide of emigration that was setting in strongly towards the northwest. In 1814 he located in what was then Columbia but now a part of Cincinnati, and soon afterward erected in the present county of Brown the first horse mill seen in that part of Ohio. Thurstin Granger, one of his sons, was born near Seneca Lake, Cayuga county, N. Y., October 1, 1803, and was consequently about eleven years old when brought by his parents to the western wilderness. February 15, 1827, he was married to Hannah Doughty, who was born at Spotswood, N. J., April 1, 1812 and still resides with her son at Russell, Ohio. Her parents were Benjamin and Euphama Doughty, the former born November 25, 1767, died April 29, 1853; the latter born in 1773, died October 20, 1846. The children of Thurstin and Hannah (Doughty) Granger were nine in number and all the dates of their births, and deaths when such have occurred, are recorded in the old family Bible printed in 1819, still preserved and much valued by the descendants. From these records a transcription shows as follows; Euphama, eldest child, born in January, 1830; Benjamin D., born January 6, 1834, now a practicing physician at Hillsboro; Ephriam, born January 9, 1837; Margaret S., born June 3, 1839, wife of John B. Gustin of Indianapolis; Frances A., born in 1841, and died at four years of age; Mary A., born in 1843, now residing as the widow of Eli Smith in Springfield, Ohio; Mathilda, born in 1846, died at the age of seven years; Sarah A., born July 15, 1851, now a milliner at Cincinnati. Francis M. Granger, who completes the list, was the youngest but one

of the children, his birth occurring October 14, 1847. His education was acquired in the schools at Lebanon and Warren, Ohio, and in 1869, after finishing his academical course, he entered the Ohio Medical college. After putting in several years of hard study at that institution he was graduated with the class of March, 1873. Without loss of time he located at Russell and entered actively upon the practice of his profession, which he has kept up continuously for nearly thirty years. During this long period of ministering to the sick and healing the wounded, Dr. Granger has acquired a wide acquaintance and his friendships are numerous all over the county. He is a member of the state and county medical societies, and keeps posted on all the new discoveries and appliances affecting his profession. October 10, 1895, he was married to Emma, daughter of John Moody and Rachel (Smith) Whitacre of Lynchburg. Mrs. Granger's father was born August 23, 1817, near Rochester, Ohio, and died March 24, 1896, at the residence of his son, Perry Whitacre, of Lynchburg. Her mother, Rachel (Smith) Whitacre, was a native of Edwardsville, Ohio, and died February 19, 1876. Dr. Granger's religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member for some years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Hayes I. Gray, one of the leading grocers of Greenfield, though a native of Ross, has spent all of his adult life in Highland county. His father, David Gray, was born and reared in Highland, but afterwards settled at Chillicothe, where he followed the business of building and contracting until his death, which occurred in 1890. He married Mary C. Robbins, of Greenfield, by whom he had two sons, the eldest of whom, Charles F. Gray, is in the jewelry business at Dayton, Ohio. Hayes I. Gray, the other son, was born in 1876 while his parents were living at Chillicothe, Ohio. When fourteen years of age he secured a position in the general merchandise store of Boden Bros., at Greenfield, and worked for that firm eight years. In 1899 he decided to go into business on his own account and selected groceries as the line in which he would embark. Accordingly he opened a stock in Greenfield and started in a modest way at first, but has met with success, his trade growing steadily until his establishment has become one of the leading grocery concerns of the city. For awhile he conducted a branch grocery in the Oklahoma district but later disposed of that by sale. Aside from his regular business he holds stock in the Home Phone company of Greenfield and takes an interest in every enterprise which promises to aid in the city's development. He is fond of the fraternal fellowship afforded by the various fraternities and holds membership in several of them. In Masonry he has reached the Royal Arch degree and he is connected with the Woodmen of America and Improved Order

of Red Men. In January, 1902, he was married to Mary L., daughter of Rev. Howard Phillips and niece of George W. Rucker. His religious affiliations are with the Methodists, and he holds membership in the church of that denomination at Greenfield.

Jacob M. Grim, a civil war veteran with the rank of first lieutenant, and a substantial farmer, belongs to a family which has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Highland county since 1820. In that year his father, Peter Grim, came from Rockbridge county, Virginia, and settled in Highland county, where he became a popular and influential citizen. He married Mary, daughter of John Walker, an Irishman by birth who also came to Ohio from Virginia and was one of the first settlers of Highland county. Peter and Mary (Walker) Grim reared a family of five children, of whom John W. and William C. reside in Paint township; Sarah Ann married William P. Hughey, but is now dead, and Henry Turner has also passed away. Jacob M. Grim, the youngest of the family, was born in Paint township, Highland county, Ohio, in 1833, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. The log cabin schoolhouse was still in vogue in his boyhood days and he got the full benefit of the same, after which his life passed uneventfully on the farm until the outbreak of the civil war. During the summer of 1863, it became necessary to garrison numerous forts and other strongholds captured from the enemy and to meet this demand two regiments of heavy artillery were recruited in the Sixth Ohio congressional district. June 7th, 1863, Jacob M. Grim was appointed second lieutenant of Company A, Second regiment Ohio heavy artillery, which was mustered into the service at Camp Dennison and on August 19 ordered to the barracks at Covington, Ky. In the spring of 1864 it was sent to Tennessee and participated in the campaigns of that and other states during the remainder of the war under the command of Col. H. G. Gibson. January 1, 1864, Mr. Grim received promotion to the first lieutenantcy of his company and he held a commission as such when mustered out August 23, 1865. After the cessation of hostilities, he resumed farming, which has been his lifelong occupation in the county of Highland, with the exception of one year spent in Iowa during his early manhood. He owns a fine dairy farm in Paint township and it would be proper to describe him as one of the successful and representative agriculturists of Highland county. Aside from his farming interests, he has found time to take a lively part in all the local political battles and has been quite prominent in the ranks of his party. He came within one vote of obtaining the nomination for sheriff some years ago and has held several of the more important township offices, being trustee for six years and justice of the peace for a long period. He helped to organize Trimble post, No. 442,

Grand Army of the Republic, at Rainsboro, and was commander of the same several years. He has been connected with the Masonic order for half a lifetime, being a member of the blue lodge for thirty-five years and of the chapter for twenty years. He has also held membership in the order of Odd Fellows for forty-nine years. In 1853 he married Nancy Malvina Maddox, member of a family that was old and highly respectable on the side of both parents. Her father, Samuel Maddox, who came from Virginia, was a prominent and prosperous citizen of Paint township and noted for his enthusiastic patriotism before and during the civil war. Though above the military age, he insisted in volunteering and became a member of the Eleventh regiment Ohio cavalry, with which he was serving in the Rocky Mountain regions at the time of his death near Cripple Creek, Col., March 31, 1863. His wife was Malinda E. Huitt, a near relative of the distinguished New York family of this name. Her father, Dorthica Huitt, was the builder of the old mill on Paint creek, known by his name for many years, and one of the first establishments of the kind in Highland county. He was a notable character in many ways, being a Methodist preacher of considerable reputation, and known far and wide for his skill with the fife, having played that instrument of martial music during the stirring days of the war of 1812. Samuel and Malinda (Huitt) Maddox reared a family of nine children: Nancy Malvina, as previously stated, became the wife of Jacob M. Grim; Mary, who married Milton Newby is dead; Amanda, widow of William Edmondson, is living at Indianapolis; Leonidas served four years in the civil war, first in the Sixtieth Ohio regiment with which he was captured at Harper's Ferry and paroled, subsequently joining the Twenty-fourth Ohio independent battery of light artillery and being shortly afterward killed; Samuel is an attorney at Louisville, Ky.; Emily, widow of Sanford W. Washburn, resides at Springfield; Allen D. is a Methodist minister of Westville; Eva, is wife of William Hölrin, shipbuilder at Newport News; John is in the lumber business at Clarksburg, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Grim have had four children, only two of whom are living. Frank, the eldest son, who had been in the railroad business for twenty years, was struck October 25, 1899, by a train in the yards at Chattanooga, Tenn., and died in a few hours. Mary Ida died in 1860 at the age of four years; William P. lives in Ross county and George resides on the old home place near New Petersburg, Highland county. Mr. and Mrs. Grim are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George G. Grim is one of the popular and substantial men of Paint township, as is proved by his repeated elections to the position of trustee, the most important of the township offices. He is a native of Paint township and has spent all his life there, doing his share

towards the growth and development of that portion of Highland county. He is a son of Jacob Grim and his birth occurred at New Petersburg, Highland county, October 23, 1857. He grew up on a farm, learned all the details connected with that kind of work and in the meantime secured a fair education by attendance at the common schools of the village. In 1882 he was married to Miss Minnie Martin and soon after, in conjunction with his brother Frank, bought the farm where Thomas Cope now lives. In 1890 he removed to his present place of residence where he has since carried on general farming and stock-raising. When the removal of Thomas Davis caused a vacancy in the office of township trustee, Mr. Grim was appointed to fill the same and at the expiration of his term was elected to serve one year. In the spring of 1902 he was again elected trustee of Paint township for a term of three years, which he is now serving. Mr. Grim has a fondness for fraternal life and has been quite active in Oddfellowship. For fifteen years he has been a member of Emerald lodge, No. 211, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at New Petersburg, and has filled all the chairs connected therewith. At present he holds the position of financial secretary and is regarded by his associates as one of the moving spirits in keeping up interest in the order. He is also a member of the popular fraternity known as the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Grim have three children, Grace, Frank L. and Ralph W. and the family is highly esteemed in the community.

John J. Grove, a lately deceased citizen of Paint township, was an extensive land-owner and well known for many years as a minister of the Christian church. He was a son of George L. Grove and born in Paint township, Highland county, Ohio, on the farm now occupied by James Parshell, May 20, 1829. His early education and training for future duties were received in his native township where he managed the farm for his mother several years before reaching legal age. February 7, 1849, he was married to Sarah A. Snider, by whom he had five children: George L., Thomas and William live in Clinton county; Lucinda married Daniel West and resides in Kansas; Samuel, the youngest, has passed away. After his marriage, Mr. Grove lived some time on the farm now occupied by Mr. Finegan, later went to Liberty township where he spent eleven years and then returned to the farm in Paint township where he spent the remainder of his days. His first wife died July 5, 1869, and March 31, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary A. McFadden, a native of Clinton county. The children by this union were five in number and named as follows: Hannah, wife of Frank Bayham; Walter, a resident of Paint township; Mary S., deceased; Harrison, at home with his mother; and Rebecca, deceased. Mr. Grove's death occurred August 12, 1897, and his remains were

interred at the cemetery near Centerville in presence of many who had known him long and esteemed him as a good man. He was a devoted member of the Christian church and for many years a minister of that denomination. He owned a considerable amount of land on which he had placed many improvements.

Thomas J. Gustin, of Belfast, a veteran business man and influential citizen, is of a family long known in this part of Ohio, being a grandson of Dr. John Gustin, of Adams county, famous among the early settlers for his success in treating disease with those natural remedies known to the Indians and other students of nature. On account of the nature of his practice he was widely known as the "Root doctor." Dr. Gustin was a native of Kentucky and son of a soldier of the Revolution who served under General Morgan and carried to his grave a British bullet received at the battle of Cowpens. When a young man Dr. Gustin married Susanna Scott, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and with his wife removed to Adams county with the early settlers. Their children were Edward S., deceased; William, of North Liberty; Bratton, living at the old home in Adams county; Cornelius, Melinda, Susanna, Rebecca and Rhoda, deceased; and Delilah J., of Adams county. Edward S. Gustin, father of Thomas J., was born on the home farm near Mayhill, Adams county, where Dr. Gustin at one time owned a large area of land, and he resided there after his marriage to Louisa Kerr, a native of Virginia, until his untimely and lamented death at the age of thirty-six years. His widow, who survived him for many years, reared at the old homestead their family of five boys, Thomas J., Charles W., John M., and Nicholas O. The two latter are now upon the home place, and C. W. resides also in Adams county. Thomas J. Gustin was born at the Adams county home of his family, December 20, 1845, and was reared there until in his youth he went to the battlefield with the gallant boys of Ohio in defense of the Union. His first enlistment was a private in Company G of the Hundred and Seventy-second regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he was mustered in at Charleston, Va., and served in the mountain campaigns in the Virginias. He was often under fire, took part in numerous skirmishes and was a participant in the battles of Cloyd Mountain, Loop Creek and the Salt Works, while with this regiment, and six months later re-enlisted in Company A of the Eighty-fourth regiment Ohio infantry, with which he was in various minor engagements, and while at Charleston received injuries that crippled him for life. After this devoted service for his country Mr. Gustin returned home, and for ten years was employed with his uncle William at North Liberty, as a carriage maker. Subsequently, after residing at various places, he made his home at Belfast, where he carried on the work of carriage manufacturing until 1897. Since



then he has conducted an undertaking establishment. He also owns a small farm in Jackson township and several pieces of town property. He is a man widely known and popular, and is a valued member of the Methodist church, the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, in which he has held all the offices in the Belfast lodge, and the Grand Army of the Republic. After the war he was married to Mary J., daughter of Thomas and Mary Roberts, a lady belonging to one of the old and influential families of the county, and they have four children: Clyde, Homer (deceased), Mary and Bertha.

James V. Guthrie, of Leesburg, bears a name which has figured creditably in the history not only of Highland but other Ohio counties. His great-grandfather was James Guthrie, a native of Virginia, born near Richmond in 1751. About 1778 he was married to Jane Candler and to them were born ten children, among whom were: William, October 11, 1779; Henry, September 29, 1782; Patsey, January 25, 1784; Penelope, December 26, 1787; Agnes, February 15, 1790; Elizabeth, May 24, 1793; J. John, December 16, 1795; Mildred, June 19, 1798; James, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, born in Virginia, March 16, 1801; and Harriett, the youngest child of this family, born December 19, 1806. James Guthrie, Sr., brought this large family to Ohio with him when he emigrated here from Virginia about 1820. He became quite prominent in the affairs of the community, and after a long and useful life he died in Leesburg, O., February 27, 1848. James Guthrie, son of the latter, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was identified with Ohio life after coming with his father, and was prominent in the affairs of Adams and Highland counties, took part in the early political struggles and was a factor in the development of Leesburg during a long period before his death, which occurred in 1874. In early manhood he had married Mahala C. Hardy, born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1805, who shared his fortunes with dutiful affection until her untimely death in 1843. Among their children was James Thomas Guthrie, born at Leesburg, Highland county, Ohio, in 1830. A few years afterward he was taken by his father to Indiana, which state became the place of residence of the family for some time and it was here that James Thomas received his early education and spent about five years in learning the tanner's trade. Subsequently he spent several years as an employe on steamboats plying between Ohio river points and New Orleans and about 1849 returned to his native county. When this was acquired he worked at it in different parts of Highland county, eventually locating at Lexington where he opened a shop and commenced business on his own account. After a short experience here he selected Leesburg as a more promising place for his purposes, and having removed there made it his perma-

nent home. He was of an inventive turn of mind and put in much of his time during the latter years of his life as an experimenter along different lines. He obtained patents on various devices, some of which proved commercially successful, the most valuable of his inventions being a new method of extracting gas from a combination of coal and gasoline. During his long residence in Leesburg he was one of the public spirited citizens of that place and enthusiastic over every proposal that promised advancement or a betterment of conditions. His ingenious mind was always devising plans to improve conditions, lessen labor and confer additional happiness on his fellowman. During the period of the Mexican war he united with a military company as a drummer boy for service in that struggle, and was in government employment for a while. In 1856 he was married to Maria B. Johnson, who has resided at Leesburg since the death of her husband, which occurred August 11, 1901. A worthy son succeeds this worthy sire in the person of James V. Guthrie, who was born at Leesburg, Ohio, in 1856. At an early age he developed a talent for music and so directed his subsequent education as to assist in the development of that valuable accomplishment. In course of time he became a teacher of music and for several years was a professional instructor of military bands in different places. Eventually he located at Leesburg and embarked in the jewelry business, to which he has devoted his later years, being now the principal dealer in his line in that part of Highland county. Mr. Guthrie, like his father and grandfather before him, is one of the enterprising and progressive men of his community, believing in progress and in keeping well to the front in all movements that promise benefit to the people. In 1886 he was happily married to Minnie M. Pushee, an accomplished lady of Highland county of excellent social connections.

James Hallam, the well known contractor and builder at Greenfield, Ohio, has been prominently connected with the city's business affairs for many years. His father, Isaac Hallam, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in the early part of the last century and married Margaret A. Beatty, a native of Belmont, then resident in Clinton county. Five boys resulted from this union, of whom David is a carpenter at Greenfield, Simon is foreman of the Rucker Stone company, Mathew is a liquor dealer and John a carpenter. James Hallam, the other son, was born at Leesburg, Highland county, Ohio, in 1844, but was reared to early manhood on a farm in Clinton county. In 1862 he came to Greenfield and four years later he was working as a carpenter in connection with the building of railroad bridges. He followed this employment at different points until 1869, when he returned to Greenfield and engaged in contracting and building, which has since been his regular business. Most of the time he has been alone, but for five years from 1883 was associated with I. C.

Baldwin. During his long career at Greenfield, Mr. Hallam has been connected with the erection of all the principal residences and business buildings of the city. His latest contract of importance was for the construction of the First Presbyterian church, which is to be one of the finest buildings in the city, costing not less than \$50,000. His reputation as a workman, however, is not confined to Greenfield, but extends far and wide, and he gets work from many distant points over a large area of territory. Mr. Hallam's attention was early turned to the necessity and best means for securing homes for laboring men and he became a charter member of the Home Building and Loan association, in the business of which he has always taken a deep interest. Since the organization was formed in 1888 he has been a member of the board of directors and the finance committee and one of the leading spirits of the association, which has become one of the cherished institutions of Greenfield. Mr. Hallam has not been an office seeker or ultra partisan in politics but has served as a representative of his ward in the city council of Greenfield. In 1869 he was married to Susan Fugate, of Clinton county, Ohio, who died in 1879, leaving four children: Eva R., wife of Walter O. Skeen, an electrician at Perth Amboy, N. J.; Harry, a carpenter of Greenfield; Thomas O., telegraph operator for the Baltimore and Ohio South-western railroad company at Athens, Ohio; and Katy, wife of Hugh Brown, of the Sun Manufacturing company. In 1883 Mr. Hallam took a second wife in the person of Mary F. Jones, of Greenfield, by whom he has two children, Carrie Lee and Martha.

Charles M. Harsha, of Hillsboro, one of the prominent business men of the county, is a grandson of Thomas Harsha, a native of Ireland, who came to America many years ago, married Rosanna Young, and made his home in Alleghany City, Pa., where Paul Harsha, father of the subject of this sketch, was born October 30, 1829. Paul moved to Ohio in early manhood, was married October 21, 1852, in Muskingum county, to Duanna, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Shively) Shrigley, and in February, 1854, came with his family to Highland county and located three miles north of Hillsboro. In the same year he embarked in business at Hillsboro as a marble cutter and monument dealer, and though a long time crippled by disease, continued the business for thirty years, finally yielding to disease March 25, 1884. Ten years before his death the firm had been made Harsha & Sons, and in December, 1893, it was incorporated as the Harsha Monument company, with Charles M. Harsha as manager. The children of Paul and Duanna Harsha were: Emma I., who married Charles E. Ellipitz, of Columbus; two sons who died in infancy; Charles M., subject of this sketch; Maggie, wife of George W. Bowers, a bookkeeper at New York; Minnie, widow of Charles McClure, formerly a bookkeeper at Hillsboro; Florence, at

Hillsboro. Charles M. Harsha was born June 13, 1855, at Hillsboro, and in his youth became the assistant of his father and later a partner, as has been mentioned. He is now the manager of the business, which is flourishing, and one of the important industries of the city. In early manhood he married Lizzie, daughter of Dr. Enos and Annie (Jones) Holmes, and they have had six children: Lena, who graduated in the Hillsboro high school in 1901, and married C. E. McMullen, a business man of Hillsboro; Clara, who died in infancy; Paul, a graduate of the Hillsboro high school in 1901, and the assistant of his father in business; Ella, a graduate of the high school, class of 1902, and organist for the Methodist church; Mora, in the high school class of 1904; and Duanna, born May 15, 1890. Mrs. Harsha's living brothers and sisters (sons and daughters of Dr. Enos and Annie (Jones) Holmes), are Alice, widow of Thomas J. North, of Dayton; Rev. E. E. Holmes, of Ghent, Ky., and Scott, city prosecutor of Cincinnati. Ella Mary died in Illinois, at the age of eighteen years, soon after her graduation in the Hillsboro Female college. Mrs. Harsha is also a graduate of that institution, class of 1877. Dr. Enos Holmes, her father, born January 13, 1821, was a son of Enos H. Holmes, of Pennsylvania, who married Mary Wilkin, and was one of the pioneers of Ohio and a devout Methodist. Jacob Holmes, father of Enos H., was a pioneer of Jefferson county, Ohio. During the civil war Dr. Holmes was prominently associated with the enlistment of troops as an examining surgeon.

Charles P. Helsley, justice of the peace and prominent citizen of White Oak township, was born November 20, 1842, on the farm now owned by Frank Sauner, in White Oak township. He is a son of Joseph Helsley, for many years one of the leading men of the township, of whom some mention should be made in any work upon the history of the county. Joseph Helsley was brought west as a child in the early days of settlement of the state, by his parents, Henry Helsley and wife, whose former home was in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia. They settled in Ross county, at the site of the old Indian town of Chillicothe, now known as Frankfort, but not long afterward Henry Helsley died, whereupon the mother retraced the long and weary journey over the mountains to her old home, on horseback, carrying her infant son with her. Subsequently she married Henry Surber, also a native of Virginia, and with him returned to Ohio before the war of 1812. Their home was made in White Oak township, and they soon became prominent among the early settlers. Henry Surber was a devout Christian and deserving of remembrance for his efforts in aid of the building of churches and the general advancement of the community. He and his wife reared a large family of children, who, and their descendants, are among the best people of the county. Joseph Helsley, on reaching man-

hood after his second coming to Ohio, married Asenath Collins, a native of Highland county, and they had five children: Henry, deceased; Peter C., in California; Mary A., deceased; Catherine, of Mowrystown, and Joseph P., deceased. His first wife dying, he married Viena Davis, of Brown county, and to this union were born two children: Charles P., and Sarah E., deceased. Soon after this marriage Joseph Helsley and wife removed to Rockford, Ill., but he soon returned to White Oak township, where he became a very successful farmer and stock raiser and dealer, and a leader in his community.

Charles P. Helsley was born in Highland county, Ohio, November 20, 1842, and was reared at home and educated in the district schools. When he was in his nineteenth year the civil war came on, and he enlisted in 1861 in Company A of the Sixtieth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, mustered in at Hillsboro. Their first field of active service was in Virginia, under the command of General Fremont, and Mr. Helsley took part in the famous Shenandoah valley campaign against Stonewall Jackson, and was at the battles of Strasburg, Cross Keys, Winchester, Hallstown and Harper's Ferry. At the latter town, just before the battle of Antietam, the Union forces were compelled to surrender, and he was a prisoner of war for some time, though at once paroled and sent north. Being discharged at Chicago, he returned home, and was out of the service until he re-enlisted in Company G of the Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio, in which he was promoted to orderly sergeant. With this command he served again in the Shenandoah valley, until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Columbus in September, 1865. After the war he married Sarah E. Searight, a native of Uniontown, Pa., and they made their home at Mowrystown two years, then one year on a farm now owned by E. Sauner, after which they bought the farm where they now live, originally 136 acres, to which they have added 34 acres. They have a handsomely improved and well-equipped farm, and in addition to agriculture, Mr. Helsley gives attention to breeding and dealing in livestock. For a short time also he conducted a general store. He has served as constable three years, and as justice of the peace fifteen years, and is one of the directors of the new White Oak Valley bank. Of his five children, Maggie is the wife of A. Caley, of Winkle postoffice; Lee resides at Mowrystown; Ida is the wife of Henry Bohl, of White Oak; Joseph lives in White Oak, and Clarence is at home.

Herschel N. Henderson, vice-president of the Farmers Exchange bank at Lynchburg, has for many years been one of the most prominent and enterprising of the citizens of that thriving town. His grandparents, Christopher and Jane (Hetherington) Henderson, were Virginians who came west about 1832 and located in Concord

township, Highland county, where they reared their family of three sons and two daughters. Among the former was James W. Henderson, born in September, 1836, and married September 8, 1859, to Amanda, daughter of Felix and Catharine (Nace) Show, of Brush Creek township. James W. Henderson's profession was that of teaching, in which during his subsequent life he achieved an enviable reputation. In 1873 he removed to Lynchburg and for more than twenty-eight years was intimately and most influentially connected with the educational system of that place. Immediately upon arriving he took charge of the graded schools, which improved so rapidly under his superintendence that it was found necessary to build an addition to the school house. This was accomplished in 1874 at a cost of \$1,250 and a fourth teacher was installed to keep pace with the increasing pupils. In addition to his successful school work, Mr. Henderson became quite prominent in the fraternal, political and business life of his adopted town. He was postmaster at Lynchburg eight years and held the office of collector of internal revenue at that point for a term of four years. For two years he was grand master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and past grand in Lynchburg lodge, No. 151, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During his long sickness, which terminated fatally March 5, 1902, James W. Henderson received special care and attention from the Odd Fellows lodge, of which he had long been a very popular member. The children of James W. and Amanda Henderson are Minnie, wife of C. E. Dixon, merchant of New Vienna; Herschel N., subject of this sketch; Carrie Louie, who died in 1872 at the age of six years; and Pearl D., connected with the Western Union telegraph company at Cincinnati. Herschel N. Henderson, second of the children, was born at the original home of his parents in Highland county, Ohio, May 6, 1862, and came to Lynchburg when eleven years of age. He was well educated under his father's excellent tutelage and after completing the school course engaged in banking. He served as cashier several years and since 1900 has been vice president of the Farmers Exchange bank at Lynchburg, and secretary of Lynchburg Building and Loan association company for thirteen years. In 1893, Mr. Henderson opened a real estate, loan and insurance business in which his financial ability and prudent management have brought him well merited success. July 20, 1898, he was married to Mae, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Potts) DeLaney, by whom he has one son, Philip E., born May 23, 1901. From 1892 until 1899, Mrs. Henderson had charge of classes in the Lynchburg schools and was regarded as one of the most efficient of the corps of teachers. Mr. Henderson's fraternal connections are confined to membership in Lynchburg lodge, No. 178, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past-master.

Oscar E. Henry, treasurer and manager of the Greenfield Lumber company, is one of the popular and prosperous young business men of the thriving city where he makes his home. His father was a Virginian who came to Ohio in boyhood, lived for some time in Clinton county but afterward went to Cincinnati, where he became prominent in the live stock and commission business. He married Cynthia A. Hopkins, of Clinton county, and those of their seven children who are living are residing at different points. Louis A. Henry, of Minneapolis, is a teacher by profession and has held the position of superintendent of schools. William A. is in the drug business at Greenfield, Charles M. is with his brother Oscar, and Alice E. is the wife of W. A. Bennett, of Cincinnati. Oscar E. Henry was born in Clinton county, Ohio, shortly before his parents removed to Cincinnati and was reared and educated in the last named city. In early manhood he became identified with the lumber business and later was employed by a wholesale concern in Cincinnati as a traveling representative to look after their interests in Bell county, Ky. While thus employed he obtained a practical education in the details of this great industry which subsequently proved a valuable equipment and recommendation. When the Greenfield Lumber company was organized in 1895, Mr. Henry was invited to take charge as treasurer and manager and that no mistake was made has been proved by his subsequent services in which his business and strict attention to duty have made him a welcome addition to Greenfield's commercial circles and given him rank as one of the leading young men of affairs in the city. For six years Mr. Henry has been president of the board of water-works trustees, where his advice and watchfulness have proved of value to the city's interests. He pays considerable attention to Free masonry and has reached the degrees of the Royal Arch in that influential order. In 1891 he was married to Annie, daughter of the late James Robertson, of Cincinnati, and they have two children, William and Lucius.

Cornelius Hicks, an enterprising and public spirited farmer of White Oak township, is a grandson of an early settler in Highland county, Moses Hicks. Wilson Hicks, son of the latter, and father of Cornelius, was born in 1827, reared on the farm and educated in the district school. He was married in early manhood to Rachel Davidson, born in White Oak township, and daughter of Benjamin and Amelia Davidson, and they began their married life on the farm now owned by Frank Sauner, owning a hundred acres, to which another hundred was subsequently added. In 1868 the wife died, leaving several children, of whom Cornelius is the eldest. Alice lives at Mowrystown, Ellen is the wife of Eli Martin, of White Oak

township, and Nettie is the wife of John Shaw, of Sugartree Ridge. After the death of his first wife, Wilson Hicks married Mary Gibler, who died not long afterward, and some time after he married Adeline Long, who also passed away in a few months after marriage. His fourth marriage was to Susan, widow of H. Ferris, who is yet living. By his last marriage he had three children, of whom Josie, wife of William Roberts, and Loren, of Hillsboro, are living. Wilson Hicks was a prosperous farmer and a devoted church member, and lived to the age of seventy-four years. Cornelius Hicks, born July 29, 1852, at the old home where his father lived until 1894, remained with his father until he was twenty-one, and received his education in the district school. When he began work for himself he went to Illinois, and farmed for two years, but he found no opportunity in the west better than at his old home, whither he returned and married Elizabeth Berry, a native of Highland county and daughter of George and Susan Berry, natives of Brown county. They began housekeeping on the old home place, and lived there for thirteen years, then moving to his present home, where he owns seventy-one acres. He is successful as a farmer and stock-raiser, is a valued member of the Christian church and the order of Knights of Pythias, and is generally held in high esteem as a friend and neighbor. They have four children all of whom are living at home: Leora, Braden W., Edward N. and Carrie E.

The Hiestand Family made its first appearance in Highland the same year that witnessed the organization of the county. The founder was Jacob Hiestand, born in 1734, in Botetourt county, Va., who moved to Ohio in 1804 with his wife and eleven children and settled in the Western Reserve. The next year he removed to Highland county and purchased the land in Brush Creek township on which is now situated the village of Sinking Spring. He conceived the idea of laying off a town on his purchase and went so far as to make a survey and plat, which was duly recorded. This scheme, abandoned by Jacob Hiestand, was later taken up by his son, Joseph, and Allen Gulliford, to whom Jacob Hiestand sold the land and purchased about 100 acres in Liberty township and made his home there. They carried the project to completion and gave Sinking Spring a possibility on the map. At first, on account of being about half way between Maysville and Chillicothe, the place was called Middletown, but as this infringed on the royalty of another Ohio village similarly named, the post office department objected and so eventually Sinking Spring was decided on as the title. This name was decidedly appropriate, owing to the proximity of the beautiful and famous natural fountain, which was discovered in 1796 by John Wilcoxson, the first white settler who stepped foot on the



soil of Highland county. Jacob and Mary Hiestand had four sons and seven daughters, among the former being one named Joseph, who was married in 1808 to Elizabeth Edmondson, from Kentucky. From this union came three sons and two daughters, including Joseph Hiestand, who went with the Ross county volunteers to fight the British in 1812-15, and died three years later after his return to Brush Creek township. Samuel E. Hiestand, eldest son of the last mentioned, was born near Sinking Spring in 1810, and in 1830 married Catharine, daughter of James Miles, who came from Massachusetts to Highland county during the first decade of the century. Joseph M. Hiestand, eldest child of Samuel E. and Catharine (Miles) Hiestand, was born at Sinking Spring, Highland county, Ohio, October 3, 1832. During the civil war he served with the Eighty-seventh regiment Ohio volunteer infantry in the three months' service, was commissioned lieutenant and recruited a company for the Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment Ohio national guard, of which he was made captain and served with a year at the front. November 2, 1865, Captain Hiestand married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Zachariah Wharton, a Methodist Episcopal minister of Bourneville, Ross county. He located in Hillsboro, where he kept a general store for awhile and then took charge of a queensware house which he conducted for eighteen years. In 1887, in partnership with Milton McKeehan and others, he opened the wholesale house now known as McKeehan & Hiestand company. The children of Joseph M. and Elizabeth (Wharton) Hiestand are Margaret, wife of W. L. Reed, insurance and real estate agent at Portsmouth, Ohio; Samuel W., in the livery business at Hillsboro; and John Will, with the union grocery company. Captain Hiestand is a prominent member and official of the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years served as treasurer of Hillsboro and Liberty township. John Will Hiestand, his youngest son, was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, February 23, 1873, and was educated in the schools of the city. In 1894, he began clerking for the McKeehan & Hiestand company and after five years opened at his present location on Main street, which was made the Union Grocery company in 1900. November 28, 1899, he was married to Amy B., daughter of A. Downing of Waverly, Ohio. He is chancellor commander of Hillsboro lodge, No. 196, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

John II. Hiestand, one of the representative farmers of Highland county, who cultivates a model farm in Liberty township, is descended from the pioneer ancestors mentioned above. John, son of Jacob and Mary Hiestand, married Sarah Sprinkle, by whom he had ten children, including four sons named Joseph, Henry, Jacob and Samuel, the latter of whom lives at Liberty, Ind., but the other

three all died during the year 1898. Henry Hiestand was born on the homestead farm in Highland county, October 11, 1824, and remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age. He then purchased sixty acres of land which he farmed for fifteen years, meantime also doing considerable work at his trade as a stone-mason. Eventually he sold his first purchase and bought another farm where he lived until 1886 and then retired from active business, spending the remainder of his days with his children: December 30, 1847, he married Elizabeth A. Bronnell, who died May 16, 1852. March 10, 1853, he took a second wife in the person of Ellen, daughter of James and Delilah (Fenner) Moberly, early settlers of Highland county. She was born January 8, 1833, and since her husband's death has resided on the farm he formerly owned two miles east of Hillsboro. The children of Henry Hiestand by his second marriage consisted of a son and daughter, the latter being Orissa Bell, born March 22, 1854, and now the wife of Elisha S. Ervin, who owns a farm of 400 acres in Liberty township. John Henry Hiestand, the only son, was born in Liberty township, Highland county, Ohio, September 17, 1855, near the place where he now resides. After a few sessions at district school he became attached to farming and has since devoted himself enthusiastically to that occupation, owning now an elegant home and model farm two miles east of Hillsboro, besides 193 acres of the old homestead. In March, 1885, he was married to Priscilla W., daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hatcher) Williams, whose ancestry is ancient and honorable. Mrs. Hiestand's father was the son of Thomas and Susan (Gall) Williams and her mother was a daughter of Peter Hatcher. Susan Gall was a daughter of George Gall, who was born in Berks county, Pa., January 10, 1766, and enlisted June 28, 1781, in the Revolutionary army, marching through the Dismal Swamp and serving as a guard over the British forces that were taken prisoners at Yorktown. This old veteran of the war for independence came west in 1801 and located his land warrants in Highland county, where he has numerous descendants. The children of John H. and Priscilla Hiestand, besides one named Albert who died in infancy, are Clarence W., born April 24, 1886, and Nine Blanche, born February 19, 1888. Mr. Hiestand, his wife and children are all members of the Presbyterian church. His only secret society connection is with the Royal Arcanum and in politics he votes independently.

Charles E. Hixson, ex-treasurer of Highland county and at present the efficient cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Leesburg, comes of strong ancestral stock long connected with Highland county affairs. His father was Havilah B. Hixson, born in 1824 of parents who came early to the county, and his mother was Alice Woodmansee, of New Jersey, granddaughter of Francis Wood-

mansec. The latter owned nearly sixteen hundred acres of land between Lexington and Vienna, and was one of an extensive connection of Woodmansees who have been strong and influential in Fairfield township affairs since 1818. Charles E. Hixson was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in New Vienna, in 1850, and was well educated in the common schools supplemented by a course at the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware. His first venture in business was as a farmer, which occupation was interrupted in 1892 by his acceptance of the position of deputy county treasurer under Harrison Rhodes. An acceptable discharge of his duties placed him in the line of succession and in 1895 he received the Republican nomination as candidate for the office of county treasurer. He was elected and after serving one term was reelected in 1897 by one of the largest votes ever cast in Highland county for any local officer. An unusually successful career in politics seemed now open to Mr. Hixson and he was repeatedly urged to become a candidate for county auditor or representative but these tempting honors he declined for the purpose of entering the banking business. He was offered and accepted the position of cashier in the newly organized Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Leesburg and was also elected a director of the same corporation. Among his associates in this enterprise are some of the strongest business men in Highland county and under his direction the new banking institution has proved very successful. In fact, Mr. Hixson is regarded as a cool-headed, conservative and unusually able financier which valuable business attainments are supplemented by a courteous personal address and popular manners. In 1878, he was married to Mattie E., daughter of S. W. and Lydia C. Horseman, members of one of the representative early families of Highland county. This union has resulted in the birth of two children, Roy P. and Bessie M.

John Newton Hogsett, at present holding the office of justice of the peace in Penn township, has long been a prominent figure in Highland county as agriculturist, superintendent of the infirmary, and a popular as well as progressive citizen in all the relations of life. His father, Thomas Hogsett, was married early in the year 1832 in Augusta county, Virginia, to Hannah Jane, daughter of John Edward and Mary Ervin. The honeymoon trip of this bridal couple was across the mountains and down the rivers to the "promised land" in Ohio where it was their intention to find a permanent home. Mr. Hogsett's life was cut short in 1840, only eight years after his arrival in Ohio, and he left a wife with four small children, all of whom had been born in Highland county. The eldest of these was John Newton, who is sketched more fully below, and the next was James, who died in 1893 at Hillsboro; Margaret, the only daughter, was the first wife of James Fettero; and Thomas

E. is living on a farm immediately south of the infirmary. John Newton Hogsett was born in Liberty township, Highland county, Ohio, November 28, 1832, and received the usual common school education. After reaching suitable age he engaged in the business of farming and has ever since followed that occupation. In March, 1879, he was appointed by the board of commissioners superintendent of the Highland county infirmary and was regularly reelected until his terms embraced a period of seven years. He filled this difficult position with great satisfaction to all concerned, being greatly assisted by the tact and good management of his excellent wife. Early in 1901 Mr. Hogsett purchased a fine farm and elegant brick residence a short distance southeast of New Vienna, where he now resides. All things conspire to make this an almost ideal home. The grounds contain a magnificent grove of about fifty ash trees, and the residence site overlooks a picturesque landscape in which the curving lines of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the nearby village are conspicuous objects. July 3, 1901, Mr. Hogsett was appointed justice of the peace for Penn township, to fill a vacancy, and in April, 1902, he was elected for a full term of three years. For twenty-five years he and his wife have been connected with the Patrons of Husbandry, and Mrs. Hogsett is holding her second term as Ceres of the Ohio State grange. Both have for a long time been connected with the Presbyterian church at Hillsboro, and Mr. Hogsett is a member of Lafayette lodge, No. 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His marriage to Hannah Ellen Hughes, a member of one of the most prominent families in the county, occurred April 2, 1857. Mrs. Hogsett is a granddaughter of James Hughes, who came from Ireland with his wife and six children in 1816, lived in Virginia until 1825, and in June of that year emigrated to Ohio. He located in Highland county and remained the rest of his life on a place about two miles east of the village of Marshall, which he had purchased on arrival. The youngest of his ten children was John L. Hughes, who in after years rose to influence and distinction in the politics of both county and state, became an extensive landowner, served as justice of the peace almost continuously for forty years, and in 1857 was elected representative of Highland county in the state legislature, a position he held for six terms. Hon. John L. Hughes married Elizabeth Carlisle, and Mrs. Hogsett is a daughter of this union. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Hogsett had charge of the Highland county infirmary, she as matron and he as superintendent, to which position he was first appointed in March, 1879. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hogsett are Thomas Hamer, attorney in a leading law office at Cleveland, who married Rebecca S., daughter of Barclay Jones; Frank Hughes, shipping clerk at the Hillsboro depot, who married Iva, daughter of William Roush of Fairview; John Vallandingham, who married Mary,

daughter of A. E. and Barbara Mosier, and is superintending the Judge Hughes farm in Marshall township; Maggie Idalia, wife of Jacob H. White, doing farm work near Hillsboro; Jennie Kate, wife of Michael Rice, a farmer of Clinton county; Annie Lizzie, wife of Moody Mosier, shipping clerk in Bell's foundry; and James Edward, who married Lillie Fettro and is farming on the old family homestead in Liberty township.

John V. Hogsett, son of John Newton and Hannah Ellen (Hughes) Hogsett, mentioned in the foregoing sketch, is one of the energetic farmers of Marshall township. He was born at the family homestead in Highland county, November 6, 1862, and educated at the high school in Hillsboro. After growing up he was engaged for a while in farming near New Vienna, but in 1901 accepted the superintendency of the Judge Hughes farm, adjoining the town of Marshall, where he has since remained pleasantly located. While living at New Vienna, he served two years as master of Union grange, No. 77. He was initiated into Clinton lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F., in 1899, and served as noble grand for 1901. November 28, 1888, he was married to Mary, daughter of Eliphas A. and Barbara (Grabill) Mosier of Paint township, in the vicinity of Rainsboro. Mrs. Hogsett's paternal grandparents were John and Nancy Mosier, who emigrated with their children from Uniontown, Pa., and located in Highland county. Catherine (Roads) Grabill, maternal grandmother of Mrs. Hogsett, was the daughter of a pioneer who settled in Brush Creek township in 1802 and had reached the age of ninety-two years when she died December 25, 1900. Mrs. Hogsett was born March 10, 1870, and was educated at the Hillsboro Female College. Her two brothers are, Moody G., shipping clerk for C. S. Bell & Co., and Dempsey, telegraph operator for the "Big Four" railroad company at Indianapolis. Mr. Hogsett and wife are members of the Daughters of Rebecca lodge, No. 244, and take an active interest in all the affairs of the fraternity. They have two children: Harry Leslie, born February 7, 1887, and John Thomas, born October 30, 1890.

Enos Holmes, M. D., was born in Tuscarawas (now Carroll) county, Ohio, January 13, 1821. As early as April 17, 1838, he was present at the organization of the Highland county Medical Association, being at that time a student of medicine. All his fellow members of the society are now dead. Dr. Holmes was a son of Enos H. and Mary Wilkin Holmes. The father was born in Pennsylvania and removed with his parents in the early pioneer days to Ohio and the doctor was the fourth in a family of twelve children. The ancestry were Scotch-Irish, including the Holmeses of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and the Huffs and Doddridges of Vir-

ginia. It was a family of Methodist ministers and physicians, there being ten doctors of the name in the immediate relationship. Dr. Holmes passed his early life upon a farm, and until he was seventeen years of age his education was obtained at the ordinary log schoolhouse common at that time, during the winter months when the active labors of the farm were suspended. He had early decided to adopt the medical profession and in 1837 began his reading at Leesburg, near which place his father had settled in 1831. In 1843, after having completed a thorough course of medical study and received his diploma with the degree of M. D., he commenced the practice of his profession at New Petersburg. He was a close student, not only in his profession, and was fond of general literature and a great admirer of the higher works of poetry, philosophy and metaphysics, and being a careful observer of men and current events became one of the most valuable of citizens, and a most companionable and interesting associate. We find him at the age of twenty-two with his diploma and equipped for his practice, which he at once obtained, but with him thoroughness was more important than immediate gains, and he again in the winter of 1847 and 1848 attended lectures at the Starling Medical college at Columbus, and was graduated there in 1848. He practiced with great success at New Petersburg until 1850, and was known as a brave, upright, conscientious physician, as well as an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. This character he brought with him to Hillsboro when he removed in that year, and where for thirty-two years he was in the possession of a large practice, both as physician and surgeon. He held, up to the very hour of his untimely death, the entire and well merited confidence of the community. Those who knew him best learned not only to respect him, but to seek his society. Firm in his convictions, yet never intolerant, he was the type of the cultured physician and the affable gentleman. His dignity and ease of manner was inbred and he was warm-hearted and impulsive. Generous and sympathetic by nature, he possessed those traits which attracted rather than repelled. Dr. Holmes stood in the highest rank of the medical profession and in the esteem of his brethren. During the civil war he served by the appointment of Governor Tod as examining surgeon, and while acting in that capacity was stationed at Young's Point and Millikin's Bend on the Mississippi, and at various places in Kentucky and Ohio. Dr. Holmes was from Methodist ancestry, and was for years an earnest and consistent member of that church. In his later years he acted with the Democratic party and in 1875 was the nominee on that ticket for state senator. From his earliest manhood he was a strong anti-slavery man, and always opposed oppression in every form. He was married in 1840 to Eliza A., daughter of Eleazer Huff, an early settler of Highland county. She died in 1847 and in 1849 he married the daughter of Britton C. Hulit,

another pioneer of the county. She died in 1852 and in 1855 he married Anna, daughter of John Jones. Dr. Holmes was physically a fine specimen of manhood. Of commanding appearance, strong and vigorous, he would doubtless have lived to extreme old age but for his untiring devotion to his profession and almost constant exposure to all kinds of weather. He was determined to die in the harness, and thus he died. His last act was to prepare a prescription. Suddenly, without warning, the stroke fell. The great heart struggled for a moment and was still.

Gilbert Holmes, owner of a model farm and ideal home near Hillsboro, belongs to a family long identified with the agricultural interests of Highland county. It originated in England with John Holmes who, after his emigration to America, settled on the Jersey coast, where he reared a family of seafaring sons. Among these was one named Jacob, who at length wearied of the uncertain "life on the ocean wave" and determined to seek his fortunes on the more solid foundations building in the mighty west. February 5, 1829, he married Sarah Worden in New Jersey, and with her and the children turned his face toward Ohio during the fall of 1840. After arriving he located four miles north of Leesburg, where he farmed until 1857 and then purchased 160 acres of land in the northern vicinity of Hillsboro, where he passed the remainder of his days. Before his death, the tract originally purchased by Jacob Holmes had been added to from time to time, until it amounted to 450 acres of well improved land. Gilbert, son of Jacob and Sarah (Worden) Holmes, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, February 1, 1842, and until he reached adult age assisted his father on the farm during summer and attended the district school in winter. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Sixtieth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, which was mustered out of service in the fall of that year. Soon after this he went to Illinois and enrolled with the Fifty-eighth regiment Illinois volunteers, with which he remained in service until March 27, 1866. December 25, 1866, he was married in Henderson county, Illinois, to Lydia R., daughter of Samuel Snapp, a Virginian who followed blacksmithing at Lloydsville, Ohio. After marrying, Mr. Holmes farmed for his father until 1869, when he removed to Warren county, Iowa, where he spent fourteen years and returned to Highland county to care for his aged parents. His mother died January 20, 1893, and the father passed away March 2, 1897. Another of the sons having taken the home farm at the appraise-ment price, Gilbert purchased the Bernard farm, two miles west of Hillsboro, which is in almost every respect a desirable tract of land. It consists of 463 acres, well adapted to all the cereals, fruit and stock ordinarily raised or cultivated in that part of Ohio, and over 400 acres of the entire body are improved. The buildings consist

of a large two-story brick dwelling-house and two barns 45x60 feet in dimensions. Twenty-five acres of apple trees, seven hundred peach trees and many other fruits, both of the larger and smaller varieties, conspire with the other advantages to make this one of the model farms of the county. Mr. Holmes has numerous fraternal and social connections, being past-master of Hillsboro grange, No. 145, Patrons of Husbandry, member of the various Masonic bodies, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and commander of John H. Barrere post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Hillsboro. His children are Eva A., wife of Albert Walton of Warren county, Iowa; Laura, living at home; Jessie C., wife of Jasper Bennett Brown, of Hogland Crossing; Walter A., dentist at Hillsboro; Fay G., assisting his father on the farm; and Carl E., a student at the Ohio state university.

Dr. Walter A. Holmes, fourth of the family as above given, was born in Iowa, March 28, 1876, and after a preparatory course in the schools of his native state made preparations for the study of dental surgery. He spent the terms of 1896-7 and 1897-8 at the Ohio Dental college in Cincinnati and then entered the Cincinnati Dental college, where he was graduated April 6, 1899. Within a month after receiving his degree, Dr. Holmes had fitted up and opened a neat suite of dental offices in Hillsboro, where he has since devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession. His dental rooms contain all the modern instruments and apparatus necessary in the work of an up-to-date dentist, and during his residence of only three years Dr. Holmes has already made flattering progress towards the obtainment of a fine patronage. He is prominent in fraternity circles, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, Ancient Order United Workmen, and Junior Order United American Mechanics. The family's religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ralph E. Holmes, M. D., one of the most popular practitioners of medicine at Leesburg, comes of a family of physicians long prominently connected with Highland county's history. Dr. Michael Holmes was not only a pioneer in settlement but one of the first to practice the healing art according to the methods in vogue during the earlier decades of the nineteenth century. He left a namesake and nephew who, after his uncle's death, took up his practice and followed in his footsteps with such success as to add to the traditional reputation of the family as popular physicians. This second Dr. Michael Holmes was born in Highland county in 1823 and for a while after reaching manhood engaged in teaching school. Later he became a pupil in Starling Medical college at Columbus and in due time was graduated with high honors. Shortly thereafter, he located



in the town of New Petersburg, in Paint township, where he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1870 he removed to Leesburg and continued actively engaged as a practitioner at that point until his death, which occurred in 1884. He obtained prominence and popularity, being one of the founders of the Southern Ohio Medical association, which afterward became so strong and influential. In 1851 he was married to Catherine Pierce, whose father, Benjamin Pierce, was a pioneer tanner and merchant at New Petersburg and died in 1873. This union resulted in the birth of Ralph E. Holmes, who was destined to head the third generation of doctors in the family. He was born near New Petersburg, Highland county, Ohio, in December, 1853. His early education was obtained in the public schools and by study in the office of his father, where he qualified himself for the practice of medicine and was engaged in the same for several years before completing his course. Eventually he entered the Medical college at Louisville and after a thorough training in that institution was graduated with the class of 1891. Returning home he resumed the practice of his profession at Leesburg and has been quite successful, enjoying a large and lucrative patronage over a wide area of territory contiguous to his headquarters. Dr. Holmes is one of the progressive men of his community and in sympathy with all movements in the direction of growth and advancement. He is a prominent member of the Highland County Medical association and keeps abreast of the times in all discoveries and improvements affecting the profession to which he has devoted his life. As a member of the board of health he lent his influence towards securing better sanitary regulations and improvement in hygienic conditions. In 1893, Dr. Holmes was married to Mary E., daughter of Shepley Holmes, one of the old and influential residents of Fairfield township.

Andrew Holt, a well known sawmill proprietor and operator of various kinds of farm machinery, has struggled up from poverty and hardship to the possession of a comfortable competence. His parents, Andrew and Darcas A. (Fisher) Holt, were natives of Virginia, who settled in Adams county, Ohio, and later in Jackson township, Highland county, where the father died about 1858. Andrew Holt, their son, was born in Adams county, Ohio, December 20, 1847, and his earlier years were saddened by a constant struggle against poverty and hardship. When a child ten years of age he was compelled to work on a farm for means to assist in supporting his mother, and every cent he earned was dutifully turned over to her. He never ceased to look after her welfare and comfort until she died at his house in the seventy-fifth year of her life. The civil war opened when he had scarce reached his fourteenth year, but he enlisted in September, 1861, in Company D, Sixtieth regiment Ohio volunteer

infantry, and went with that organization to join Fremont in the valley of Virginia in the spring of 1862. They fought at Strasburg and Cross Keys and were later sent to Harper's Ferry to assist in guarding that supposed stronghold, but were cooped up and captured by Stonewall Jackson on his way into Maryland to fight the battle of Antietam. The Sixtieth regiment marched to Annapolis after parole and afterward was sent to Camp Douglass at Chicago and discharged. Mr. Holt returned home and in the late fall of 1862 re-enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Ohio independent battery, with which he served until the close of hostilities. This artillery organization spent most of its time in guarding prisoners at Johnson's Island and Camp Douglass and was discharged in 1865 with high compliments from the commanding general for their efficiency and prompt performance of all duties. Mr. Holt was little more than a boy when the war closed but hastened home and set manfully to farm work by the month as a means of getting a start in the world. Eventually he secured some land and spent seven years in farming on his own account but abandoned this to take charge of a grist mill and saw mill in Washington township. From that time on he has made a business of sawmilling and managing threshing machines, seed hullers and other farm machinery. At present he owns two steam sawmills, besides twenty acres of land, and does a thriving business in his line. October 9, 1872, he was married to Hester Milburn, member of one of the long established families of Jackson township. She is a daughter of Daniel and granddaughter of Thomas Milburn, the latter a pioneer settler. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Holt died in infancy but they have an adopted daughter, Bertha Johnson.

William W. H. Huff resides at Leesburg on the homestead located by his father over sixty years ago. His family has been represented in Highland county from the year after its organization to the present time, a period of almost one hundred years. As far back as 1806 his great-grandfather, Daniel Huff, came from Surrey county, North Carolina, to view the country, and in the following year brought his family out for permanent settlement. In 1811 a second Daniel Huff, son of the foregoing, arrived in the neighborhood and settled upon Tod's fork, but two years later purchased from one Phineas Hunt his farm and mill on Hardin's creek. This proved to be an event of great importance to the infant settlement, as the enterprise soon started by the new arrival was exactly what was needed for pioneer purposes. In 1813 Daniel Huff began the erection of a woolen factory, which was built about one hundred yards below Hunt's old mill, and in two years it was in running order and ready for business. The settlers flocked in from all sections of the country to have their flannel, which had been spun and woven at home, fulled, colored and dressed into a good article of cloth. Huff's mill became cele-

brated throughout the whole country as one of the most extensive factories of the day. Indeed, it would be difficult to over-estimate its importance and benefits to the citizens of Highland county at that time, when the comforts and necessities of civilized life were so difficult to obtain. Mr. Huff did carding and fulling, dressing and finishing of cloth, and the grinding of both wheat and corn. Prior to its establishment, the settlers had to go to a mill on the Little Miami for the purpose of having their flannels dressed. Such was the boon conferred on early settlers of Highland and neighboring counties by forerunners of the Huff family, who well deserve the title of public benefactors. Among the children of this useful citizen was James Huff, born in 1793, who came to Highland county with his parents when about eighteen years old. He married, purchased land in Fairfield township and reared a family, included in which was William W. H. Huff, the subject of this sketch. This gentleman, representing the fourth generation of Highland county family, was born at Leesburg, December 31, 1839. Like most of the early settlers of Fairfield township, the Huffs were Quakers, and it was natural therefore that when William grew up he should attend Earlham college, the institution founded at Richmond, Ind., by the religious society to which he belonged. Having completed his education there, he settled on the parental homestead, and has since pursued the peaceful calling so suited to his temperament and in keeping with the simple faith of his ancestors. That he has been a good citizen in all that the words imply, that he has been a friend of law and order, an advocate of temperance and good morals; in short, on the proper side of all movements that make for righteousness, it will hardly be necessary to add, after mentioning that he is a consistent member of the society of Friends. In short, Mr. Huff's means and efforts have been liberally put forth for the development of his community and its advancement towards a high order of civilization. He married Phoebe J. Terrell, whose father, John H. Terrell, was one of the pioneers of Clinton county, Ohio. Mrs. Huff died June 20, 1890, leaving eight children, all of whom are of the kind to excite a parent's pride and give promise of fully sustaining in every way the honor and prestige of a noble lineage. Their names are as follows: Maggie M., Daniel, Haines, Russell, James Guy, T. Chalmers, I. Curtiss and Grace E.

James J. Hughes, a prominent farmer of Marshall township, is a grandson of an early settler, well known in his day, James Hughes, who came from Ireland with his wife Hannah and six children to America in 1816. They settled first in Campbell county, Va., and started out in June, 1825, for Chillicothe, but were diverted by news of the malaria in the Scioto valley, to Highland county, where they settled a short distance east of the village of Marshall. Seven of

the ten children of James Hughes grew up: Peter L., Philip, J. L., who served many years as justice of the peace and was representative in the legislature in 1857 to 1860 and again in 1867 to 1870; Catherine, Ann, James P., and Maria. James P., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, January 1, 1823, came with his parents to Marshall township in infancy, and in early manhood married Mary Stethem, of Adams county. Their children were: Hannah, wife of A. Davidson, of Kansas; Catherine, who lives with her brother, J. J.; Ann, wife of James Rice; Maria, who died March 11, 1899; Sarah Jane, who married Frank Richert, of Cincinnati, and is now deceased; Bridget, wife of John Ragan, of Clinton county, and James J., whose name heads this notice. By a second marriage, to Jane, daughter of William Davidson, James P. Hughes was the father of nine children, of whom there are living: William and Robert, of Liberty township; Teresa, wife of James White, of Liberty; Joseph, of Hillsboro, and Lucy, wife of Oscar King, of Hillsboro. James P. Hughes was not only the father of a number of the best people of the county, but he was an active and leading man in his day, a staunch Democrat, and several times trustee of his township. His son, James J. Hughes, was born February 22, 1861, and in early manhood married Maggie, daughter of James Spargur, a member of one of the old and prominent families of the county. Their children were: Mary Ann and Florence, who died in infancy; Ruth, born September 16, 1894; James Ambrose, born December 7, 1896, and Helen, born August 11, 1901. Mr. Hughes is the owner of 185 acres of land, two miles east of the town of Marshall, which he bought in 1895. It was formerly his father's farm, and is a valuable area for agriculture, and one of the handsome places of the township. He does his duty in public affairs without seeking official preferment. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church.

Oliver H. Hughes, probate judge of Highland county and one of the ablest of the younger members of the bar, comes of a family long influential in public affairs and prominent in all the relations of life. The genealogical tree had its taproot in old Ireland, whence have sprung so many of the strong, prosperous and great men of earth, as well as the brawn and muscle to which this country owes so much for its gigantic industrial development. James and Hannah Hughes, with their six children, were part of the passengers on a vessel which left Ireland in 1816 bound for the United States. The little party made their way to Campbell county, Va., where the father obtained work on the pike roads then building and continued mostly in this line of employment until 1825. In June of that year the family started for Ohio with a view of locating at Chillicothe, but owing to the uneasiness then entertained as to the unhealthfulness of the

lower Scioto valley, they moved on to Highland county, where land was bought about two miles east of the present village of Marshall. Among these immigrant children was John L. Hughes, born in the old country March 29, 1809, and consequently at the time of his arrival a bright Irish lad of some sixteen summers. This youngster had the natural Irish brilliancy of mind, united with the Irish energy of character, and was destined to make a name for himself in the long life which then lay before him. Before that life of activity terminated he had acquired 1,300 acres of land in Marshall township and had risen to be one of the leading public men of Highland county. He was elected justice of the peace in 1843 and held that office almost continuously for nearly forty years. In 1857 he was elected to a seat in the state legislature and served the three following years; was again elected in 1867 and remained the representative of Highland county until 1870. In 1841 Mr. Hughes was married to Elizabeth Carlisle, born March 3, 1822, and daughter of Rynard Carlisle, an early settler from Virginia. The children of John L. and Elizabeth (Carlisle) Hughes were Hannah E., wife of J. N. Hogsett, now farming near New Vienna; James R., who died in 1901, aged fifty-seven years; Sinai C., widow of A. J. C. Blount, late superintendent of the Children's Home; Anna E., teacher in the Hillsboro public schools; Laura E., wife of Dr. J. F. Blair, of Cincinnati, who died in 1896; John N., who died in 1897 at the age of thirty-nine years; the subject of this sketch, and Sallie B., wife of A. A. Noble, who resides on the Hughes homestead. Oliver H. Hughes, next to the youngest of the above enumerated children, was born in Marshall township, Highland county, Ohio, December 29, 1863. He attended the district schools, took a course at the Hillsboro high school, studied law with De Bruin & Hogsett of Hillsboro, and entered the Cincinnati Law school, where he was graduated with the class of 1890. The death of his father having occurred February 2, 1891, shortly after his admission to the bar, Mr. Hughes took charge of the home farm and devoted some time to arranging and settling the affairs of the estate. In 1895 he opened a law office in Hillsboro, and he was elected probate judge November 18, 1896, taking charge of the office in February of the following year. Judge Hughes gave such satisfaction by his first term that in 1899 he was honored with re-election for another three years.

John Hughey, a well known farmer of Madison township, who for some years has enjoyed the title of Squire, is of staunch pioneer ancestry connected with the county's history from a very early date. His grandfather was Charles Hughey, whose parents came from County Donegal, Ireland, to the eastern shore of Maryland and thence to Pennsylvania. Charles Hughey went to Kentucky and became one of the band of hunters and fighters whose exploits figure

so conspicuously in the history of "the dark and bloody ground." He was a friend and follower of the famous Simon Kenton and often came over into Ohio with that bold borderer in pursuit of marauding and murderous Indians. While living in Kentucky he married Nancy Records, and in 1803 he became a settler on Sunfish creek in Pike county, Ohio. Five years later he changed his location to Rattlesnake creek and in 1810 removed to Madison township, Highland county, where he died in 1816, leaving a widow and ten children. Among the latter was Josiah R. Hughey, who subsequently became quite prominent in the politics of the county, being an uncompromising Abolitionist and one of the leaders in the famous underground railroad device to assist runaway slaves. He held the office of justice of the peace for many years in Madison township and died there in 1862. In early manhood he married Sarah Parker, of Highland county, and reared a large family of children, all but two of whom have passed away. Two of the sons, Charles N. and James M., became soldiers of the Union army during the civil war, the former dying in a hospital and the latter serving over three years. After the war, James M. Hughey served two terms in the lower house of the legislature as representative from Highland county, was later elected to the state senate and died during his term of office. Nicy L., only surviving daughter of Josiah R. Hughey, is the wife of A. B. Butler of Highland county. John Hughey, the only son now living, was born in Madison township, Highland county, Ohio, March 16th, 1845, where in early manhood he engaged in farming and stockraising and has followed that business all his life. He inherited a taste for politics and always lends a hand to his party in the numerous and heated campaigns for which Ohio is noted. In recognition of his services, as well as his business ability, Mr. Hughey was chosen justice of the peace and by successive re-elections has held that office for the last five years. Like his father before him, he has proved a popular and efficient magistrate, dispatching business promptly, methodically and satisfactorily to all concerned. In 1875 he was married to Ellen Winegar, of Madison township, by whom he has had three children, the only survivor being Frank N., who assists his father in the management of the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hughey are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a class leader.

Robert J. Jones, M. D., one of the popular and successful physicians of Greenfield, Ohio, is a native of Wales, from which country he emigrated to America in 1884. Though he attended school to some extent in the old country, his literary education was mainly received after coming to the United States. After this was achieved satisfactorily he entered the Cincinnati Medical college, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of M. D. During the following year he held the position of interne in the Cincinnati hos-

pital, which is regarded as a valuable post-graduate experience for young practitioners. In 1896 Dr. Jones located at Greenfield for the practice of his profession, where he speedily rose into notice and met with unusual success. He has built up as extensive a practice, both in medicine and surgery, as is enjoyed by any physician in that section of Ohio, his business embracing the town as well as a broad scope of the surrounding country. Dr. Jones is a member of the Highland county Medical society and often prepares papers for its edification which exhibit learning and advanced knowledge on his part in all branches of the profession. In 1898 he was married to Daisy Bowser, of Ross county. He is a master Mason and member of the First Presbyterian church in Greenfield.

Eli P. Johnson, during his long and useful life, was one of the notable characters of that part of Highland county of which Leesburg is the center, being conspicuous for nearly forty years as merchant, banker and all around good citizen. Mr. Johnson was a contribution to Highland from Greene county, Ohio, where he was born in 1821 of that kind of parentage calculated to produce noble and high-minded sons. Nancy Morman, his mother, came of a staunch old Quaker family, and Pleasant Johnson, whom she married, was one of the earliest and worthiest of the pioneers of Greene county. The latter died in 1840, and his wife completed a life of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty in 1855, while a resident of Iowa. After the usual educational routine of boys with limited means, Eli P. Johnson took that excellent preparatory course involved in the teaching of a few terms of school. With this slight business training he turned towards the "wide, wide world," and resolutely faced its dangers while preparing to take advantage of its opportunities. It was in 1844 that the wanderer from Greene first made his appearance at Leesburg, then one of the most promising towns in the county of Highland. He was not overloaded with capital, nor was he backed by influential names or recommendations, but he had with him the hopeful courage of youth, a laudable ambition and a good supply of that American "grit" which usually enables its possessor to realize on expectations. As soon as he arrived in Leesburg, Mr. Johnson engaged as clerk for Eli Watson, who had been conducting a store there since 1835, and speedily showed his inborn talent as a merchant. The agreement was that he should receive one hundred and ten dollars per year, and so quickly did he prove his efficiency and gain the confidence of his employer that at the end of the first year he was allowed to do nearly all the buying as well as the selling. At the end of the fourth year he took an interest in the store and received one-third of the profits for his services. In 1852, three years later, Mr. Johnson purchased Watson's entire interest and took as a partner his brother, Jarvis L. Johnson, who remained with him

three years. Mr. Johnson then purchased his brother's interest, continued alone until 1857, disposed of the entire establishment to A. E. Leverton, and rested from business one year. In the spring of 1858 he formed a partnership with Benjamin Heller, bought the dry goods business of John M. Keen and for three years thereafter conducted the same together. They divided up stock and accounts in 1861, and Mr. Johnson continued alone until 1875, when he sold his dry goods store and started a grocery, with William J. Holmes as a clerk. In the spring of 1880 he disposed of all his mercantile interests, after an unusually successful career of thirty-five years, and did not re-enter that field. In 1876 Mr. Johnson assisted in organizing the Leesburg bank, the first in that part of Highland county, and was chiefly instrumental in the construction of the old bank building. He was elected president of this financial institution and served in that capacity until his death, which occurred October 10, 1883. In 1849 he was married to Marietta, daughter of William and Jane Johnson, a highly respectable family of Fayette county, Ohio.

Everad M. Johnson, cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Highland, is a popular representative of the latest generation of a family which has been identified with Highland county from the time of its organization. The oldest inhabitant cannot remember when one or more of the Johnsons were not connected with the affairs of Fairfield township. It was a Johnson who laid out the town of Leesburg, and others of the name furnished subsequent additions. A glance over the old records will show that the Johnsons held various offices connected with the towns and township, and were among the most active of the earlier citizens in all public matters. Moorman Johnson, one of the most enterprising of the name, became prominent as a drover and shipper and died in 1863. He married Mary Connell, of Highland county, and by her became the father of Albert E. Johnson, who was born in 1847, and is now one of the well known farmers of Fairfield township, residing near Highland. He served as a soldier in the Eleventh regiment of Ohio cavalry during the last year of the civil war, and in 1867 was married to Lorena Davis. Everad M. Johnson, a son by this marriage, after the usual attendance in the common schools, entered Wilmington college, where he completed his education in 1890. For some years thereafter he taught school and in 1896 held the position of superintendent of schools in Wayne township, Clinton county. He resigned this office for the purpose of accepting the position of cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Highland, which he has since retained and filled most acceptably. He is one of the public spirited men of his community and figures actively, both in its social and business life. He holds membership in the Masonic fraternity and is prominent in all matters connected with



that order. In 1895 Mr. Johnson married Rena Vaughan of New Holland, Ohio, a lady of unusual business qualifications. The officials of the Highland bank appointed her assistant cashier and she discharges the duties connected therewith in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned, being one of the few women of the state holding a position of this kind. Lucille, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, died in 1899.

Eugene S. Judkins, M. D., of Highland, Ohio, is the latest representative of a distinguished family of physicians who have been known for more than a century in different states. The records do not mention a time when there was not a physician in the family and there has been a Dr. Judkins at Highland since the second decade of the nineteenth century. For the purposes of this sketch the ancestral tree will be traced no farther back than to James Judkins, who was born April 8, 1760, in Northampton county, N. C. When fourteen years of age he was placed with Sampson Stanton of Southampton county, Va., to learn the latter's trade, and while there became acquainted with a young girl named Martha, a grand-daughter of Sampson and daughter of Sylvanus Stanton, whose wife was a member of the noted Virginia family of Stewarts. October 19, 1783, James Judkins and Martha Stanton were married, after which event the husband returned to his native state and began business as a hat manufacturer. After becoming the mother of six children, Mrs. Judkins died at her North Carolina home, October 14, 1799, and being a member of the Society of Friends, her remains were deposited in the burying ground of that order at the town of Rich Square. January 21, 1801, James Judkins was married to Abigail Parker, and five years later located at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, where he lived until his death in November, 1823. By his second marriage he had seven children, including Robert Peel Judkins, who was born in North Carolina, September 9, 1812, and became in later life one of the eminent physicians of his name. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, the most famous institution of its kind in the country at that time, and in 1832 migrated to Ohio in search of a location. After spending a few years at Mount Pleasant he arrived at the village of Highland, Ohio, July 3, 1832, and next day was drafted into service to help celebrate "the glorious Fourth" by reading the declaration of independence. Previous to this time, however, the honor of the profession and the family name had been maintained for some years at Highland by Dr. Stanton Judkins, a half-brother of Robert P. The latter lost no time in entering business at his new home and practiced his profession there continuously, with increasing popularity, both professional and personal, until the time of his lamented death, which occurred January 9, 1864. December 26, 1841, he was married to Anna B., daughter of Charles

and Sarah Robbins, by whom he had four children. Gertrude, the eldest, was born November 7, 1842, married Henry W. Rayburn, a farmer now living near Chetopa, Kansas, and has five children. Emma, born in 1847, married William Harlan, a druggist of Barnesville, Ohio, subsequently removed to Kansas and has three children. Etta Bell, the youngest child of Dr. Robert P. and Anna B. Judkins, was born in 1864 and died in early life. Eugene S. Judkins, the second child and only son, was born at Highland, Ohio, in 1845, and was attending the Wesleyan university at Delaware, when his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war. Too young to be accepted as a soldier in the earlier years, he nevertheless chafed for action, like other young patriots of that day, and eventually succeeded in seeing service, which may be described as brief but brilliant. He enlisted in the One Hundred Seventy-fifth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, which was organized in October, 1864, and sent directly to Tennessee in time to take part in the operations against Hood, which involved some of the hardest fighting of the war. The regiment lost heavily at the bloody battle of Franklin and also took part in the severe engagements at Spring Hill, Thompson's Station and Nashville. In the fall of 1865, Dr. Judkins began reading medicine under the guidance of his uncle, Dr. Jesse P. Judkins, of Cincinnati, and continued the same under other professional friends after his uncle's death. In the autumn of 1867 he entered the Miami Medical college at Cincinnati, and was graduated with the class of 1870. He first located at Toledo, but after a brief sojourn there returned to his native place, where he has since remained in the enjoyment of a large and steadily increasing patronage. When he "hung out his shingle" at New Lexington, the young doctor established himself in the old building so long occupied by his uncle, Stanton Judkins, which is one of the landmarks of the place, having been built in the first quarter of the century. The ancient door-mark, so long used by the Judkins family, now ornaments the office door of Dr. Judkins and is prized as a precious heirloom. The doctor is a prominent member of the Highland county Medical association and has done much to strengthen its efficiency and usefulness to the profession. He is not only popular in a professional way but is an influential factor in all public movements affecting his town or township, and it is not too much to say that no family in Fairfield has done more for its development than that of Dr. Judkins. A good citizen, kindly and skillful practitioner, and man who advocates progress in all departments of human endeavor, it is but a fair summary of the truth to say that Eugene S. Judkins is a worthy son of a long line of worthy sires. The father of Dr. Judkins was one of the charter members of Chosen Friend lodge, No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which was instituted at Highland, June 21, 1845, and Dr. E. S. Judkins himself has long been a member of the

same fraternity. He is also connected with the Masonic order and is one of the most esteemed comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. October 4, 1880, he was married to Mary A., daughter of John and Esther (Bankson) Savage, by whom he has an only child, Robert John Judkins, born May 5, 1887.

Joseph B. Juvenile, the well known house-painter of Greenfield, has long been connected actively with the political and industrial life of the city. His father, Madison Juvenile, was a native of Ross county, and was for many years engaged in the milling business in Clinton and Highland counties. He married Sarah Ann Higgins of Highland county, by whom he reared a family of eight children: Thomas, of Columbus, Ohio; Henry, of Greenfield; Belle, wife of Charles Hitchcock of Akron, Ohio; John and George, painters of Greenfield; Annie, at home, and Jennie, wife of George Reed. Joseph B. Juvenile, the other son, was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1841, but reared partly in Highland and partly in Clinton county. The civil war began when he was about nineteen years of age, and July 9, 1861, he joined Company G, Eleventh regiment Ohio infantry, with which he served throughout the war. This command was first sent to West Virginia and participated in the campaigning of that state, later taking part in the battles of Second Bull Run and Antietam. Some time after the last mentioned engagement, the regiment was sent west to join the army operating in Tennessee. It took part in the great battle of Chickamauga and was in the famous campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, winding up with Sherman's memorable march to the sea, the trip up the coast, and the grand review at Washington and the final discharge at Louisville, Kentucky, July 20, 1865. This constituted a long and arduous service of hot fighting and hard marching, the record of which is highly honorable to all the veterans who took part in it and one which they are entirely excusable for recalling with a feeling of pride. Mr. Juvenile was once captured while campaigning in the vicinity of Carthage, Tenn., but was fortunate enough to be paroled without much delay and thus escape the horrors of the southern prison pens. As soon as released from the service he returned home and resumed his old business of house-painting, which has been his employment during all the working years of his life. He takes a lively interest in local politics and for eight years past has been the representative of his ward in the city council. He holds membership on the water works and electric lighting boards, and altogether is a useful man in the conduct of municipal affairs. On the social and fraternal side of life he is equally enthusiastic, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order United Workmen and Gibson post, Grand Army of the Republic. In 1867 he was married to Emeralla Maddox, of Highland county, by whom he has five children: Fred and

Maud; Mary, wife of Willis Harper; Charles, an electrician, and Howard.

Joseph Karnes, owner of a fine farm of five hundred acres in Paint township and extensively engaged in the live stock industry, is a member of one of the old and representative families of Highland county. As early as 1815-16 grandfather Henry Karnes made a trip of observation from Greenbrier county, W. Va., to spy out the land in the Western country with a view to settlement. With a party of emigrants he stopped at Maysville, Ky., and from there came to New Market, subsequently inspecting various portions of Highland county. He selected what he regarded as a desirable spot and in 1818 brought his family to Paint township, establishing them temporarily about one mile east of Rainsboro. He then bought from John C. Upp, a well known blacksmith of that period, one hundred and sixty acres of land at the place he had previously chosen, and in 1819 moved with his family to this new home. It was better improved than most of the purchases of that day in Highland, inasmuch as it was equipped with log cabin, pole stable, blacksmith shop, well and orchard. Only some twenty or twenty-five acres were cleared, however, and it took a great deal of work to get this heavily timbered tract in suitable condition for agricultural purposes. Grandfather Karnes passed away in 1846 at the age of seventy-six years, and the property descended to his son, John, born in Virginia March 23, 1811, who made large additions to the area of the farm besides greatly improving it in other respects. John Karnes was married in 1840 to Eliza Hartman, whose father, Isaac Hartman, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and had come from Rockbridge county, Va., to the falls of Paint creek and later settled in Highland county before the coming of the Karnes family. Mr. Hartman died in 1843 and his wife in 1854. John Karnes and his wife lived happily on the homestead farm many years. He was killed May 14, 1877, as the result of a team running away with him, and his wife expired January 26, 1897, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. Their only child, Joseph Karnes, was born on the parental farm in Paint township, Highland county, Ohio, October 24, 1841, and inherited the 500 acres of land which his father owned at the time of his death. On this farm he was reared to manhood, here he received his education in the neighboring schools and here he has spent all the days of his life. For many years after reaching maturity he carried on the farm work in conjunction with his father and he was married November 29, 1871, to Gertrude Miller, a native of Illinois. This lady's father, Dickinson Miller, was a brave Union soldier who suffered imprisonment in the horrible den at Andersonville and died later as the result of his hardships. Two of his sons also served in the Union army, one of them being killed on

the skirmish line at the battle of Peachtree Creek, near Atlanta. Mr. Karnes, besides general farming, pays especial attention to live stock, buying and feeding cattle, and raising Poland-China hogs. His land is well improved and equipped with all the requirements of progressive agriculture and he is justly regarded as one of the representative farmers of his township. He served five years as trustee of Paint township and has been a member of the school board for fifteen years, holding the position of president for one-third of the time. He is a member of the Friends church, of which he has been an elder for five years. Mr. and Mrs. Karnes have eight children: Harry, John, Joseph, Frank, George, Clyde, Nellie and Clarence.

Isaac Kaufmann, a public-spirited citizen of Hillsboro, is of German nativity but decidedly American in his manners and methods. He combines the German level-headedness and prudence with the American push and originality, a combination that has enabled him to succeed and thrive, no matter what the obstacles might be. He is a son of Benjamin and Helena (Meyer) Kaufmann, and was born in Germany, March 3, 1847. Twenty-three years afterward he emigrated to America and with numerous other enterprising Hebrews located at Charleston, W. Va., where he engaged in the grocery business. After an experience of five years he disposed of his interests at that place and in 1875 cast his lot with the enterprising capital of Highland county, with whose growth he has since been prominently identified. Soon after his arrival in Hillsboro, Mr. Kaufmann embarked in the liquor trade in the storeroom adjoining his present location on West Main street. In 1880 he associated with himself his brother-in-law, Aaron Baer, since which time the business has been carried on under the firm name of Kaufmann & Baer. About ten years ago the three story brick storeroom now occupied by the firm was purchased, and this building contains a large wholesale and retail stock, including everything needed for the trade in this part of the State. An extensive addition was made to the rear of the building, which greatly increased the storage capacity and general accommodations of the premises, which have been occupied since 1899. The firm also has a large wholesale store in Cincinnati, where Mr. Kaufmann's son looks after his father's interest. November 7, 1878, Mr. Kaufmann was married to Sarah, daughter of Feis and Babet (Strauss) Baer of Germany, and their children consist of one son and a daughter. Benjamin, the only son, is a native of Hillsboro, and a young man of fine business promise, being a graduate of the high school and bookkeeper and general manager of his father's store in Cincinnati. Helena, the only daughter, is a graduate of the Walnut Hills high school at Cincinnati and a young lady of many accomplishments. Mr. Kaufmann and his family are members of

the Plum Street temple, a Hebrew congregation in the Queen City. He owns the fine residence on North High street in Hillsboro, where the family reside, and is recognized as one of the city's progressive and enterprising men.

James P. Keech, and descendants. See Franklin, Major Anthony.

Ezekiel Kelley, a native of Maryland, who came to Ohio among the early settlers of Ross county, was one of the notable pioneers of Highland, coming in about 1797, carrying one end of a chain in the first survey all the way around the county, and receiving for his services, \$10.50. Later he bought a farm, which is yet in the possession of his descendants. He was married in Virginia to Susan Stitt, and they made their home on Little Rocky fork, three miles south of Hillsboro. In 1807 he helped raise the first log cabin in the town of Hillsboro. At this pioneer home he reared a large family of children: Ezekiel, Michael, John, James, William, Aaron, Thomas, Polly, Peggie and Betsy. His death occurred at eighty years of age, and his wife's at about the same age.

Thomas Kelley, son of the foregoing, was born at the North Fork farm in Liberty township, in 1798, and in early manhood married Helen Higgins. Then he made his home in New Market township, where he bought one hundred acres of wild land. There he worked with such devotion that he died at the age of forty-five years, leaving his wife and three children: Susan, now living in New Market township; Anna Eliza, deceased, and Charles R. The latter was born in New Market township June 14, 1833, and passed his youth in the toilsome work of the pioneer farm. On attaining manhood he married Sarah Vanzant, daughter of William Vanzant, and they lived for seven or eight years in New Market township, and then removed to Washington township, later to Jackson, and finally back to Washington, where Charles R. Kelley is yet living. Of his eight children, Warren and Thomas live in Washington township, Francis in Clinton county, Ellen at Sabina, Susannah at Lynchburg, John in Paint township, Charles at Lynchburg, and Effie in Paint township. Charles R. Kelley deserves honorable mention as a soldier of the Union. He enlisted July 15, 1863, in Company B, Second battalion Ohio cavalry. After being mustered in at Camp Green, at Xenia, Ohio, he rode with his command in pursuit of the rebel raider, General Morgan, and was present at his capture, after which the battalion was mustered out of active service. He has held the office of constable three years, and has led an active and honorable life, but is now retired. Warren L. Kelley, of Washington township, eldest son of the foregoing, was born in Newmarket township, June 8, 1856, was educated in the district school, and at eighteen years of age took up the profession of teaching, to which he yet

devotes the winter months. He is the owner of 330 acres of valuable land, and is not only successful in the general pursuits of agriculture, but in the raising of Shropshire and Southdown sheep and Clayford horses, and in dealing in livestock. Besides teaching for thirty successive years, he has held the office of township treasurer eight years, and clerk one term. For fifteen years he has been an elder of the Presbyterian church at Belfast, and superintendent of the Sunday school, and he is one of the trustees of the church legacy of that church. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. On September 9, 1880, he was married to Florence, daughter of Abraham and Lucinda Hurst, and they have three children: Walter C., Madge M., and Homer H. The eldest is a graduate of the Hillsboro high school, and the second a student there. Mr. Kelley is entitled to unrestrained commendation for his marked success in life, which has depended upon his own energy and sterling character, without the aid of ancestral wealth.

Jeremiah Kerr, of Greenfield, is a native of Ross county, where he was actively engaged for many years in the live stock industry as a buyer and shipper. His father, James Kerr, was born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1786, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and took part in the early settlement of Buckskin township, in which section of Ross county he arrived from Chambersburg, Pa., in 1815. All that part of the country was as yet virtually a wilderness, there being but sparse population and few improvements. James Kerr, however, with the resolution that distinguished the pioneers, set to work without delay in cutting, hewing, and clearing until in the course of years the wilderness was changed to a fine farming community. On his farm he toiled and planned after the manner of farmers, reared a large family and fulfilled all the duties of a good citizen until his death, which occurred in 1870. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. A number of years before he came to Ohio, there had arrived in Buckskin township from Pennsylvania a pioneer named Robert Cunningham, who bought land and ranked as one of the first settlers. Among his children was a daughter named Nancy who became the wife of James Kerr and by him the mother of a large family, among them Jeremiah Kerr, who was born on the old farm in Ross county, attended the neighborhood schools between busy seasons and was still a boy when the civil war cloud burst over the country. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Ohio independent battalion, with which he served until it was mustered out in March, 1864. The command saw service in Eastern Kentucky, Western Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia with headquarters at Cumberland Gap. After his release from military service, Mr. Kerr returned to his

Ohio home. In 1875, he was married to Clara B., daughter of Dr. Robinson Smith of Highland county, and they have four children.

Henry Kibler, a retired farmer of Union township residing near Willettsville, has had an experience almost coeval with the existence of Highland county, as his birth took place only fourteen years after its organization. As its chief growth and development have taken place since Mr. Kibler came upon the field of action he has been in close touch with the chief events of the county's history, especially those relating to agricultural progress. Frederick Kibler was a Virginian who came to Highland county, we are told, in what is colloquially termed "an early day." It would be safe to say that he arrived in Highland county during the first decade of the nineteenth century. Having received a government warrant for services in the war of 1812 he utilized it in locating land in White Oak township. After he was settled he took a wife in the person of Leah Wilkin, a native of the new county of which he had become a citizen, and they had ten children equally divided as to sex, of whom three sons are living. Among the latter is Henry Kibler, who was born in White Oak township, Highland county, Ohio, June 2, 1819. He has known no other occupation throughout life than that of farming, to which he was early introduced and has since adhered to without deviation. He had little to depend upon except his own efforts, but has made his way, acquired possession of 130 acres of good land and in other ways enjoys the comforts of life. About 1847 he was united in marriage with Nancy J. Sparks, born in Adams county, Ohio, December 15, 1829. This lady's mother, whose maiden name was Betsey Cowan, had two daughters by her first husband and after his death was married to James Davidson, to whom she bore three children. Henry Kibler and wife had a family of six children of each of whom a brief biographical sketch is here given. Elizabeth, born in 1849, was married in 1871 to Lewis W. Foreman, born in Clinton county, December 23, 1843, son of George and Saluda (Morris) Foreman, who came to Highland county, where the father died March 13, 1900; paternal grandparents, John and Catherine (Rhinehart) Foreman were Virginians who ended their lives in Clinton county; Lewis W. Foreman was township clerk four years and has three children, Jessie, Estella and Grace. Abner S. Kibler, second of the family, was born June 29, 1851, was married April 15, 1875, to Luella, daughter of Barton Dean; she died in same year and he married Mary E. McDaniel, and has had six children, Charles, Frederick (deceased), Luella, Cathie, Lettie and Henry. John Kibler, third of the children, was born September 10, 1853, married Mary E. McDaniel, by whom there is one daughter, Maud; owns 120 acres of land in Clinton county. Anna Kibler married Jonah Britton, a well-to-do farmer of Union township,



who owns 1,000 acres of land in Highland county and property in Texas. William F. Kibler, fifth of the family, was born November 13, 1860, and in 1891 married Stella J. Britton, by whom he has one son, Stanley H. In partnership with his brother, Abner S., he owns 130 acres of land which they cultivate. Charlie C. Kibler, youngest of the children, died at the age of fourteen years.

Joseph Barrett Kleckner, M. D., one of the leading physicians and business men of Lynchburg, comes of a family long identified with the industrial development of Ohio. His great grandfather, John Kleckner, who was a Pennsylvanian, had two sons named Joseph and Solomon, the former of whom served as a captain in the war of 1812 and married Mary Langabaugh, of German descent. In 1816 Joseph Kleckner migrated to Ohio and established himself four miles south of Canton, where he acquired foundry interests and mills, the products from which were sent down the river on flatboats to the New Orleans market. Of his three children, Jeremiah died while serving as a soldier during the Mexican war and Daniel located near Akron, Ohio, where he subsequently died. George Kleckner, third of these brothers, was born in Starke county, Ohio, March 29, 1818, and in the year that he reached his majority became a citizen of Felicity in the county of Clermont. He was engaged at that place forty-five years in the hat and fur trade and rose to a position of prominence and influence, served as mayor of the city and occupied other places of trust such as are conferred only upon those who enjoy the public confidence. He first married Louisa Reddick and to this union was born a daughter, Mary F., and February 25, 1851, he was united in wedlock with Caroline, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Blackwood) Dailey, early settlers of Clermont county, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. George Kleckner, who for some years past have resided at Lynchburg, in Highland county, have the following named children: Joseph B., Georgia Florence, who is the wife of Dr. Edward Peters, a physician and surgeon in the insane asylum at Jacksonville, Ill.; Carrie Belle, wife of T. J. Lafferty, a merchant of Carrollton, Illinois; and Bertha, wife of Charles B. Linton, a merchant of Wellington, O. Dr. Joseph Barrett Kleckner, one of the above enumerated children, was born in Felicity, Ohio, December 21, 1851, was educated in the schools of his native place, and after he grew up assisted his father some years in the mercantile business. In 1878 he took a course at the Eclectic Medical institute in Cincinnati, after which he practiced medicine a couple of years and completed his education at the American Medical college of St. Louis, where he obtained a degree in 1883. Seven years later, Dr. Kleckner rounded out his professional studies by a course at the post-graduate Medical college of New York city, after which he resumed at Lynchburg the practice

taken up on his return from St. Louis. August 15, 1880, he was married to Miss Eva Patchell, of Clermont county, a lady whose ancestry is honorable and distinguished. Her father was a son of Edward and Sarah (Brown) Patchell. The Patchells were descendants of the French Huguenots by that name. Her mother was Susannah, daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (West) Hayworth, of Clinton county, Ohio. The last named was a descendant of the Hayworths who emigrated to America with the celebrated William Penn and took a prominent part in the colonization of the Keystone state. Edward and Susannah (Hayworth) Patchell, parents of Mrs. Kleckner, were married in 1860 and had five children, as follows: Eva M., Owen W., Edward W., Charles M. and Albert. Dr. and Mrs. Kleckner have three unusually promising children. Miss Edith M. graduated with honor at Wittenberg college at Springfield, Ohio, in 1901; Ralph E. is a graduate of the Lynchburg High School in class of 1902, and Joseph B., Jr., is still a student. Dr. Kleckner has taken an active interest in the business development of Lynchburg, having erected a handsome business block and several residences which constitute an important improvement to the business architecture of the town. The doctor's fraternal associations are numerous, he being connected with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of Pythias.

Julius N. Knauer, now living in retirement at Danville, after a long and industrious career, is a sample of the good German citizen turned American, so familiar and so much esteemed throughout the West. He has been in the United States more than half a century, and has long since become thoroughly Americanized and in every way identified with our institutions. His father was judge of the court of appeals in the county of Saarbrucken, Rhenish Prussia, and Julius N. was the eldest of his eight children. He was born in the Rhine province of Prussia, Germany, August 16, 1826, and had just reached his twenty-first year when in 1847 he embarked on a sailing boat bound for America. Ocean voyaging in such vessels was slow and tedious and it was thirty-five days before he reached the shores of the Great Republic. After landing at Castle Garden he made his way with as little delay as possible to Columbus, Ohio, going first to Cleveland and thence by canal-boat to the state capital. The changed condition of travel is well illustrated by the fact that a trip now made in a few hours by rail then consumed at least a week on the canal. After short visits of observation at Columbus and Cincinnati, he located in Clermont county, Ohio, where he obtained regular employment. Before leaving the old country he had mastered the tanner's trade, which now stood him in good stead and was his main reliance for some years after his arrival in the United States. He also learned the cooper's trade and, with

the thrift characteristic of his countrymen, could turn his hand to various kinds of occupation as opportunity offered. After residing some time at New Boston, he went to Batavia, Ohio, where he secured employment as a tanner and remained several years. May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-third regiment Ohio national guard, with which he was sent to West Virginia, where they did guard duty for some time along the lines of railroad. Being discharged from the service in October, he returned home and in the spring of 1865 was elected assessor of Batavia township. In 1868, he removed to Hillsboro, where he worked at the cooper's trade, and in 1870 bought property at Danville where he has since made his home. He has held the office of assessor three terms in succession, was justice of the peace twenty-four consecutive years and is holding that office at the present time in Hamer township. November 11, 1852, while residing at New Boston, he was married to Elizabeth Krieger, a native of Germany, who was brought to America when two years old. They have had eight children, all of whom are residents of Ohio. George is in Fayette county, Frank at Batavia, and John with his parents at Danville, Charles is a citizen of Dayton, Caroline is the wife of J. M. Davidson, of Highland county, William and Anna are at Danville, and Edward at Cleveland. Mr. Knauer is a member of the Reformed church, and enjoys general respect in the community where he resides.

Norton M. Knotts, a popular farmer of Liberty township, is one of the younger members of a large family of children whose parents settled in Highland county over sixty years ago. In the latter part of the eighteenth century there lived in Pennsylvania two brothers, named James and John Knotts, the latter of whom served several years in the Revolutionary army and became noted as an Indian fighter. James had a large family, among them being his son Solomon, who was born in 1788, married Mary West, and after several years in Fayette county joined the tide of immigrants seeking settlements in the rapidly developing valley of the Ohio. In 1840 he found a permanent location in Highland county, where he cultivated the soil, reared a numerous family and ended his days in 1850 at the age of sixty-two years. The children of this Pennsylvania couple were James, who married and lived for a while in Highland county, later moving to Champaign county where he died; Elizabeth married Lewis McCain of Pennsylvania, and later lived twenty years near Perintown in Clermont county, where both died; Benjamin, after spending many years in Liberty township, removed to Iowa and died there in 1890; Mary Ann, who married Alexander McConnaughey, has been dead thirty-five years; Enos, Franklin and William resided awhile in Highland county and removed to Iowa, where the last mentioned died and the other two have not been heard

from for many years. Norton M. Knotts, third from the youngest of the above enumerated children, was born in Pennsylvania July 10, 1832, and was consequently about eight years old when his father reached Highland county. After attaining his majority he spent three years in Clinton county learning the blacksmith's trade, after which he returned and has since made this county his home. June 18, 1856, he was married to Mary J., daughter of Samuel and Cartharine (Carr) Edingfield, also settlers from Pennsylvania state. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Knotts in 1861 adopted Emma Sexton, then seventeen months old, and she remained as a member of the family until married in November, 1879, to Richard Cook. Grace, one of the five children by this union, born July 10, 1881, was taken to the Knotts home when sixteen months old to fill the place left vacant by her mother's departure, and since then has been a much prized inmate of her foster-parents' household.

Jonathan Ladd, a retired farmer living near Leesburg, Ohio, belongs to a family connected with the growth and development of Highland county for nearly a hundred years. In the beginning of the nineteenth century there was a settlement of Ladds on Chowan river in North Carolina, descended from Welsh immigrants and professing the religion of the Society of Friends. Like many others in the South of the Quaker faith, they found the institution of slavery so repugnant to their notions of justice that they determined to seek residence in a free state. In 1808, Gerrard Ladd left his home in the Old North State, bound for Highland county, Ohio, where others of his faith had preceded him and found homes. When near Chillicothe he died, but his wife Margaret and several children continued the journey to Fairfield township where they made permanent settlements. Among these children was one named Jacob who became the parent stock of the Ladds that subsequently figured so extensively in Highland county. He was born in 1767 and married twice, his second wife being Elizabeth Reams, who accompanied him on his migration to Ohio. He settled first about two miles north of Leesburg, on the site of Roney's mill, but in 1811 bought of Isaac McPherson a farm one mile south of Leesburg near the Fairfield meeting-house. There he remained until his death, which occurred in 1850 when he was eighty-three years of age. By his wife Elizabeth he had twelve children, the oldest of whom was born in North Carolina in 1795 and named Asa. In the same year that the Ladds came to Highland county there arrived from Grayson county, Virginia, William and Ruth (Hunt) Chalfant, also members of the Society of Friends. They were valuable additions to the little colony, as William understood the business of wagon-making, blacksmithing and milling which he carried on to the great benefit of the pioneer settlers, besides cultivating the five hundred

acres of land which he had taken up under a warrant. He died in 1840, leaving a large family of children, and among the number a daughter named Mary, who subsequently became the wife of Asa Ladd. The latter was blessed with a numerous progeny, including Jonathan Ladd, the subject of this sketch, who was born near Leesburg, in Highland county, Ohio, December 20, 1831. He has spent his entire life in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture and has been a worthy member of the family which has furnished so many high-minded, upright and industrious citizens to Highland county. One of his brothers served several terms as township trustee, and another held the offices of trustee, treasurer and county commissioner. His father died in 1864, after a life of usefulness, lamented as one of the most blameless of the county's citizens. In fact, from their advent in 1808 the family of Ladds, especially the descendants of Jacob, have figured conspicuously at all periods of the county's history as factors in its industrial, agricultural, civil and moral development. In 1859 Jonathan Ladd was married to Eliza, daughter of John Lazenby. This union was blessed with one son, Everett J., who married Rosa, daughter of Robert and Martha Cox, and resides with his father on the old homestead.

Wesley Lafferty, a substantial farmer of Salem township, has well earned all his present comforts by a life of labor which had very unpromising beginnings. Even as a lad only ten years of age he knew what hard work was and had to "keep his nose to the grindstone," as the saying is, in order to obtain for himself the ordinary means of livelihood. His father was James Lafferty, a shoemaker by trade, who married Mary Snyder and lived for some years at West Union, Ohio, subsequently spending a short time at Lynchburg and then moving to New Vienna where he died about 1840. Shortly after this event, his widow came to Highland county and located in White Oak township, where a few years later she was married to John Heckerthorn. With him she spent the remainder of her days and reached the extreme age of over ninety-five years before her death. There were eight children by her first marriage, of whom John, Absalom, Rebecca, Eliza and Amanda are dead. The three living are William, of Paint, and Quincy of Salem township, besides the subject of this sketch. Margaret and Ella, the only two children by Mrs. Lafferty's second marriage, have both passed away. Wesley Lafferty, fifth of the first set of children, was born November 16, 1830, while his parents were living at West Union, Ohio, and was still quite young when brought by his widowed mother to Highland county. Even as a child, however, he was ambitious to "do for himself" and early conceived a desire to go to work and become a man of independent means. He commenced carrying out this resolve at the age of ten, when most boys are still engaged in playing marbles

or robbing birds-nests, and many weary years of drudgery passed before he succeeded in establishing himself on a firm basis. His work was mostly on farms at monthly wages, which were distressingly small at first, but grew better with age and experience, and eventually he felt sufficiently independent to choose a wife. He was married to Mary, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth Sprinkle, of Highland county, and settled temporarily on a rented farm in Salem township. By industry and economy he had saved enough money by 1860 to purchase a small place of thirty acres, which has since been increased to 104 acres and constitutes his present residence. He has farmed and raised stock in the usual way, depending on gradual increase from regular industry rather than on speculation or fancy schemes of any kind. In this way he has accumulated a comfortable home while rearing and educating his children to be useful men and women. He is a member of the Dunkard church and his political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party. His six children are Samuel, Henry W., Eliza B. and Lydia, at home; Lieuphenia, wife of Mander Stevens, of Hillsboro; and Clara, wife of V. Stroop, of Salem township. Mrs. Lafferty died in 1892, since which time the children have been keeping house for their father.

John Charles Larkin, M. D., one of the popular physicians of Hillsboro, who has gained many friends during his six years' residence, comes of a long and highly esteemed line of Quaker ancestors. Dr. Larkin possesses a chronology which directly traces his ancestry back two hundred and fifty years to John Larkin, who located in Prince Ann county, Maryland, in 1650, and afterwards in Pennsylvania. The most of the Larkin family came to this country with William Penn, and were identified with Penn in establishing a settlement near Chester, Pa. They became allied by marriage with John Salkeld, who was one of the founders of the Quakers and a noted preacher in his time in England. The chronology also traces direct descent from Queen Ann of England. The Ohio branch originates from Joseph Larkin, a native of Chester county, Pa., who married Rachel Reece of the Winchester (Va.) neighborhood, and migrated to the West during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. He located first in Harrison county, Ohio, but in 1837 removed to Samantha, in Highland county. The children of this Pennsylvania couple, all now dead, were Reece, who moved to Iowa; John S., Joseph and Ann, the latter wife of Edwin Arthur. John S. Larkin, the second of these children in order of birth, married Sarah, daughter of Michael and Rachel Yost, of Harrison county, Ohio, and the result of this union was a large family as follows: Isaac, a resident of Hillsboro; Mary Ann, widow of William Hussey; Elijah H.; Margaret E., wife of William Polk; Rachel E., wife of Samuel Polk of New Vienna; Martha K., wife of F. M. Miller,

residing near Hillsboro; John, who died at the age of fourteen years; and William, who resides at Hillsboro. By a second marriage to Mrs. James Hussey, *nee* Edwards, John S. Larkin had two additional children, whose names were Charles and Alice. Elijah H. Larkin, third of the first family of children, was born March 6, 1838, at Samantha, Highland county, Ohio, where his father kept tavern many years. In 1867 he was married to Rebecca, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Gibson) Stafford, and descended from one of the earliest settlers of the county. Her grandfather, Shadrick Stafford, was a native of Virginia who came out and built a fulling mill in Liberty township as early as 1805 and next year brought his family for permanent residence. The children of Elijah H. Larkin by his first wife were John Charles, the subject of this sketch, and Leoto, a teacher in the public schools at Muncie, Ind. In 1872 Mr. Larkin contracted a second marriage with Susan, daughter of Brice Cooper, by whom he had the following named children: Adima, teacher in the Hillsboro schools; McShurley, bookkeeper in Cleveland; Dora, exchange clerk at the Merchants National bank; and Fred W., a student in the Hillsboro schools. John Charles Larkin, eldest of his father's children, was born at Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, June 1, 1868, and as he grew up obtained the best education that could be afforded by the schools of his native city. After finishing a four years' course in the Hillsboro high school he took charge of one of the district schools and followed the occupation of teaching from the years 1888 to 1893, inclusive. In the leisure hours before and after school and on holidays, the young teacher devoted most of his time to reading with a view to educating himself as a physician. In the fall of 1893 he matriculated at the Medical college of Ohio, where he finished the course in 1896 and had the honor of being appointed speaker for the class which graduated that year. Shortly after obtaining his diploma, Dr. Larkin formed a partnership with Dr. Truman Holmes for the practice of medicine at Hillsboro, which association continued until the removal of Dr. Holmes to Washington in November, 1900. Since then Dr. Larkin has been alone, and has long since demonstrated that he was destined to be one of the most popular and successful physicians in the Highland capital. In 1896 he was appointed coroner of Highland county and gave such satisfaction that at the expiration of his term he was elected to serve two additional years. He is local surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad company, examiner for several life insurance companies, and member of the county, state and American medical associations. Dr. Larkin's fraternal connections are numerous and he is regarded as one of the most popular and attentive fraternity members in the city. At present he is worshipful master of Hillsboro lodge, No. 38, Free and Accepted Masons; exalted ruler of lodge No. 361, Benevolent and

Protective Order of Elks, and medical examiner of Buckeye lodge, No. 17, Ancient Order United Workmen.

David N. Lawson, of Brush Creek township, an energetic and valued citizen, was born May 28, 1841, on the farm now owned by James M. Lawson, in that township. He is the son of James Lawson, born in Virginia in 1802, who was orphaned by the death of his father at seven years of age, and was reared by John Palmer. At twenty-five years of age James Lawson married Mary Hammond, a native of Brush Creek township, and they began housekeeping on the farm now owned by their son, James M., and were the parents of eleven children: John, living in Adams county; Alfred A., in Kansas; Josiah, deceased; David N.; James M.; Sarah A., wife of B. Cravens, of Illinois; Lucinda E., wife of James Woods, of Iowa; Lucilla, Jemima and Agnes, deceased; and Mary, wife of James A. Taylor, of Brush Creek. James Lawson lived to the age of sixty-eight years, and had an honorable and fairly successful life, acquiring a comfortable property, although he began poor, and he was honored among his associates in the Universalist church, of which he was one of the trustees and staunchest supporters, and honored also by the people of the township, who made him township treasurer and trustee. David N. Lawson, son of the foregoing, started out at the age of eighteen years to make his own way in the world, working by the month at farming, but soon the great war came on, and he volunteered in defense of the nation he loved, becoming a private soldier in Company I of the Twenty-fourth regiment Ohio infantry. His first active service was in the West Virginia campaigns, fighting at Greenbrier and Cheat Mountain. Early in the spring of 1862, being transferred to the west, he was in the great battle of Shiloh, and after that he was in the campaigns under Buell and Rosecrans, participating in the great march from middle Tennessee to Louisville and back, and fighting at Crab Orchard, Perryville, and Stone River. In the Chickamauga campaign he was in numerous engagements, including the great battle of September 20th, 1863, when he with many others were made a prisoner of war. Then followed a long period of confinement in the southern prison pens, at Libby prison, Richmond, where he was held four or five months; Danville, Va., a like period; Andersonville prison, four or five months; and several months at Charleston, S. C., and Florence. Toward the close of the war, early in 1865, while being transferred to Raleigh, N. C., he escaped by jumping from a moving railroad train, and had the good fortune to reach the Union lines at Smithland. Being sent to Annapolis, he was given a furlough to visit his home, and was soon afterward honorably mustered out at Columbus. Since then Mr. Lawson has been a worthy citizen of Brush Creek township,



for some time farming rented places, at one of which, the Hizer farm, he remained for twenty years, and is now the owner of a valuable farm of 129 acres. He has also for eight years been engaged in operating a threshing machine, and is the owner of a saw mill. He is a member of the Grand Army post at Sinking Spring, and of the Threshers National Protective association; and has served twelve or fourteen years as supervisor and constable. After the war he married Louisa Hatter, and they have two children: Agnes M., wife of S. West, of Brush Creek, and Laura J.

John O. Lemon, a well-to-do farmer of New Market township, is one of the many descendants of an old pioneer who joined the rapidly increasing army of Highland county settlers in 1814. Samuel Lemon, a native of Pennsylvania, was a shoemaker by trade and after his arrival in Ohio drove a thriving business by making boots and shoes for the inhabitants of his bailiwick. His custom was to ply the awl and thread during the inclement season of winter and devote his time to farm work in summer, in this way earning a comfortable living and laying up some store for the future. He bought and settled on a farm two and a half miles north of the town of New Market and there spent the remainder of his days. Samuel Lemon's marriage proved fruitful and was blessed with twelve children, of whom John, Adam, James M., Samuel, George, Perry, William Isaac, Isaiah, Catherine and Anna have passed away. The only one living is Eliza J., who married Thomas Peal of Lynchburg. James M. Lemon, third of the children in age, was born in New Market township, June 16, 1816, and as he grew up acquired knowledge of the chairmaker's trade. He worked at this in Hillsboro for a while before his marriage to Mary, daughter of John and Mary Chapman, old settlers of New Market township. He located with his bride on the farm now owned by Mr. McKee and shortly afterward engaged in general mercantile business at what is now known as Shackelton. This he followed several years, meantime continuing to make chairs during his hours of leisure, and altogether between merchandising, farming and chairmaking he did a thriving business. He became a man of considerable local influence, having held all the important township offices and reached the age of eighty-two before his death. The children of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Lemon were Rachel, wife of Robert Purdy of New Market township; John O., subject of this sketch; Laura, deceased, and Charlie, a resident of Hillsboro. John O. Lemon, second of the family, was born near New Market, Highland county, Ohio, March 16, 1847, and remained with his father on the farm until he reached his majority. About that time he was married to Miss Frances, daughter of William and Lucinda Strange, of Hamer township. The first ten months of their married life was spent on a farm, from which they removed to

occupy a place purchased on the Cincinnati pike. Here they lived about fourteen years, when they took up quarters at the old homestead for the purpose of caring for Mr. Lemon's aged parents. After the death of the latter, he bought the home place and has since resided there, being now owner of 146 acres which he cultivates with the usual crops and raises considerable stock. Mr. Lemon has been township trustee six years, also school director. His children, two in number, are Alvin, a resident of Union township, and Walter, who remains at home. The family are communicants of the Christian church.

Charles M. Lewis, an estimable citizen of Concord township, resides upon the farm purchased in 1818 by his grandparents, Lewis and Abigail Lewis, who came to Ohio from Bucks county, Penn. They bought three hundred acres of wild land, much of which they cleared and improved, and Lewis Lewis came to be one of the leading men of his township, successful as a farmer and stock raiser, and active in politics, holding the office of justice of the peace for many years. His home was a polling place for many elections. The children of these grandparents were William, Clinton, Lewis, Judah, Milton, Celia and Alford. Milton was born in Bucks county, Pa., July 1, 1814, and reared from four years of age in Concord township. In early manhood he married Catherine, daughter of Campbell Nance, a lady born in Virginia and reared in Highland county, and they began their married life and filled out their lives on the old home place, the husband dying at eighty-three years of age and the wife at seventy-two. Both are buried in the Lewis cemetery on the home farm. It can be said in memory of Milton Lewis that he was one of the leading men of the township, being honored with many local offices which he honorably filled, and that he prospered in business, becoming an extensive dealer in live stock. At one time he owned over three hundred acres of land in the township. His five children are: Martha, wife of Godfrey Wilkin; Jennie, wife of Joseph Burns; Allie, wife of William Stewart, of Greenfield; Ella, widow of Daniel Butters, of Marshall, and Charles M., the subject of this sketch. The latter was born in the house where he now lives, February 23, 1862, was educated in the district school, and in early manhood was married to Elizabeth, daughter of James R. Shannon. One child has been born to them, a daughter, May. Mr. Lewis is an affable, courteous man, as well as of business habits and industry, and is notably popular throughout his vicinity. He is the owner of nearly two hundred acres of well-improved land, and his residence and farm buildings have been remodeled and improved until they are among the most attractive and convenient in the township. In addition to farming and the breeding of Shorthorn cattle, Mr. Lewis gives much of his time to the introduction of the Page wire fence

in his neighborhood, and whatever he undertakes is likely to meet with success. He is a member of the school board of the township, is a communicant of the Church of Christ, and is firmly allied to the Republican party, with which his family has long been identified.

Milton E. Lewis, notable among the leading men of Concord township, is a grandson of Lewis and Abigail Lewis, early settlers of the township, of whom a sketch is given in the foregoing. His father was William Lewis, born in Chester county, Pa., December 24, 1810, eight years before his parents came to Ohio. In youth William Lewis found employment in the work of pioneer farming with his brother Judah, in Concord township, was a teamster in the days of forest roads before the era of canals or railroads, hauled pottery from the Concord township pottery to various parts of the county, and made one trip down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the flat boats of that day. Meeting with success in his efforts he was able to buy a farm of 106 acres, and then married a Miss Williams, a native of Highland county, and settled down to farming, varying his employment with work as a carpenter for a good many years. His industry and business instinct made him a well-to-do man in his time, and he was the owner of 212 acres. He passed away at the ripe age of eighty-nine years, survived by several of his children. These were, Cecelia, deceased; Phoebe A., wife of William Ridings, of Kansas; Elizabeth, deceased; Nancy, wife of William Link, of Concord; Anna, deceased; Milton E., subject of this sketch; Clinton, deceased; William, of Clinton county; John, deceased; Thomas, of Concord township; Edward, living on the old homestead. Milton E. Lewis was born near Fairfax, Ohio, November 28, 1846, was reared on the farm and educated in the district school. When seventeen years of age he began work on the farm for his uncle, Milton, which continued four years; after that he followed the carpenter trade for six years, and then spent a short time in Iowa. Coming back to Taylorsville, he succeeded J. T. Potts as a general merchant, but did not remain in business long, leaving it to engage in farming on a place that he traded the store for. On securing this home he married Levinia Hetherington, daughter of William Hetherington and descended from one of the pioneer families of the township. A year later they changed their home to the farm of 126 acres where they now reside, but have disposed of some of the land. They have one child, Eva Alice, wife of James Shannon, of Washington township. Mr. Lewis is quite successful as a farmer and breeder of live stock, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors. For six years he has served as a member of the school board. He is a valued member of the Methodist church and in politics a Republican. He has made all the improvements now to be seen on his attractive property, and has one of the best equipped farms in that region. With a com-

mendable spirit of enterprise he was one of the principal promoters of the Concord pike, No. 49, and Rural free delivery, No. 2, and he is one of the stockholders in the Merchants National bank of Hillsboro.

Christopher Lewis, proprietor of the famous farm in Penn township known as Flora Vale, is the principal living representative of one of the oldest and most honorable families in Highland county. They came originally from Wales. According to the carefully preserved records it was in the year 1682 that three brothers emigrated to America and fixed their abodes in different parts of the colonial settlements along the Atlantic coast. Two of them were lost to sight, so far as subsequent history is concerned, and it is not known whether they left descendants or what became of them. Evan Lewis, second in age of the trio, settled in Philadelphia and became the progenitor of the family subsequently so well known in the West. Among his children was a son named Jehu, born in 1723, who afterward settled in Chester county, Pa., and remained there until the close of that century, when he removed to Bedford county, Va. He married Alice, daughter of George and Hannah Maris, and their nine children were as follows: Jesse, born in 1750; James, in 1751; Elijah, in 1752 (these three died young); Joel, in 1755; Hannah, in 1757; Evan, in 1760; Jesse (named from the eldest, who died), in 1763; George, in 1765; Ann, in 1767. Jehu Lewis died in 1804 and his wife, who was born in 1726, died in 1820, both being buried in Friends' graveyard, Goose Creek meeting house, in Bedford county. Their son Joel, accompanied by his brothers Evan and Jesse and sister Ann, migrated to Ohio in 1814 and settled first on the Little Miami, near Millgrove, where he remained until 1822. In that year Joel removed to Highland county, where he purchased a farm in the southern part of what is now Penn township. March 9, 1786, he was married to Sarah, daughter of William and Esther Daniel, of Loudoun county, Va., and his four children were: Jehu, born in 1791, and died in 1875, at State Center, Iowa; Daniel, more fully noticed below; Sarah, born in 1797; and a second daughter who died on day of birth in 1802. Joel Lewis died at his home in Penn township November 30, 1829, after which his widow was tenderly cared for by her children and grandchildren until her death, which occurred June 23, 1840, in the eighty-second year of her age. Her remains were deposited in the cemetery of Clear Creek by the side of those of her husband which had been left eleven years before in the same place of final rest. Daniel Lewis, the second son of this pioneer couple, was born in Bedford county, Va., in 1794, and after coming to Ohio with his parents in 1814, taught school several years in the counties of Warren, Clinton and Highland. In 1825 he bought of Gov. Allen Trimble the farm in the northwestern part of

Penn township now known as Flora Vale and owned by his son. At the time of the purchase this land was covered by an unbroken forest, which disappeared in the course of years before the woodsman's ax and pioneer fortitude and eventually emerged as one of the handsomest estates in the county. In 1825 Daniel Lewis married Priscilla, daughter of Christopher and Sarah Hussey, and the eight children resulting from this union were as follows: Charles D., born in 1829; Christopher, fully sketched below; Sarah A., born in 1835; Albert, in 1836; Alvah, in 1839; Mary B., in 1841; George, in 1843; and Rachel, in 1845. The father of this family died November 28, 1847, his widow surviving him many years and passing away in May, 1885. Charles D. Lewis, their oldest son, was a young man of great promise and had entered upon a career that promised most fruitful results but which, unhappily, was cut short in the prime of life by a railroad accident July 4, 1857. At the time of his death he was professor of chemistry and pharmacy in the Eclectic college of medicine at Cincinnati and had exhibited remarkable versatility of talent, as well as much force of character, during his brief but brilliant life. Christopher Lewis, second in age of the eight children of his parents, was born on the homestead farm in Highland county, Ohio, September 16, 1831, and has devoted his entire life to the quiet pursuits of agriculture. Under his skillful management and endless industry the place has been steadily improved and is now almost ideal both in its external and internal appointments. In the fall of 1825 his father built a comfortable hewed-log house, which gave place in fourteen years to the present neat dwelling-house where Mr. Lewis and his family have so long resided. In 1870 several additions and tasteful improvements were made by the proprietor and it would now be difficult to find a prettier place than Flora Vale, with its lovely lawns, choice shade trees and shrubbery, highly cultivated fields and other concomitants of rural repose. In fact, the contrast between "pioneer days," as exemplified by Mr. Lewis' father, and twentieth-century civilization, as witnessed by Mr. Lewis himself, can nowhere be seen in more force than at this luxurious country home in Highland county. September 22, 1859, Mr. Lewis was married in Philadelphia to Louisa K., daughter of Joseph and Esther C. Hallowell of Chester county, Pa. Shortly after this event, he began purchasing the interests of the other heirs in his father's estate, which was kept up from time to time until 1865, when he obtained and has retained full possession of this desirable property. The farm, consisting of a hundred acres, is situated in Penn township on what is now known as the Carey-town pike, about three miles and a half southeast of New Vienna. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have three children of whom Eugene C., the oldest, was born June 20, 1860. Walter H., the second son, was born November 17, 1862, and married April 19, 1888, to Maude K.

Smith, his children being Walter H., Ralph M., Gertrude M., Louise K., William Waddell and Priscilla. Marion, the only daughter, was born May 25, 1866, and married December 24, 1890, to Horace K. Anson, their children being Virgil L. and Louisa L. Mr. Lewis served several years as master of Union grange, No. 77, Patrons of Husbandry, at New Vienna and was for a long time school director in his district. He and his wife have long been devoted members of the religious Society of Friends and prominent in connection with church affairs. They possess the same reposeful traits of character, the same industrious habits, the same love of liberty, good morals and right-doing that have characterized these people for centuries and made them such staunch supports of law and order and free government everywhere.

The Linn Family:—About the year 1790 Robert Linn, who lived in the north of Ireland, became weary of the unequal struggle for existence in that tax-ridden and badly governed land and yielded his shattered frame and saddened heart to the Grim Destroyer which in time conquers every human being. A widow and six children, most of them helpless, were left to bemoan the irreparable loss which had deprived them of their only support and protector. There was no recourse left but that of expatriation, the last hope of many a heart-broken Irishman as he turned his sorrowful gaze upon his country and resolved to leave it forever. When the widow Linn left the shores of Erin in 1796, bound for free and hospitable America, her oldest child Samuel was just twenty-one years of age. After the wearisome and protracted voyage was completed, the little band made their way to Lancaster county, Pa., where a temporary location was secured to be followed by removal to Virginia in 1803. Unlike most Irish immigrants of that day, the Linns were of Scotch ancestry and adherents of the Protestant faith. Samuel, being the eldest, stood somewhat in the relation of a father to the other children and was a great help as well as comfort to his widowed mother. November 8, 1803, he was married to Catharine Slaymaker, member of one of the distinguished military families of Virginia. Her father, Capt. John Slaymaker, was with Braddock at the time of his memorable defeat by the Indians and subsequently commanded a company in the war for American independence. Robert Alexander Linn, one of the children of this marriage, was born October 8, 1810, and removed with his father to Highland county in 1832. The latter died here in September, 1860, at the ripe age of eighty-five years. August 13, 1857, Robert A. Linn was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Noah and Elizabeth (Robinson) Evans, and member of a family notable in the history of Liberty township. Richard Evans, Mrs. Linn's grandfather, a native of Pennsylvania, first moved to Kentucky with his father, Hugh Evans, and from there to Highland county in 1799,

where he bought land on Clear creek and subsequently became one of the earliest of the county's associate judges. By his wife, Mary (Pierce) Evans, he had fifteen children, of whom twelve lived to mature age. Noah Evans, the third son, was born in Kentucky in 1795 and in 1819 was married to Elizabeth Robison, of Chillicothe. They had ten children, including Mrs. Elizabeth (Evans) Linn, who was born in 1832 in the old brick house which was built by her grandfather in 1809 on his Clear Creek farm in Liberty township. This was the first brick dwelling-house erected in Highland county and the venerable structure is still standing as one of the interesting landmarks of the olden time. In the family it is known familiarly as the "Ark," probably because its last proprietor in the Evans line was named Noah. In 1868, Robert A. Linn purchased 193 acres from the Evans estate and ten years later erected the elegant brick house now occupied by his widow and children, east of Clear creek on the Chillicothe pike. The children of Robert A. and Elizabeth (Evans) Linn are Samuel D., Katharine, Margaret E., Lucy and Minnie E., who reside on the farm with their mother. William D. Linn, the second son, was born on the paternal homestead in Highland county, Ohio, June 30, 1860, and educated in the district schools. In 1879, he removed to Iowa, where he spent six years employed as a clerk in various mercantile establishments, after which he returned to Highland county and in 1886 took up his residence on part of the Linn estate. In 1879 he was married to Luella Bumgarner, who died in 1885, leaving two children: David, born February 5, 1880, and Frederick, born April 16, 1882. March 19, 1889, Mr. Linn was married to Reddie, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Fettro) Pennington, by whom he has four children: Ruth, born January 28, 1892; Ray, born June 21, 1895; Jane, born January 19, 1899; and Esther born March 20, 1902.

Alvin M. Louderback, justice of the peace in Clay township, and widely known as a prosperous farmer and stockraiser, is the grandson of Peter Louderback, a native of Pennsylvania, who was brought to Ohio by his parents, who settled as pioneers in the vicinity of the town of Sardinia. Justice Louderback, is therefore, in the fourth generation of the family in Ohio. Peter Louderback, when he grew to manhood, married Betsey Carbory, a daughter of another pioneer family of Brown county, and made his home in Brown county, farming through the warmer months and devoting the winters to his trade as a shoemaker. Fifteen children were born to him and his wife: Jackson, Causby, Mary, Millie, Marion, James, Hamer, Mason, Emariah, Arminda and Clarinda (twins), and Peter. Several of these are yet living in Ohio, including Hamer, the father of A. M. Louderback. Hamer Louderback was born in 1835, at the home near Sardinia, and when a youth found employment for several years on the

river boats between Higginsport and Cincinnati. Later he married Mary Welsh, a native of Clermont county, and they made their home first at the town of Rural, in that county. Subsequently their home was on Straight creek and various other places in Brown county, until they moved to White Oak township, Highland county, where they resided for seventeen years. There the wife and mother died, and afterward Hamer Louderback returned to Brown county, and wedded Rachel Martin. He is now living at Georgetown, where he has been honored for four years with the office of city marshal. By his first marriage twelve children were born: A. M., subject of this sketch; Anna, whose home is in Georgetown; John, in Kansas; Arthur, in Montana; Ollie, in Washington; Martha, in Brown county; Emmariah, in Illinois; Clara, in Brown county; George, in Greene county; Flora and Florence (twins), in Brown county, and Pearl, in the same county. A. M. Louderback was born at Rural, Clermont county, October 13, 1854. When sixteen years of age, having previously attended the district schools, he began working for himself as a farm employee in Clay and White Oak townships, and a year later went to Indiana, but soon returned to his native county. For nine years he worked with William Wills, of Clay township. Subsequently he was married to Mary Gomia, daughter of Louis and Mary Gomia, old settlers of Highland county. Mrs. Louderback, a most estimable lady, was born in the house where she and her husband have made their home since marriage. Four children have been born to them: Demont Q., Theresa, Bessie and Harley, all of whom are yet at home. Mr. Louderback is quite successful as a farmer and breeder of Shorthorn and Jersey cattle, and Poland China and Berkshire hogs, and contributes efficiently to the advancement of the agricultural and livestock interests of his county. He is an honored member of the United Brethren church and the order of Odd Fellows, in politics is a Democrat, and he is now serving his first term as justice of the peace of his township.

Milton Glenn Lucas, one of the prosperous farmers of Marshall township on the fertile banks of Rocky Fork, comes from an old family whose history in Highland county goes back to the beginning of the nineteenth century. James and Catharine (Levingood) Lucas, of Delaware, who were the first of the name to arrive in the Scioto valley, had ten children and among them a son named William. The latter married Nancy, daughter of John Owens, and became the parents of four children, including John L., who died in Brush Creek township in 1901, aged about seventy-five years; Samuel, who died at the age of twenty-five; and William W., a resident of Missouri. Elijah Lucas, the oldest of the above mentioned children, was born in Paint township November 20, 1820, and at present resides three miles northeast of the village of Marshall. October 21, 1847, he



married Amanda, daughter of William W. and Eliza (Roth) Glenn, members of an old family of the county. The eight children of Elijah and Amanda (Glenn) Lucas were James William and Birches M., farmers of Paint township; Lucinda, who married James Sams and died at the age of thirty-six years; the subject of this sketch; Ellen, widow of Dr. L. T. Glenn; Mary, wife of James Sams; Nettie Jane, who died at the age of nineteen; and Robert, who is at home. Milton Glenn Lucas, fourth of the family, was born in Brush Creek township, Highland county, Ohio, December 6, 1858, and attended the normal department of the Union graded schools at Hillsboro under Prof. Louis McKibben. June 26, 1895, he was married to Olive Williams, and they have two children: Milton Gilbert, born July 19, 1896, and Ruth Williams, born March 27, 1899. Mr. Lucas is farming his father's place of 200 acres on the banks of Rocky Fork in Marshall township and owns the 73 acres where his father now resides. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of Paint lodge, No. 453, Knights of Pythias at Rainsboro. Mrs. Lucas' ancestry runs back to the earliest period of the county's history. Her great-grandfather, George Gall, was a soldier of the Revolution who located in Highland county in 1801, and his daughter Susannah married Thomas Williams. Among the children of the latter was Daniel Williams, who married Mary Hatcher and by her had three sons and three daughters: Mary Metta, wife of John Horst, an attorney of Hillsboro; Priscilla, wife of J. H. Hiestand, a farmer of Liberty township; Joseph Wesley, a farmer of Fairfield township; Joshua, who died of typhoid fever; Olive, who became Mrs. Milton G. Lucas; and Elmer, a physician at Marshall, Texas.

Robert M. Lyle, member of the Highland county infirmery board and otherwise influential in public affairs, comes of a long line of farmers who for several generations have been identified with the agricultural development of Liberty township. William Lyle, founder of the American branch of this well known family, was a native of Ireland who married Nancy Gilmore and subsequently emigrated to Rockbridge county, Virginia. Among his children was a son named Samuel, born in 1773, after the parental emigration to Virginia, and married in early manhood to Eleanor Finley. The six children of this union were Sallie, Finley, William, Nancy, Jane, and Samuel, Jr., all of whom were brought by their parents about the year 1815 to Highland county, where the father bought over four hundred acres of land in Concord township. In 1818, a few years after his arrival, the head of the house divided the Concord farm between his two eldest sons, Finley and William, and purchased two hundred acres in Liberty township one mile east of the infirmery, where he lived until his death in 1842, seven years after his wife

had passed away. His son, Samuel Lyle, Jr., was born in Rockbridge county, Va., in 1815, and was an infant in arms when his parents came that year to their new home in the West. He grew up on the farm in Liberty township and in 1841 was married to Mary Alice, daughter of John and Ailsie (Boyd) Black, another family of Virginians. The children of Samuel and Mary (Black) Lyle were Margaret Ann, now widow of J. B. Gamble, who died at Noblesville, Ind.; Sarah E., wife of George Fox, who farms opposite the infirmary; Robert M., further sketched below; Mary E., wife of R. R. West, formerly of Paint township; Alice J., wife of Hugh A. Evans, of Paint township; Charles A., teaming in Hillsboro; and Hettie E., unmarried. Robert M. Lyle, third of the children, was born in Highland county, Ohio, April 6, 1846, on the farm in Liberty township purchased by his grandfather, inherited by his father and his own home at the present time. July 17, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment Ohio National Guard, with which he served until the close of the war. After the termination of hostilities he returned to the home farm where, with the exception of two years in Iowa in the drug trade, he has spent all the subsequent years of his life. At present he is one of the board of directors in charge of the Highland county infirmary and superintendent of the Marshall pike in Liberty township. He is a member of the Paint lodge, No. 453, Knights of Pythias. In April, 1880, he was married to Lummie, daughter of Edward and Sophia (McCoppin) Head, and the children of this union are: Frank G., born August 10, 1882; Carrie E. and Mary A., twins, born July 19, 1891; and Stella M., born October 11, 1894.

Reuben W. Lyle, prominent for many years in the printing and publishing business of Hillsboro, comes of old and honorable pioneer stock identified with Highland from an early period of the county's history. His great-grandparents were Samuel and Eleanor (Finley) Lyle, whose lives are mentioned in the foregoing sketch. Their eldest son, Finley Lyle, was born in Virginia in 1800, married Catharine, daughter of John Ellis of Concord township, in 1830, and died in March, 1869, on the estate previously settled by his father. James G. Lyle, one of his sons, was born in Concord township May 22, 1841, and March 19, 1863, married Keziah, daughter of Solomon and Mary Fling, and by her had the following named children: Catherine A., who died in infancy; the subject of this sketch; Mary E., who died at the age of twenty-two years; S. Ellis, a job printer in Hillsboro; Charles F., a carriage painter; Albert J., a tinner at Circleville; Harry H., a blacksmith in Leesburg; Ida Belle, wife of Walter Rector, lumber inspector at Hillsboro; and Sarah J., a bookkeeper. In 1874 James G. Lyle located at Hillsboro, where he served eight years on the police force, ten years as city marshal

and since 1900 as private watchman for a number of the city merchants. Reuben W. Lyle, the second of his children, was born in Highland county, Ohio, May 19, 1865, and passed through the grammar grade of the Hillsboro public schools. When sixteen years old he began to learn the printer's trade and six years later was made foreman of the job-printing department of the Gazette. In 1893 he formed a partnership with his brother S. E., and opened a job printing establishment under the firm name of Lyle Brothers. March 1, 1895, this concern was incorporated as the Lyle Printing Company, which has since continued business on North High street and is the leading establishment of the kind in the city. Mr. Lyle is a past grand of Lafayette lodge, No. 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was its representative at the grand lodge session of 1900, on which occasion he was appointed grand marshal. He is a past chief patriarch of Tawawa encampment, No. 58, Odd Fellows, and past master of Buckeye lodge, No. 17, Ancient Order United Workmen. June 22, 1887, he was married to Frances, daughter of W. I. and Maggie (Malcom) Davis of Sanders, Ky., and he has one son, George E., born January 13, 1889, and a student in the Hillsboro schools.

D. N. McBride, M. D., a well known physician, of Rainsborough, has been in the active practice of his profession of that place for thirty-two years. His grandparents were William and Letetia McBride, who migrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio as early as 1800 and after tarrying a while in Ross county, near Bainbridge, moved on to Pike county, where they made a permanent settlement and spent the remainder of their lives. The father died at about the age of sixty and his wife when eighty-eight years old. This pioneer couple had a family of eight children, all long since dead, and the second in age was John McBride, born in Pike county, Ohio, March 2, 1809. He married Charlotte, daughter of David and Hannah Spohn, of Adams county, and a short time thereafter took up his permanent abode on a farm which he had purchased in Jackson township, Highland county. He spent a quiet life in the cultivation of his land, held the office of justice of the peace for many years and died in 1895, in his eighty-seventh year, the death of his wife having occurred in 1873. Of their six children four, William C., Hannah, Letetia and Mary C., are dead. Eliza J., the eldest, married John W. Yowell, now deceased, and who lived near Lynchburg, Ohio, where Mrs. Yowell still resides. D. N. McBride, second of the children in age, was born near Belfast, Highland county, Ohio, September 1, 1840, and remained at home until 1864, when he spent one year in Illinois in the drug business. In 1865 he began the study of medicine with Doctors Grier and Noble at Sugartree Ridge and remained with them three years, meantime attending lectures

at Columbus and Cincinnati. He was graduated by the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery with the class of 1868 and selected as his first location the town of Tranquility in Adams county. He remained at that place three years and then removed to Rainsboro, which has ever since been his scene of operations. Dr. McBride is a member of the county, state and national medical associations and during Cleveland's second administration held the position of pension examiner for Highland county. He is a member of Petersburg lodge, No. 211, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Paint lodge, No. 453, Knights of Pythias, at Rainsboro. He married Sarah A. Dryden, a native of Brown but reared in Adams county, by whom he has had five children: Otto, who died at eight years of age; Edith, the wife of Dr. J. A. Mercer of Rainsboro; John D., who is practicing medicine at Hillsboro; Newton C., recently admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law; and James R., residing at home. The Doctor and his family are affiliated with the Baptist church.

Edward L. McClain, promoter and proprietor of the manufacturing plant at Greenfield, which bears his name and is the largest of its kind in the world, has an illustrious genealogy as well as a very interesting personal history. Two brothers came from Scotland to New Jersey before the Revolution and one of them lost his life while serving in the patriot army at the battle of Brandywine. He left a son named Peter McClain, who in turn became the father of a boy who was christened by the patriarchal name of John. The latter was destined to lead a long and useful life and to become the founder of the Ohio branch of his family. John McClain was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, November 23, 1800, and when six years old was brought by his parents to the region then known as part of the boundless West. Their destination was Indian creek in Clermont county, Ohio, and this they reached May 20, 1806. Ten years afterward, when about seventeen years old, John joined the Methodist Episcopal church, three years later was licensed to exhort, and in March, 1834, the quarterly conference of White Oak circuit gave him a local license to preach. In 1842 he received deacon's orders at the hands of Bishop Morris and in October, 1846, he was ordained elder by Bishop Ames. For many years thereafter it was the custom of this good man to work six days on the farm and spend Sabbath preaching, and only when bronchial trouble had impaired his voice did he consent to give up his labors. The declining years of his life were spent at the home of his son in Greenfield, where he received every attention that filial affection could suggest until his death July 14, 1875. His son, William P. McClain, who was a native of Clermont county, Ohio, located at Greenfield in 1854, where for many years he was prominent as a business man. His children living are Edward L.; Arthur E. and Nellie M. (now the

wife of William M. McCafferty). The family record of the maternal ancestors of these children is also full of interest. Late in the nineteenth century there came to Ohio from Ireland as witty and jovial a sample of Hibernian as ever left the "ould sod," whose name was Oliver Ross. Ready for any kind of adventure, from treeing a bear to fighting Indians, the vivacious Oliver set out in the spring of 1797 with Henry Massie, brother of the famous Gen. Nathaniel Massie, on a surveying expedition to the headwaters of Brush creek in what is now Highland county. With the party also were Robert Huston, a son-in-law of Mr. Ross, and the latter's pretty little daughter Rebecca, then a girl about fifteen years of age. On the evening of April 17, 1797, these explorers camped at a spring near what is now the town of New Market, where Miss Ross was made keeper of the camp and cook for the party. This girl, the first woman of her race to set foot in that part of Highland county, was presented by Henry Massie with one of the lots in his newly platted town of New Market. Next year Oliver Ross purchased one hundred acres of land near the village site, on which he subsequently built a cabin and established his family. About the year 1802 there arrived at New Market from Pennsylvania George Parkinson, a professional hat-maker, and he in time became the husband of Rebecca Ross. They had several children and one of the daughters became the mother of Albert J. Beveridge, the present eloquent and famous junior senator from Indiana. Another daughter married William P. McClain, and was the mother of Edward L. McClain, who thus is the grandson of Rebecca and great-grandson of Oliver Ross, who held the first state office in the territory which afterward became Highland county. Edward L. McClain was born and bred in Greenfield, Ohio, and when a young man used to worry his mind over the problem whether there could not be invented some device to prevent collars from chafing and hurting the necks of horses. This sympathetic and kindly quest, which caused him to do much thinking, by degrees evolved an invention which proved a fortune to Mr. McClain, a boon of incalculable value to the equine race and incidentally a prize to all horse owners. In short, he invented the pad for horses' collars and in order to test its availability, rented a small room, employed a couple of men as assistants and began the manufacture on a small scale. The pads proved popular from the start, business increased by leaps and bounds and the small room with three laborers of 1881 had extended in 1902 to mammoth proportions, with over five hundred hands and an annual output of 6,000,000 pads. They are sold practically everywhere that a horse is found, which amounts to saying that the distributing of this humane and ingenious contrivance extends throughout the civilized world. Mr. McClain is also president of the Sun Manufacturing company, and aside from his regular business is associated with

many different enterprises. He is a very busy and public spirited man, who has done much for the development and enrichment of his native town by employing labor and inviting capital. He is equally prominent in church, social and fraternal circles, being president of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the Knights Templar. In 1885 Mr. McClain was married to Lula T., daughter of William Johnson, of Hamilton county, Ohio, by whom he has three bright children: Edward Lee, a student at Asheville, N. C.; Helen St. Claire and Donald Schofield McClain.

Martin McClure, well known in Hillsboro business circles and throughout the county as a farmer and stock-raiser of past years, is descended from a pioneer couple who first stepped upon the soil of Ross county, near by, before Highland was organized as a county. John and Margaret (Morrison) McClure were Scotch people, the former born in 1758 and the latter in 1762, who settled in York county, Pennsylvania, shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war and a few years later migrated to Piqua, Ohio. Not liking the climatic conditions then prevailing in that part of the state, the emigrants came to Paint township in Ross county, where the husband purchased land. John McClure, Jr., son of the aforementioned couple, was born at the Ross county home May 26, 1805, and married Elizabeth Taylor, whose birth occurred March 9, 1802. The former moved to Paint township, in Highland county, where he died October 2, 1859, his wife surviving until September 7, 1864. Their son, Martin McClure, was born in Madison township, Highland county, Ohio, January 11, 1832, and worked on the farm until he had reached the twenty-second year of his life. October 5, 1854, he was married to Nancy Duncan, born October 13, 1831, and member of one of the well-known pioneer families. Her father, Robert Duncan, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1777, came to Ohio in 1806 and purchased land in Madison township, Highland county, for \$1.25 an acre, on which he subsequently settled. In April, 1817, he married Mary Mann, born November 27, 1796, and daughter of James Mann, who came from Ireland in 1800. She died in January, 1870, having long survived her husband, who passed away in September, 1843. The children of Martin and Nancy (Duncan) McClure are William T., a practicing attorney at Columbus; Robert, a traveling salesman for a wholesale shoehouse; Charles, died October 10, 1890, at the age of twenty-nine years; Sarah E., wife of P. B. Zink, a grocer of Hillsboro; Myrtie E., at home; Arthur J., interested in the wholesale confectionery firm of Prince, Mahan & Keeney of Charleston, West Virginia; Frederick J., bookkeeper for C. S. Bell & Co.; and Alston B., with the Bancroft Shelving Company of Columbus. For five years after his marriage, Mr. McClure farmed in Ross

county, near Greenfield, then returned to Madison township and continued agricultural pursuits during the succeeding ten years, after which he secured a place three and a half miles from Hillsboro. In 1876 he went to Penn township, lived there a year or so, and then located in Hillsboro, where he opened a grocery store. For eight years he held the position of weighmaster for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad company at this point, but for the past twelve years has been dealing in real estate. His knowledge of this subject obtained him the appointment as real estate appraiser for Hillsboro and Liberty township in 1900. Mr. McClure's religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church and his political views are in accord with the Republican party.

Wilson McClure, a business man and influential citizen of Sinking Springs, was born at that place July 3, 1832. His family came from Pennsylvania, where his grandfather was born, married, and died, leaving a widow and eight children: Mary, Jane, Eliza, Thomas W., George, William, James, and Robert, all now deceased. The widow with her family came down the Ohio river in a house boat to Manchester, and settled near Cynthiana, Pike county, and several years later removed to New Petersburg, where she lived until her death. Thomas W. McClure was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and when a young man learned the trade of making the wheels for the old time spinning wheels. He followed this for several years, and afterward manufactured chairs and bedsteads for the pioneer homes, and eventually was the proprietor of a cabinet shop. He died at the age of sixty-nine years. His first marriage was to Mary Hedges, a native of Adams county, Ohio, and they had nine children: Elizabeth, and Mary J., deceased, and three who died in infancy; Wilson, the subject of this sketch; Sarah and Martha, residing at Sinking Springs, and James, deceased. By a second marriage to Martha McCague, other children were born—Margaret A., Joseph W., of Fayette; R. D., of Waverly; George W., of Scioto county; Thomas, deceased, and two who died young. Wilson McClure was reared at home and educated in the district school. In early manhood he married Ellen J. Belleson, a native of Maryland, daughter of George W., and Eva Belleson, also natives of that state. By this union four children were born: George E., now residing at Sinking Springs; James A., of Pike county; Thomas H., of Sinking Springs, and Wilson G. of Hillsboro. When the civil war came on Mr. McClure, though past thirty years of age and with a family, offered his services to the nation, and went to the front as a member of Company B, Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio infantry. While serving at Columbia, Tenn., and in that vicinity he was injured while engaged in the construction of a blockhouse, and being sent to hospital was honorably discharged for disability upon his conva-

lescence. Since his return from the army he has been occupied as a cabinet maker at Sinking Springs, and for some time has conducted an undertaking establishment. Since 1849 he has been a member of the Methodist church; he is a valued brother of the Masonic lodge at Sinking Springs, and in politics he adheres to the Republican party.

Van B. McConnaughey, M. D., one of the most prominent and successful practicing physicians of Hillsboro, comes of Scotch and English ancestry. His great-great-grandfather, William McConnaughey, was born in the "Highlands" of Scotland about 1740 and for a number of years was a prominent importer of flax-seed from America to his native country. His frequent trips to America convinced him of its vast opportunities and he accordingly cast his lot with the struggling pioneers of Pennsylvania, locating in Washington county, where about 1770 he was married to Ellen Berry, also a native of the "Highlands" of Scotland and who, when but a mere girl and without the knowledge of her parents, boarded a vessel bound for Philadelphia, where soon after her arrival she met young McConnaughey and they were married. After their marriage they continued to reside in Washington county, Pa., until their respective deaths, and reared a family of seven sons, one of whom was David McConnaughey, born March 11, 1776. His early youth was passed amid the stirring scenes of the Revolution, and on November 6, 1799, he married Prudence Thompson, also a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch extraction, born June 8th, 1783. They began housekeeping in Washington county, Pa., and for a number of years successfully maintained one of the best hotels in that part of the state. They reared a family of thirteen children, the second of whom was Andrew, born in Washington county, Pa., on October 16, 1802, where he was reared to manhood on a farm but subsequently turned his attention to mining iron ore, in which occupation he became quite successful. On November 23, 1826, he was married to Mary Vance, a native of Fayette county, Pa., where she was born June 26, 1808, and the daughter of Davis and Hannah (Tedrick) Vance, natives of Pennsylvania. Andrew began housekeeping in Fayette county, Pa., and continued to reside there until the fall of 1835, when they removed to Highland county, Ohio, and located for a few months near Fairview, but in the spring of 1836 he purchased a tract of land two miles east of the present village of New Market, and removed to it. Later on he purchased another farm in the same neighborhood, removed to it and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred on April 15, 1888. He was prominent in local affairs and a devoted member of the Baptist church, filling the office of deacon for a number of years. His widow survived him



but a few months, passing away on December 4, 1888. They reared a family of ten children: Davis A., born February 12, 1828; Eliza A., October 13, 1829; Benonia A., May 17, 1833; Eleanor, May 2, 1835; David, March 8, 1836; Andrew V., June 17, 1837; Thomas A., September 1, 1839; Mary L., August 1, 1841; Isaiah, December 24, 1843, and Orlando, December 21, 1846, all of whom have passed away except B. A., who resides in a comfortable home one mile west of New Market and to whom the writer is indebted for a great deal of this information. Davis A. McConnaughey, as noted above, was born in Fayette county, Pa., February 12, 1828, and was only seven years old when his parents landed in New Market township. He spent his boyhood on the farm attending the district schools and received a fair education for that day. On September 30, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah C. Hibbs, born near Portsmouth, O., June 26, 1834. Her parents were Jacob and Rebecca (Lucas) Hibbs, old and respected residents of Scioto county, Ohio. The former was born in Pennsylvania November 5, 1793, and was the son of Aaron and Catharine (Craft) Hibbs. Aaron Hibbs was an Englishman by birth and emigrated to Pennsylvania soon after the Revolution, where he married Catharine Craft and removed to Adams county, Ohio, where he died in 1832 at the age of sixty-six. His widow survived him until 1846, when she also passed away at the age of seventy-seven. Jacob Hibbs was quite young when he accompanied his parents to Adams county, where it might be said he was reared. On March 30th, 1813, he was united in marriage with Rebecca Lucas, the estimable daughter of Judge Joseph Lucas, a noted jurist of Ohio, and the father of Robert Lucas, at one time governor of Ohio, and later of the state of Iowa. The father of Judge Joseph Lucas was William Lucas, who fought under Washington at "Braddock's defeat," and who served as a captain in the Revolutionary war. His father was Edward Lucas, a noted Quaker of England, who with his young wife, who was a Miss Dark, accompanied William Penn to this country and assisted him in founding the first colony of that great religious sect at the "City of Brotherly Love." After the close of the "Revolution" Capt. William Lucas emigrated from Virginia to a point in Scioto county, Ohio, which he named Lucasville and which has borne that name ever since. Jacob and Rebecca (Lucas) Hibbs were the parents of eleven children, of whom Sarah C. was the tenth. After a long and useful life Jacob Hibbs passed away on July 12, 1852, and Mrs. Hibbs survived him until October 20, 1853. Davis A. and Sarah C. McConnaughey, the parents of Dr. Van B. McConnaughey, began life together in an humble way on a farm in New Market township. Mr. McConnaughey devoted the greater part of his life to the buying and selling of live stock, which he successfully

carried on until his death, which occurred September 11, 1897. He was a man of pleasing address and of exemplary habits. He held aloof from political preferment, but his party elected him commissioner of Highland, which office he filled with credit to himself and friends. His widow survives him and resides on the old homestead. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Charlie D., born July 9, 1858; Ella A., November 20, 1859; Van B., October 2, 1861; Grant M., December 27, 1863; Harry O., December 6, 1865; Lillie M., February 26, 1867; Joseph B. and Mary B. (twins), born October 22, 1871; Clarence S., October 4, 1878, all of whom are living except Charlie D. and Ella A. Dr. Van B. McConnaughey, the subject of this sketch and a worthy scion of this honorable ancestry, was born near Hillsboro, Ohio, October 2, 1861, and the third child in the above named family. His earlier education was obtained in the district schools and the Hillsboro high school. He at first chose agriculture, which he successfully followed for four years, when on account of an accident he was compelled to abandon that occupation. He then turned his attention to teaching and for a number of years was one of the foremost teachers in Highland and Greene counties. Finally he decided to devote all his energies to a thorough study of medicine and attended two courses of lectures at The Starling Medical College. He studiously applied himself until March 7, 1893, when he was graduated from The Ohio Medical University, being the first candidate to receive a diploma from that institution. With his diploma he was also awarded the very unusual distinction, by the Ohio Medical University, of "Distinguished Honorable Mention," for original investigation on the subject of "Relocolization" of Tubercular Bacilli by Therapeutic measures, preparatory to radical operation, with history of case, so treated, successfully. The noted Dr. Senn of Rush Medical College highly complimented his effort. Having fully equipped himself, not only in learning, but also in apparatus, for the successful practice of medicine and surgery, he located at Berrysville, where for eight years he met with flattering success. He then removed to Hillsboro, where for the past three years his services have been in such demand that it taxes him to the utmost to handle his rapidly increasing practice. On October 20th, 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Flora A. Strain, daughter of John A. and Ellen (McConnaughey) Strain, old and respected residents of Highland county, now deceased. Three children have blessed this union, two of whom are living: Leone and George, both being students in the Hillsboro high school. Dr. and Mrs. McConnaughey are both substantial and active members of the Baptist church and occupy a high place in the social circles of Hillsboro. He is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders, as well as several beneficiary orders, and is also a

member of the Highland county Medical Society. The Doctor is now in the prime of life, and alert to all the necessities requisite to successful practice, and being a close student he keeps abreast of the most modern thought of the day in his chosen profession.

John A. McCoppin, for many years a merchant at Carmel and latterly in the hardware business at Hillsboro, is connected by descent and marriage with some of the sturdiest of the old pioneer families. The name was formerly spelled McAlpin, but for convenience was changed to McCoppin. His grandparents were Robert and Mary (Burford) McCoppin, who migrated from Virginia to Highland county in 1823 and located on Fall Creek, and later in the neighborhood of Carmel. They had twelve children, including William H., who was born in Virginia March 15, 1817, and began teaching in early manhood, which occupation he kept up several years, alternating his task by farming during the summer months. In 1844 he was married to Mary E., daughter of William and Mary (McLaughlin) Head, both of whose parents were representative pioneer families from Kentucky. William and Bigger Head, the first of a name that afterwards became very familiar in Highland county, came from Barren county, Ky., about 1800, and settled, the former in what is now Brush Creek township, and the latter where Marshall now stands. Both reared large and respectable families and their descendants have included many of the most esteemed citizens of the county. The children of William H. and Mary (Head) McCoppin were John A., who is further noticed below; William Carey, who was six years county commissioner and now in the insurance business; Mary M., wife of Senator T. M. Watts; and Roxy J., wife of W. E. Lucas, who is in the implement trade at Hillsboro. John A. McCoppin was born at the paternal homestead in Highland county, Ohio, April 10, 1847, and remained on the farm until 1870. In that year he opened a store at Carmel which he conducted with more or less success for eighteen years. Desiring a larger field, he then removed to Hillsboro, where he embarked in the hardware business and has since been identified with that branch of merchandising. In 1901, he took C. S. Bell into partnership and the firm opened in the Opera House block the store which they still own and manage. April 7, 1869, Mr. McCoppin was married to Anna E., daughter of Henry F. and Sarah (Upp) Foraker, both parents being representatives of old and highly respected pioneer families. Mrs. McCoppin is a cousin of Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker, the present distinguished senator from Ohio. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McCoppin are Cora, wife of Wade Turner, a teacher in the Hillsboro High School; Ida, wife of W. H. Mason of Leesburg; Eva, wife of W. G. McClure, in the monument business; Harry F. and Maud A., pupils in the Hillsboro schools.

John McCoy, a prosperous farmer of Washington township, is a native of Jackson township, born November 22, 1846, and a grandson of a pioneer of Highland county. His lineage is associated also in a conspicuous way with the early settlement and commercial and manufacturing development of Ross county. His grandfather, Thomas McCoy, a native of Maryland, was reared in that state and married there, a union that was blessed with five children—Thomas, Joseph, Eliza, Mary and Nancy. With his family Thomas McCoy came to Highland county before the war of 1812, in which he rendered patriotic service as a soldier of the republic, and in civil life he was a potent influence for good in the early days. His son, Joseph, born in Maryland, May 29, 1801, accompanied the family to Highland county, and married Mary Walker, a native of Concord township. He made his home for forty years in Jackson township, and there reared a family of eleven children (one died in infancy): Martha A., Rebecca, Thomas, Mary E., Martin V. B., Samuel, Joseph, Catherine, John and Nancy. Joseph McCoy was a man of high character and good business qualifications, became the owner of about six hundred acres of land, and filled several of the township offices; in politics was a staunch Democrat, and in religious life an adherent of the Christian church. He died at an advanced age, in Concord township, where he passed the later years of his life. John McCoy was born in Jackson township November 22, 1846, and educated in the district school of that neighborhood, passing his youthful years on the home farm. He married Lydia, daughter of John and Parmelia Kelley, of Liberty township, went to housekeeping on the home farm. Afterward he lived on an adjoining farm until the death of his father, when he occupied the old homestead. His home has been blessed with six children: Birdie, now the wife of J. L. Mercer, of Jackson township; Wilber, at home; Mattie, wife of Charles Chaney, of Jackson; Hattie J. H., and Stella E., at home. Mr. McCoy is one of the substantial men of his township, standing high in the estimation of his neighbors. He follows general farming and stock raising, and has occupied the local office of land appraiser. In politics he is a Democrat, and his religious affiliation is with the Protestant Methodist church.

William A. McKee, a worthy citizen of New Market township, lately deceased, was well known in his capacity as a blacksmith, which trade he followed in Highland county for many years. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, August 19, 1833, son of William McKee and his wife Martha, who was the eldest daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Morrow, pioneers of Highland county, who died at Greenfield about 1818, and were both buried in the same grave. William A. McKee came to Highland county in 1850 and spent all the remainder of his life in this county. He married Mahala

Pence, who was born September 28, 1829, of an old family whose descendants are widely distributed throughout this portion of Ohio. Her grandparents were Virginians who came to Ohio in the very vanguard of the pioneer army and first located in Adams county, afterward removing about the year 1810 to the county of Highland. Their son Henry married Catherine, daughter of Isaac and Mary Layman, also Virginia immigrants who moved westward in the beginning of the century. Henry and Catherine Pence located in that part of old New Market which is now included in Hamer township, where they hewed and grubbed out a farm which eventually became valuable land. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, a man of great industry and excellence of character and lived to a ripe old age. His wife, who was born in 1790, was not far from rounding out a century, as her death did not occur until she was ninety-five years old. They had fourteen children, of whom Sarah, Abigail, Lucinda, Polly, Peter, George, Philip, Ellis, Allen, and Louis have passed away. Those living are John, Henry, and Mahala, the latter being the youngest. After their marriage William and Mahala McKee lived a short time in a house near their present residence, to which they removed in about six months and from that on made their home. They had five children, of whom William H. and Joseph C., second and third in order of birth, have passed away. Carey F., the first born and Mary J., the fourth, remain at home with their mother, and Martha C. is a resident of Indiana. William A. McKee died at the age of sixty-nine years, and was buried in the cemetery of Mount Zion church of which during life he had been a consistent member. Since her husband's death, Mrs. McKee has conducted the business of the estate with the assistance of her son and daughter, and everything has gone along smoothly. Carey F. McKee, the eldest son and mainstay of his mother, taught school for some time and later was engaged two years in the mercantile business but contemplates trucking for the future. He is a man of good business qualifications and the habits of industry that make the best assurance of success. Mrs. McKee and her entire family are members of Mount Zion church.

John McMullen, of Rainsboro, farmer and surveyor, and former trustee of Paint township, was born December 24, 1858, and is of Irish descent. His grandfather, James McMullen, born September 1, 1778, in County Down, Ireland, came to America in early manhood and married Mrs. Nancy Matthews Sloan, of Ross county, also a native of Ireland. They had two children: Robert B., and Louisa, who married John Arnott. Robert B. was born July 1, 1829, and died August 4, 1901. His wife was Mary Jane McClure, born June, 1833, and died September 6, 1893, and she was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Taylor) McClure, both members

of the early and prominent families of Highland county. The children of Robert and Mary J. McMullen were James, who died in 1899, aged thirty-three years; John, subject of this sketch; William J., who died in childhood; Joseph Scott, who died at the age of thirty-one years; Marie, wife of George Free, who owns the adjoining farm; Ernest, who married Jennie Town, and is a farmer in Oklahoma; and Birdie, wife of N. P. Clyburn, an attorney at Greenfield. John McMullen was given a good education, in the district school and at South Salem and Lebanon institutes, and for six years after leaving school he followed the profession of teaching. He also took a course in surveying, in which he is quite expert, and he has found considerable employment in this profession during the past twenty years. He owns a valuable farm of 300 acres, where he has recently built a country home which is one of the most attractive of the county. In his relation to religious and social life he is one of the popular men of the township. He is an elder and leader in vocal music of the Petersburg Presbyterian church, of which his family are also valued members, and he maintains fraternal connection with the Rainsboro lodge of Knights of Pythias, No. 453, and the lodge of Modern Woodmen, No. 4,711, and with his wife, is a member of Mizpah temple, Rathbone Sisters, of Rainsboro. The office of township trustee he held in the years 1894-1900. Mr. McMullen's marriage on February 3, 1886, was to Jennie, daughter of Jacob and Jane (Brown) Pearce, of New Petersburg. Mrs. McMullen is a granddaughter of Benjamin and Catherine (White) Pearce, both notable among the pioneer families of the county. She had five brothers—Benjamin, Robert, Charles, Jacob and Hosea—and one sister, Ella, deceased, and has two brothers living, at Petersburg, Frank and George, merchants. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McMullen are John Pearce, born November 5, 1886; Robert Beecher, born January 26, 1888; Raymond Fay, born March 5, 1889; Marie Jane, born August 30, 1892; Paul Huggart, born April 17, 1895; and Harold, born February 10, 1901, died in infancy.

James McNary, one of the prominent farmers of Paint township, residing about two miles north of Cynthiana, Pike county, is a son of the pioneer, Robert McNary. Robert was born at Cannonsburg, Pa., October 30, 1800, was married in early manhood to Delena Alloways, born in the same state, June 23, 1816, and came to Paint township with his wife and children before 1833, making his home at New Market, Highland county, Ohio. He was a wheelwright by trade, and a man much respected, but his life was comparatively brief, as he died October 4, 1846. His wife survived to January 31, 1872. They had six children: Ann Eliza, wife of John Watson; John, Robert, James, Margaret and David. James McNary was

born March 22, 1842, in Highland county, and reared in this county. Before he was of age he enlisted for the defense of the Union, in the early part of the civil war, as a private in the Sixtieth regiment, Ohio infantry, and served until honorably mustered out at the expiration of his enlistment, November 11, 1862. Returning home, he was married January 24, 1864, to Mary L., daughter of John and Rebecca (Overman) Rains. Mr. McNary is a prosperous and progressive farmer, owning 163 acres of land, in Highland, Pike and Ross counties, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors. He and his wife have had four children: Charles W., born May 26, 1866; Sannie L., born June 7, 1868; Nellie D., born May 6, 1870, and Maggie A., born October 6, 1874. The two last named died in infancy, and Sannie makes her home with her parents. Charles W. was married January 28, 1892, to Anna M. Rigdon, who was born September 18, 1874, daughter of John and Jane Rigdon, and they have had five children: Elsie Delena, Edwin Lyle, Blanche, and two sons who died in infancy. Mrs. Mary L. McNary was born October 16, 1843, and is a descendant of prominent pioneer families. Her father, John Rains, who was born in Randolph county, N. C., February 14, 1804, and died August 6, 1852, was a son of George Rains, a native of Randolph county, N. C., who moved from that state with his wife and seven children to Tennessee, and thence in 1809 to Paint township, where he purchased two hundred and ten acres of land, including the site of the present town of Rainsboro, for \$1.25 per acre. There he lived in the enjoyment of well-earned prosperity to the good old age of seventy-six years, and left at his death (July 10, 1845) a large family. By his marriage to Amy McMannes he had nine children, and by a second marriage to Nancy Overman, three. They were: Catherine, born September 21, 1793, married James Grady; Sarah, born August 27, 1795, married John Cooper; Aaron, born November 5, 1797; Hannah, born April 7, 1800, married Nelson Taylor; Isaac, born February 10, 1802; John, born February 14, 1804; Ishmael, born November 12, 1806; Amy, born May 9, 1809, married Eli Overman; Charlotte, born October 11, 1811, married Joseph Craig; Martha, born October 10, 1827; Mary, born September 3, 1829, married John Marsh; Elizabeth, born January 23, 1833. The greater part of the family lived and died near Rainsboro, and Mrs. Mary Marsh is now the only survivor. The village of Rainsboro was laid off on the farm of George Rains October 15, 1830, the surveyors being Garrett Copes and David Davis, and the first business enterprise there was the grocery of Aaron Rains, in the second house built in the town. He continued in business until 1867. The third house was built by John Rains in June, 1831, and was used by him as the first tavern. It is yet standing.

The mother of Mrs. Mary L. McNary was a granddaughter of Obadiah Overman, a native of Green Brier county, Va., who moved

from Randolph county, N. C., with his wife, Martha Mills, and three children, to Paint township, Highland county, in June, 1805. There he lived until his death in October, 1841, at the age of ninety-three years, five months and sixteen days. His son, Isaac Overman, born in 1787, died October, 1823, married Nancy Harbor in Highland county in 1807, who was born January 22, 1792, in Montgomery county, Va., came to Highland county in 1804, and died April 30, 1881. Their children were Enos, born February 1, 1808, married Elizabeth Graybill; Eli, born 1809, married Amy Rains; Rachel, born December 18, 1810, married Samuel Rittenhouse; Rebecca, born July 19, 1812, married John Rains; Elijah, born May, 1814, married Rebecca Spargur; Rhoda, born November 9, 1815, married Charles Copes; Nancy, born 1817, died July 23, 1845; Isaac, born 1819, married Elizabeth Wilburn; Sarah Ann, born March 11, 1821, married George Craighead; and three who died in infancy.

John W. McNicol, one of the prosperous farmers in the eastern part of Penn township, is descended from a Scottish family whose first representatives reached central Ohio about the middle of the nineteenth century. James, son of Robert and Jane (Aitkin) McNicol, was born in Sterlingshire, Scotland, in 1801, and in early manhood married Katharine, daughter of Hugh and Janel (Mitchell) Campbell, who resided on the Isle of Skye. After his marriage James lived some time in his native country and in 1851 emigrated to Highland county where he spent the remainder of his days and died in 1874. His children were Robert, John, Jane Margaret, Kate, Ellen and Hugh. Robert McNicol, eldest of the children, was born in Scotland October 20, 1828, and was consequently about twenty-three years of age when his parents reached Ohio. March 21, 1858, he was married to Elizabeth L. Leaverton, member of one of the oldest families in Penn township. Her grandfather, Solomon Leaverton, was a native of Maryland and first came to Highland county in 1806, but spent some years in North Carolina, where he married Lettie Thompson, and returned to Ohio in 1817. John F. Leaverton, third in age of his eleven children, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1812, and five years later came with his father to Highland county, where he became a leading farmer in Penn township. He married Sally Ann Wright, by whom he had fourteen children, including Elizabeth L., who became the wife of Robert McNicol. The latter learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until well advanced in years. He was esteemed in the community where he lived, both as a man and a citizen. His children, ten in number, were James, John W., Sallie, Kittie, Hugh, Robert, Ella, Lizzie, Vena and Etta. John W. McNicol, second of the family, was born in Penn township, Highland county, Ohio,



October 15, 1860, and has devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits. The farm on which he resides is situated in the eastern part of Penn township and he ranks as one of the representative farmers in that section of Highland county. By industry and good management he has achieved a fair measure of prosperity and is surrounded by all the comforts of a pleasant rural home. December 29, 1881, he was married to Clara Ella, daughter of I. E. and Mary (McWilliams) Johnson, of Highland county, by whom he has three children; Ernest, born October 20, 1882; Vena, born February 15, 1886; and Robert, born September 21, 1890. Mr. McNicol is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

Albert M. Mackerly, former mayor of Greenfield, Ohio, and prominent in law and politics, comes of a family of ingenious mechanics and inventors whose skill and industry were important factors in the early development of Highland county. In the first decade of the nineteenth century Michael Mackerly was a prosperous iron foundry man in Morris county, New Jersey. He enlisted for the War of 1812 and when he returned home after considerable absence found that his partner, who had been left in charge of the business, had absconded and taken with him most of the property. Sorely disappointed and disgusted with this treachery, Michael Mackerly sold what was left for \$500 in gold, which he invested in horses and wagons with a view of leaving the scene of his calamities to seek a new home in the western wilderness. His objective point was the White Water valley of Indiana, but on the journey through Ohio in 1816 one of his horses died after reaching the then small settlement of Greenfield, which misfortune compelled an alteration of plans. Abandoning the design of going farther west, Michael Mackerly settled with his wife and nine children on Paint creek, at a point five miles south of Greenfield. He purchased eighty-two acres of land, paying for it five dollars per acre, and on this farm he passed the remainder of his days. His sons, being mechanics of unusual ability and energy, naturally desired to put their constructive talents to good use and for this purpose they built a mill for grinding corn and also an establishment for manufacturing wagons and other vehicles. This enterprise, so useful and so much needed in the new country, was conducted for years by the Mackerly boys under the lead of Benjamin, the eldest and most ingenious of this talented family. Benjamin Mackerly, for many years a familiar figure in the county's industrial affairs, is deserving of much more than a passing notice. A mechanic of rare skill and ingenuity, he invented many valuable labor-saving devices, upon several of which he secured patents. His attention was turned to the application of atmospheric pressure to use upon car and machinery brakes, and his patents, which were the first of this kind, and cover all the points sub-

sequently claimed by Westinghouse and other later inventions, with the exception of the idea of direct pressure. He also invented and patented the principle of the horse tread-mill, and it was in the endeavor to regulate the motion of this that he discovered the brake. As has so often been the case with mechanical geniuses, the practical and pecuniary benefit of Benjamin Mackerly's work was largely reaped by others. He was early employed by manufacturer James, first in putting in machinery at his furnace in Brown county, and afterward to perform a similar duty at the Rapids Forge establishment, then building on Paint creek. Several of Benjamin's brothers became men of note and influence in their communities. Elisha Mackerly, the second son in order of birth, was for many years a merchant at New Petersburg, where he ended his days. Louis and Michael Mackerly engaged in the manufacture of wheeled vehicles at Rainsboro and became famous for the excellence of their work. They turned out the first buggy built in Highland county and in ten years made three hundred and ten of these vehicles, all of elegant design and superior workmanship. At a later period, Michael Mackerly was engaged, for many years, in merchandising, and subsequently embarked in sawmilling and carriage manufacturing at South Salem, of which town he served as postmaster and died in 1895. Of the children of Michael Mackerly, Sr., Henry was for several years engaged in the clothing business at Greenfield; Lucinda married Dr. John Wilson of Washington Court House, Ohio; Mary M. became the wife of James Douglass, the well known farmer of Madison township; Emily M. is the wife of Judge Alfred S. Dickey, and Sarah, now Mrs. Norman, is living in New Jersey. Albert M. Mackerly, second child in order of birth of Michael Mackerly, Jr., was born and bred in Highland county, and obtained superior educational advantages as he grew to manhood. After attending the excellent academy at South Salem he entered Miami university at Oxford, Ohio, where he was given a diploma entitling him to the degree of A. B. and A. M. The following two years were devoted to study of the law in the office of Judge Alfred Dickey, afterward completed under the tutelage of Hon. Henry L. Dickey, who represented the old Sixth district in Congress for two terms. Subsequently, Mr. Mackerly matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated as B. L. with the class of 1875. In 1877, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Greenfield and two years later was admitted to practice in the United States court at Cincinnati. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Mackerly has been interested in the real estate business in association with Mr. Caldwell. He has been active in politics and popular with his party associates. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Greenfield and served two years; was again elected in 1898 and reelected in 1900; and at the last general election was

a candidate for the Ohio state senate on the Democratic ticket. In 1894 Mr. Mackerly was married to Mrs. Ella Bell, a popular and accomplished lady of Greenfield. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at South Salem and of the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

Eli Martin, deserving of note among the enterprising and successful farmers of White Oak township, was born in that township, December 25, 1854, on the farm now owned by his father, William Martin. The latter was born June 21, 1816, son of Andrew Martin, one of the pioneers of Highland county, whose descendants are now numbered among the most worthy people of the region. William Martin was reared in the pioneer home and educated in the log school house of his day, and in early manhood was married to Abigail Gibler, also a native of Highland county. They had their home upon a farm of 128 acres in White Oak township until the death of the mother in 1861. A few years later, having married a second time, to Elizabeth Roberts, Mr. Martin moved to Concord township, where he is still living, at the age of eighty-six years, one of the oldest of the survivors of the early days, a devoted member of the United Brethren church, and held in high esteem by the many who recall his many years of prominence and influence in the affairs of the township. He had twelve children by his first marriage—James, living in Brown county; Daniel, deceased; Millie, of Adams county; Cynthia, of Brown county; Sarah, deceased; Mollie and Josie, of Fayette county; Rilda, of White Oak township; Martha, of Mowrystown; Eli, the subject of this sketch; William, living on the old homestead, and Henry, in Fayette county. Eli Martin was reared at the White Oak township homestead, and educated in the district school. In early manhood he was married to Ella Hicks, daughter of Wilson and Rachel Hicks, respected and well-known early settlers, and the young couple began their married life in Concord township. Two years later they moved to White Oak township, and in 1894 he bought the farm of sixty acres where they now live. Three children have been born to them—Denver C., Carlis W., and Glenn, all living at home. Mr. Martin is a valued citizen, he and his wife are members of the Christian church, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and in politics a Democrat, like his father. In 1902 he held the office of assessor for White Oak township.

Edgar J. Martin, M. D., a popular young physician of Greenfield, Ohio, comes of a family which for four generations has had representatives in the medical profession. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all doctors of eminence. The first mentioned, the late Dr. A. J. Martin, was for years one of the leading physicians of Wilmington, Ohio. He was educated at Norwalk and was

graduated as M. D. at the Cleveland Medical college in 1859. He located without delay in Wilmington, and, with the exception of one year while he was with the Seventy-ninth Ohio regiment during the Civil war, he was in continuous practice until his death in 1898. His son, E. J. Martin, inherited the family predilection for medicine and lost no time in preparing himself for the profession. He was born in Clinton county and educated in the public schools of Wilmington. With this literary equipment he entered the Medical college of Ohio and by diligent attendance and close study received his diploma as M. D. in 1889. Immediately after graduation, Dr. Martin located in Cincinnati, where he practiced five years, during most of that time being assistant surgeon of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad company. In 1894, he took up his residence at Greenfield, where he has since remained with a widening patronage and increasing prospects of success.

John Allen Martin, a well-to-do farmer of Marshall township and veteran of the Civil war, comes of one of the old families of Highland county. His grandparents were William and Nancy (Mason) Martin, Pennsylvanians who came to Ohio in 1820 and located in Highland county and reared the following named children: Keziah, Hannah, William, Nancy and Mary Ann. William Martin, junior, was born in Pennsylvania, January 26, 1811, and married Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (McKnight) Moyers. The children of this union were: Clarissa, who married Christopher C. Underwood and died in 1891; Ann Eliza, who married William C. Fenner and died in 1902; John A., subject of this sketch; Wilson Howell, who was taken prisoner during the civil war and confined at Libby and Danville, dying at the latter place; Sarah Jane, wife of Jacob W. Lucas, who resides near St. Joseph, Mo.; Joseph Perry, died at the age of thirty-two; Lydia V., the wife of Theodore F. Brown, of Washington Court House; and Luella, wife of James T. Miller, a farmer of Marshall township. Mrs. Martin, the venerable mother of these children, was born February 28, 1813, now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Luella Miller, and is approaching her ninetyeth year. John Allen Martin, the third in order of the children, was born at the parental home in Highland county, April 4, 1838, and as he grew up learned the business of farming which he has followed all his life. In July, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Second regiment Ohio heavy artillery, with which he remained until mustered out of the service in August, 1865. While serving with this battery, Mr. Martin took part in the battle at Strawberry Plains and other minor engagements during the campaigns in East Tennessee. Since the war he has been engaged in farming, has served as trustee of Marshall township several terms and performed the duties of director of schools. November 7, 1861, he was married

to Emeline Tedrow, by whom he had two children: Carrie Kate, wife of Lewis Bevan, of Missouri, and Elizabeth Della, wife of G. M. Ansbach, of Iowa. Their mother dying, Mr. Martin was married August 22, 1872, to Celinda Bell. Their children are: Eva M., at home; Anna Belle, died in infancy; Luella, teacher in the public schools; Charles Chenowith, also a teacher; Cora Emma, died in infancy; William Brown, Clara and John Joseph at home. Mrs. Martin is a daughter of Thomas Bell, who came to this country from England when twenty-two years old, and married Susan Montgomery. Their children, brothers and sisters of Mrs. Martin are: Andrew S. Bell, a farmer and dairyman of Madison county; Nelson, who died in the Union army; John, a Union soldier who died after the war; and Eva, wife of Caleb B. Lucas of St. Joseph, Mo. The half sisters of Mrs. Martin are Lacy, widow of Robert Thomas, and Elizabeth, resident of Madison county.

Martin Luther Matthews, secretary of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association, of Greenfield, O., is a man who deserves well both as a neighbor and citizen. His father, James D. Matthews, was one of the old settlers of Concord township, Ross county, of which he served as assessor, and was identified with the agricultural interest of that community for many years. In 1880 he retired from active business and removed to Greenfield, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1896. He married Mary A. Wilson, of Ross county, by whom he had three children. James H. Matthews, the eldest of these, was in the business of photography at Greensburg, Ind., and died in Indianapolis in 1898. William E., youngest of the family, has been engaged in the shoe manufacturing business at Lancaster, Ohio. Martin L. Matthews was born and reared in Ross county, Ohio, educated at the South Salem Academy and afterward taught school nine years. In 1888 he located at Greenfield and embarked in the creamery business, but after one year a disastrous fire, which completely destroyed the equipment, put an end to his ambition in this direction, and he resumed his veterinary practice. In 1897, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace and two years later was chosen secretary of the Farmers Mutual fire insurance association, which has a capital of \$2,000,000.00. He also has the agency for a number of insurance companies doing business in adjoining counties with Greenfield as his headquarters. The association of which he is secretary does business in ten townships, four of which are in Fayette county, three in Ross and three in Highland counties. Mr. Matthews is a man of many talents and manages to make himself useful in many ways. Among his other accomplishments is his skill in veterinary surgery, in which department of medical science he has considerable reputation. He lends a hand in politics and is generally in the thick of the fray when a heated political

campaign is in progress, and does what he can to suppress any form of dishonesty and lawlessness by acting as secretary for the Anti-Horse-Thief detective association. Though he has met his full share of financial reverses, he is not to be discouraged but comes up again undaunted to continue the battle of life. In 1874 he was married to Catherine M., daughter of William Long, of Ross county, and they have an only child, Jennie A. Matthews. The family are communicants of the First Presbyterian church, in Greenfield, of which Mr. Matthews has for some years been deacon.

G. J. Mayerhoefer, the energetic and popular pastor of St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) church at Hillsboro, though he has only been a resident of the parish a few years, has already gained distinction as a progressive and resourceful man both in affairs spiritual and secular. As the name would imply he is of German lineage, his parents being George J. and Anna Eve (Haidt) Mayerhoefer, who came from the fatherland and settled in Cincinnati about the middle of the nineteenth century. Father Mayerhoefer was born in Cincinnati, July 24, 1871, and after he reached suitable age entered the excellent parochial schools of St. Francis de Sales, on Walnut Hills in his native city. At the age of fourteen he matriculated at the famous Notre Dame university, of South Bend, Ind., and spent the next four years in passing through the various grades of its elaborate curriculum. Thus equipped with a fine classical education, the young student entered Mt. Saint Mary's seminary at Cincinnati and took a thorough course in philosophy and theology at that popular institution. All this long and arduous study was but the preliminary to entrance into holy orders, and Father Mayerhoefer's ordination to the priesthood took place June 19, 1894, as he was nearing the twenty-third year of his age. From that time for nearly six years he was assistant pastor at St. Lawrence church in Cincinnati, and April 26, 1900, was transferred to the parish of Hillsboro where he has since remained. Father Mayerhoefer now has spiritual care over nearly one hundred families, with whom he is quite popular in his pastoral relations, and his business ability has been thoroughly demonstrated by the tact and energy with which he put through the erection of the extensive additions to St. Mary's church. As St. Mary's was established in 1852, it will complete its semi-centennial of existence in 1902, and it is the intention to dedicate the remodeled structure at that time with a celebration in the nature of a golden jubilee.

John A. Mercer, M. D., a popular physician of Rainsboro and conspicuous in connection with various fraternal orders, is an Indian by birth and of Irish parentage. His father, Thomas Mercer, who was born in county Down, crossed the ocean in 1833 when a

boy seven years old, with his parents, who made their first home in Pennsylvania. This, however, was but temporary, as after a few years they removed to Baltimore and from there went first to Illinois, then to Iowa, where they died. Their son Thomas remained at home until he was about nineteen years of age, when he engaged in school teaching and followed that occupation ten or twelve years. He then entered the ministry of the United Presbyterian church, his first charge being in Indiana and the second at Jackson, Ohio. In the latter place he married Rebecca J., daughter of Archibald Hunter, and of Pennsylvanian nativity. The first housekeeping done by the newly wedded couple was in Clinton county, Ind., but later they returned to Jackson, Ohio, and spent four years in that city. The next move was to Decatur, in Brown county, Ohio, where ten years were passed, after which Mr. Mercer took up his residence in Adams county, where he still lives in retirement. Of his six children three, Margaret E., Mary J. and Emma B. are dead, the latter being drowned at five years of age while crossing a stream in Indiana with her parents. The three living are John A., William H., a physician at Raymond, Ill., and Thomas H., a resident of Adams county. John A. Mercer, eldest of the living children, was born in Clinton county, Ind., April 25, 1866, and remained at home until he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. Ellison, of Duncansville, Ohio. He attended lectures both in Cincinnati and Louisville, Ky., being given a diploma by the Medical college in the latter city with the class of 1888. After graduating, Dr. Mercer first located at Wakefield, in Pike county, Ohio, but before the year was out came to Rainsboro where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Mercer is quite prominent in the fraternal orders, having filled every chair in Odd Fellowship, all the offices of the Knights of Pythias besides being representative to the grand lodge two years, and has occupied several chairs in the Masonic lodge. He holds membership in the following orders: Rainsboro lodge, No. 453, Knights of Pythias; New Petersburg lodge, No. 211, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Greenfield Blue lodge, No. 318, Greenfield chapter, No. 133, Hillsboro council, No. 16, and Highland commandery, No. 31, in Free Masonry; and Greenfield lodge, No. 717, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Mercer married Edith B., daughter of Dr. D. N. McBride of Rainsboro, and they have two children, Harry Mc. and Mary O. The family are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church and quite popular in the social circles of Highland county.

Samuel P. Michael, who commenced life as a blacksmith but has put in most of his time as a farmer, is one of the substantial and respected citizens of Liberty township. He comes of pioneer stock as his father, Daniel Michael, moved in as early as 1826 and became a resident of Penn township. Of his large family of twelve chil-

dren the only survivor is Jackson, who resides at Russell Station. Another of the sons named Samuel, who was born July 8, 1816, married Acenith, daughter of Elias and Margaret (Hussey) Carey, and by her had the following named children: William, who died in 1861, at the age of twenty-two years; Carey Allen, now a resident of Lynchburg, who served over two years in the civil war; Joseph, also a Union veteran, who died at Cincinnati on his way home from the army; Mary, wife of DeWitt C. Arment of Xenia; Margaret, wife of Dr. Achor of Oklahoma; Sarah E., wife of M. W. Rankins of Union township; Martha, died in infancy; Samuel P., further sketched below; Silas E., a farmer in Union township; and Annabel, widow of James Wright. Samuel P. Michael, eighth of the children above enumerated, was born in Highland county, Ohio, July 4, 1854, and in early youth put in a good deal of time learning the blacksmith's trade. This useful calling, however, he abandoned in time to take up farming which has constituted the principal occupation of his life. At the present time he resides on one of the Evans farms four miles northwest of Hillsboro, which he cultivates industriously and successfully, enjoying the reputation of being not only a good workman but a good citizen in all the name implies. June 7, 1877, Mr. Michael was married to Martha M., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Runk) Rankins, natives of Scotland who located in Clinton county. The children resulting from this union are: Minnie, who died in childhood; Dora M., wife of Lee Duncan of Hillsboro; Anna B., wife of Peter Runion of Liberty township; Clarence L., at home; Alva, died in infancy; Jessie, Clara Acenith, Albert Otto and Francis, at home; Elmer Hobart, who died in infancy, and his twin brother, Ellis, at home.

Mrs. Mary A. Middleton, of Greenfield, widow of the late Rev. John Henry Middleton, is the only surviving child of John T. Wright, who came from Adams county to Highland county about 1850. Although he was a tanner by trade, he taught several terms of school in Adams county prior to leaving it, and after coming to Highland county was engaged in teaching, and for many years was a member of the board of school examiners. At the time of his death he had charge of the public schools at Lynchburg and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most successful teachers in the county. In 1841 he married Sarah T. Roush, of Adams county, by whom he had two children, Maria Louisa (deceased), born January 1st, 1848, and Mary A. Wright. The latter born in Bentonville, Adams county, Ohio, on August 11, 1842, was brought in infancy to Highland county where she was reared and educated. In 1865 she became the wife of Rev. John Henry Middleton, a native of New York who came to Ross county, Ohio, in boyhood. He received his



education at Greenfield, after which he taught school for many years, and in 1856 was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and assigned to the Williamsburg circuit. He engaged enthusiastically in his ministerial work and pressed it with energy until the outbreak of the civil war caused him to exchange the pastoral robes for a musket and other paraphernalia of conflict. In 1861 two companies were recruited in Highland county for the Eighty-first regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, and Mr. Middleton enrolled his name with one of these, which afterward became Company C. The command was sent South in the fall following its organization and for some time was kept almost constantly on scouting duty. During its campaigning after Forrest, Mr. Middleton was badly crippled so that from that time until the end of his days he was compelled to use a crutch. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he was discharged from the military service and resumed his ministerial work, which he continued until 1895, when he retired from the ministry and took up his residence at Greenfield, where his death occurred suddenly in 1900. His widow, Mrs. Mary A. Middleton, still resides at Greenfield, where she is highly esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances for her many excellent traits of character.

Lycurgus B. Milburn, in business at Greenfield, has long been known in Highland county in connection with dairying, sheep-breeding and general farming. The family has been identified with Highland county since 1832, which was the year that David Milburn, father of Lycurgus, came from Pennsylvania and settled in Jackson township. He was only twenty years old when he arrived but went to work immediately and in time became one of the popular men of the township, in which he served as justice of the peace for many years. His wife was Sarah A., daughter of Joseph Hurst, who was one of the advance guard in felling the timber and cutting the roads for the then infant settlement of Jackson township. David and Sarah Milburn became the parents of four children, of whom Therza May is dead, and Hannah E., who married A. J. Fittro, and Delilah A., wife of William M. Gall, are both residents of Highland county. Lycurgus B. Milburn, third of the children, was born in Jackson township, Highland county, Ohio, grew up on the farm, and at an early age determined to follow the occupation of teaching. In order to qualify himself for the higher work in this profession, he sought the first opportunity to become a pupil of the National Normal university at Lebanon, Ohio. He remained two terms at this institution for teaching teachers how to teach and when he was through lost no time in testing his efficiency as a practical educator. For twelve consecutive years after leaving Lebanon, Mr. Milburn was engaged in imparting knowledge to the rising generation in Highland and Fayette counties. His long continuance in the busi-

ness would indicate both his success and popularity as a manager of schools, and as a matter of fact he gained the reputation of being one of the most progressive and skillful of the teachers in his territory. Eventually, he laid aside this work and embarked in the dairy business at Hillsboro, which he prosecuted with varying success for three years, when he branched out into general farming and stock raising. In the latter department he gave preference to sheep, making a specialty of the Shropshiredowns, and in course of time had a fine flock of this popular strain. In November, 1882, he was married to Louesa B., daughter of Daniel Koch, a Highland county citizen of German birth. Their four children are Carrie May, Julius Neil, Eloise and Stella B. In 1897 Mr. Milburn decided to remove to Greenfield, in order to obtain better educational facilities for his children, and after locating there held the position of agent for the Standard Oil company four years, but at present is looking after his farming interests. He has been candidate for the city council on the Democratic ticket and is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

A. L. Miller, an enterprising citizen of Washington township, is a representative of the fourth generation of a family that has long been identified with Highland county, and have contributed materially to the present condition of the region. Their work has not been confined to industry, but they have taken an active part in efforts for the general good. Miller's chapel, in Concord township, and the church that meets there, is largely a monument of their public spirit and religious devotion. Thomas Miller, grandfather of A. L., a young man of German and Scotch-Irish descent, came to Highland county from his native state, about 1830, with his parents, who had bought a thousand acres of land on Brush creek in Concord township. He had been married in Pennsylvania to Mary Stewart, and they reared a large family of children: Daniel and Henry, deceased; Jonathan, living in Missouri; James E., deceased; Noah B., of Washington township; William, deceased; Nancy, of Concord township; and Sally, Mary, Alvira and Rebecca, deceased. Thomas Miller was a blacksmith by trade, was engaged in that work all his life in addition to farming, and died at an advanced age from an accident which occurred in the course of his labors at the forge. He is remembered as a devoutly religious man and one of the main supports of the early Methodist church. Noah B. Miller, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Concord township in 1835, and in early manhood married Mary Jane Fisher, a native of Virginia. They began housekeeping near Fairfax, after two years moved to Washington township, and lived there sixteen years, and later, after two years' residence in Concord township, made their home in Washington. Three children were born to them: Armanus,

A. L., and Sarah A. Noah B. Miller is widely known as a thresher, a business he has been engaged in for fifty years; is a valued member of the Methodist church, and in politics a Democrat, according to his family faith. A. L. Miller was born August 1, 1859, on the farm now owned by Charles Rolf, in Jackson township, was educated in the district school, and married Rosa Beatty, a native of Marshall township, and daughter of John and Mary Beatty. They began housekeeping on the farm in Washington township now owned by Andrew Matthews, but three years later moved to his present home, where he owns a hundred acres of land. Mr. Miller is also the owner of a saw mill in Concord township, operates a threshing machine, and altogether is an industrious and active man. He is a member of the Threshers' association, and is generally found taking a worthy part in public affairs.

George W. Miller, of Marshall township, formerly a member of the board of county commissioners of Highland county, comes of a well known and numerous family of pioneers. His father, Jesse Miller, was born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1799, and was twice married; to the first union was born Thomas, John P. and Catharine; his second wife was Amanda Davis, and to this union were born six children: William H.; Sarah A., wife of George Bumgardner; Joseph, George W., the subject of this sketch; Jesse, deceased, and Martha J., wife of Samuel Roads. Jesse Miller, the father, died September 15, 1875, and his wife, Amanda, in January, 1890. They arrived overland in wagons from Loudoun county, Va., about 1830 and located in Marshall township, where they continued to reside until their respective deaths. George W. Miller was born in Marshall township, Highland county, Ohio, October 15, 1850, was reared on the farm with a common school education, and on reaching manhood continued in the occupation of farming, in which he has demonstrated an intelligent and progressive spirit. He has been active in public affairs for many years, as a Republican, and in 1885 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, an office he held for seven years. In this capacity he faithfully served the people and the best interests of the county. He has also filled various minor offices in Marshall township. In early manhood he was married to Cora E., daughter of A. W. Spargur, and they had six children: Leslie, Vernon, Ida (wife of Burch Watts), Burch, Stanley and Nina. His second marriage was to Cindora, daughter of William and Margaret (Roads) Elliott, and they have one child, Clarence, born in April, 1890.

Joseph Miller, the present recorder of Highland county, was for many years a popular business man of Hillsboro. His father, Joseph Miller, was born in Alsace, Germany, about 1826, learned the

trade of an iron-moulder, emigrated to Cincinnati in 1840 and some ten years later was married to Catharine, daughter of Jacob Neib. The latter was born in Germany in 1800, and about forty years later came with his family to Ohio and located in Monroe county. Joseph Miller died in 1874 and Jacob Neib passed away in 1884. Joseph and Catharine (Neib) Miller had seven children, four of whom died in infancy, the others being the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, wife of Frank Noble, a resident of California, and Andrew, who died July 2, 1900, at the age of thirty-six. Joseph Miller, oldest of the living children, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 15, 1860, and was educated in the fine schools of his native city. Several years before reaching his majority he started out to make his living in the world and selected as a favorable point the enterprising capital of Highland county. Mr. Miller arrived in Hillsboro in 1878, secured employment in a barber shop and has followed that business continuously over twenty years. Meantime he became widely acquainted with people all over the county, and by gentlemanly manners and accommodating spirit secured the friendship of all those with whom he came in contact. He took a hand in politics, also, and as a worker for his party acquired influence and local leadership. This culminated in 1900 in his securing the nomination of his party as candidate for recorder of Highland county, to which position he was chosen for a three years' term at the ensuing election. December 4, 1897, Mr. Miller was married to Melissa, daughter of Nelson and Albertine (Washburne) Barrere, who comes from a noted pioneer family of the county, of whom mention is made in other parts of this volume. Nelson is the son of Morgan and Melinda (Colvin) Barrere and his wife was a daughter of Dr. Joseph Washburne, who settled in New Market about the middle of the last century.

Thomas H. Miller, of Concord township, one of the most prominent farmers of the county, is in the fourth generation of one of the notable early families of Highland county. The founder of his family in the United States was Philip Miller, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who came to Maryland just before the war of the Revolution, through which he served as a patriot, battling for the rights of his adopted country. At the close of the struggle he was rewarded with a patent for one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he located in Pennsylvania near Hagerstown, Maryland, the site in later years of one of the first oil wells opened in Pennsylvania. With his wife and seven daughters and three sons he came to Ohio in 1814 and settled in Liberty township, where he was engaged in farming to a very advanced age, dying in 1825. His son, John, born near Hagerstown, Md., married Nellie Chaney in Pennsylvania in 1802, and accompanied his aged parents to Ohio, taking the leading part in the work of subduing the wilderness and making a new home. He

lived in Liberty township to the age of eighty-five years, was quite successful in the building up of his property and prominent in social and business and religious life. He reared a family of twelve children, all now deceased: Adam, James, Jacob, John C., Wilson, Christine, Mary, Jane, Ellen, Amy, Betsey and Catharine. John C., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born near Rocky Fork, in Liberty township, April 9, 1818, and in early manhood married Elizabeth, daughter of George Frederick and Mary Brous, natives of Virginia, who came to Highland county about 1814. They began their married life in the loft of a milk house on the old Miller farm, and several years later came to Concord township and bought a farm of one hundred acres. In his youth and early manhood John C. Miller was engaged in the commerce of his day, hauling goods from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, Ripley and Hillsboro. After his marriage he prospered as a farmer, came to own 560 acres of land, and for many years was honored with the office of township trustee. He died at the age of sixty-three years. Thomas H. Miller was the oldest of their three children, the others being Amy D. and Mary E. Thomas H. was born November 5, 1848, while his parents lived on the old homestead on Rocky fork, and was educated in the district schools. On reaching manhood he married Minerva, daughter of Harvey and Eva (Surber) Badgley, and they began housekeeping on the place they now occupy. But since then they have made great improvements. The land owned by Mr. Miller now amounts to 1,150 acres, his residence is up to date and very commodious, and his farm buildings are the equal of any in the county in their adaptation to his industry and the modern style of agriculture. His land is nearly all under profitable cultivation, and he ranks among the substantial men of the county. Of his three children, Alberta is the wife of Henry Sauner, of White Oak township; Stella is the wife of Harry Sauner of the same township, and Otis, who has married Ora Seip, lives on the homestead. Mrs. Miller is the granddaughter of Captain Andrew Badgley, a revolutionary soldier, who was famous in the pioneer history of White Oak township.

Charles M. Mills, of Mowrystown, a member of the Royal Milling company, established at that town in 1901, is deserving of mention as one of the worthy business men of the county. He is a grandson of Abner C. Mills, born in Kentucky in 1807, who married a Miss Hall in that state, and moved with his young wife to a farm in Clinton county, Ohio, about 1830. This pioneer ancestor was an industrious and enterprising man, who ran a saw mill for several years in addition to farming; was much interested in church work, and was generally known as "Squire" Mills. He owned as much as 450 acres of land. Of his nine children, the two eldest, Richard and Burrell, and Priscilla, the youngest daughter, are dead. Eliza

lives in Missouri, Angeline in Kansas, Daniel H. in Brown county, Ohio, Worden at Sabina, Ohio, Jane and Frank at Wilmington, Ohio. Daniel H., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Sabina, April 18, 1835, and in early manhood married Jemima Roberts, a native of Clinton county and daughter of Elias Roberts. From 1859, when they began housekeeping, they lived on a farm near Sabina, until 1900, when they removed to Russellville. Four children were born to them: Emma, deceased; Charles M.; Edwin, of Russellville; and Frank, deceased. Charles M. was born October 1, 1866, received his education in the Sabina schools, and after teaching school for a while in his youth, found employment in the flouring mill of W. K. Greeley at Sabina, where he thoroughly learned the trade, and prepared himself for his life work. He was married to Hattie Greeley, and they had one child, Walter, who is dead, and after the death of his first wife in 1895, he wedded Lucy Greeley, her cousin, who died in 1897. In the same year he moved to Greenfield, and entered the employment of Boden, Patterson & Co., and in 1898 he came to Mowrystown and obtained the position of miller for the White Oak Milling company. Here he was married to Frostie Hallam, a native of Greenfield, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Walker) Hallam, both natives of Ohio, the former of whom died about 1889 and the latter resides in Greenfield, Ohio. He resided a year at Sabina, where he was in the employment of G. H. Lloyd until he returned to Mowrystown and took part in the organization of the milling company already mentioned. In the spring of 1902 he was elected to the office of township clerk, an honor that testifies to the high regard in which he is held by his Highland county friends. He is a member of the United Brethren church and the Odd Fellows, and is a Republican in politics.

Wesley Milner, of Mowrystown, prominent in the industrial affairs of the county, is a descendant of one of the pioneer Quaker families of Highland county. His grandfather, Beverly Milner, a native of Halifax county, Virginia, was married in that state to Anna Hendricks, and coming to the Ohio wilderness with his wife, and children, some of them grown and married, in 1807, contributed to the growth of the settlement of the Friends on Hardin's Creek, in Fairfield township, at what was known as Quaker bottoms. He was an industrious and successful farmer and became the owner of a considerable tract of land, which descended to his children. There were ten of these: Dudley, Beverly, Moses, Amos, Joseph, John, Luke, Oliver, Ruth (Burgess), and Sallie (Anderson). John, who married Susan Kinzer, was a well-known miller for many years. Moses was married in Virginia, and left several sons who were prominent citizens. Joseph Milner, who was born in Virginia, married Elizabeth Reams, a native of North Carolina, who came to High-

land county with her parents early in the settlement, and they began married life on a farm of 107 acres in Fairfield township, to which 130 acres were subsequently added. Eleven children were born to them: Madison and Cary, deceased; John, living in Iowa; Wesley, the subject of this sketch; Peter, of Fairfield township; Paul, of Dodson township; Mary Ann, of Fairfield; Sarah and Mahala, deceased, and Emily, who lives in Iowa. Wesley Milner was born in Fairfield township December 25, 1837, and lived at home in his years of early manhood, giving his attention to mechanical pursuits, operating a threshing machine and an engine in a saw mill, until the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H of the Twenty-seventh regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, and was mustered in at Camp Chase, August 13th. His first service was in Missouri, where he had some adventurous experiences. They were sent first to St. Louis, and drilled, and then to Lexington, Mo., and Kansas City. Being taken sick, he was in hospital about three months, and when he attempted to rejoin his regiment he was captured by the enemy, but permitted to go on parole. Eventually reaching St. Louis, and rejoining his regiment at Sedalia, he was mustered out and sent home. In January, 1862, he joined the band of the Sixty-first regiment, and after spending the winter with them at Lancaster, was mustered out at Columbus. After reaching home he was ordered out under his first enlistment, but the mistake was soon rectified, and he returned home. In 1863 he again went to the front as a member of Ewing's brigade band, and in that capacity was at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss. This was the close of his service, and being again mustered out, he came home and remained. In 1871 he was married to Columbia Hunter, and they began their married life at Jasper, Fayette county, Ohio. Mr. Milner continued to be busied in machine and milling work, and after three years at Jasper returned to the old home place, and a few years later went to Lexington and built and operated a grist mill there. He was in the same business at New Vienna a year, and twenty years at Winkle, Hamer township, where he managed a grist mill, saw and planing mill. He is now doing a successful business at Mowrystown, as a member of the firm of Milner & Sauner, in the manufacture of tile and brick. He is the owner of a handsome home and considerable town property, and is a valuable citizen. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Mowrystown, is affiliated with the Society of Friends, and in politics is a Republican.

Rezin Moberly, a native of Pennsylvania, was one of the pioneers of Liberty township, and progenitor of a family which has had an honorable part in the development of Highland county. While yet a resident of the Keystone state, he married a Miss Fenner, and with his wife and children, early in the last century, he came to Ohio, and

settled in the forests of Liberty township, assisting in laying out the town of Hillsboro, as the county seat, in 1806 or 1807, and serving as one of the first township trustees. He followed the occupation of farming, and was a man of enterprise in his field. It is worthy of note that the first threshing machine brought into Highland county was set up on his farm. After many years of peaceful and happy life, this worthy pioneer and his wife passed away, and were laid to rest where they began their labors as clearers of the forest. Their children, John, Stephen, James, William and Amos, and Delilah, are also all deceased. John Moberly, the eldest, was a boy of some years when the family came to Ohio, and he aided in building the first house raised at Hillsboro. For many years he was actively identified with the promotion of the interests of the city with which he was thus early associated. Marrying Elizabeth Fenner, a native of Pennsylvania, in early manhood, he made his home on a farm on the Wilmington road near Hillsboro, where he lived until the death of his wife, passing the remainder of his days with his son, Rezin W. Of his ten children, Frederick, William, John, Rezin W., Caleb, Sarah, Rachel, Maria, Delilah and Mary A., all are dead but Rezin W. and Mary A., the last named being the widow of George Brown, of Mount Oreb. Rezin W. Moberly was born at the Liberty township home December 27, 1821, was educated in the district schools, and after spending some of the early years of manhood at home, in 1847 bought a place of 105 acres in Clay township, for about \$2.60 an acre, of William Scott. He was busied in clearing and working this farm, living in a small log house, for two years, and then he bought the farm of 130 acres where he now lives. Following this purchase he married Elizabeth J. Roberts, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Roberts, an estimable lady who was also a native of Highland county, who died in 1898 and is buried in Buford. Eight children have been born to them: John A., a resident of Brown county; George, at the old home; William, of Clay township; Clinton and Mary J., deceased; Rachel, wife of George Mink; Ellen B., wife of Lee Barley, of Clay township, and Lulu, wife of George Weaver, of Buford. Rezin W. Moberly has long been considered one of the leading citizens of Clay township, enterprising, intelligent and trustworthy. He has held many of the official positions of the township, some of them a great many years; for a considerable number of years he actively conducted a general store near his home, and he has been active in the work of the grange, holding the office of treasurer for a long time. He has been an extensive land owner, and at one time had seven hundred acres, part of which he has divided among his children. In farming and stock raising he has been successful, giving considerable attention to Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs.



Christopher C. Moberly, of Clay township, a well-known farmer and veteran of the civil war, is a great-grandson of Rezin Moberly, a worthy pioneer of Highland county whose life is described in the foregoing sketch. His father was Frederick, eldest son of John Moberly (of whom mention has also been made), and he was the eldest son of Rezin Moberly. Frederick Moberly was born in Liberty township in 1812, was educated in the subscription schools of his day, and in 1834 was married to Lydia Husey, also a native of Liberty township, and daughter of Christopher Husey. Following this event he built a hewed log house on 120 acres of forest land in Clay township, and there he and his wife began their toilsome work of redeeming the land from the wildness of nature, and rearing for lives of usefulness the eight children that were given them in the course of their early married life. The father lived to the age of sixty-three years, the mother to fifty-seven. Three of their children, Mary, Jane and Emma, the youngest, are dead, but besides the subject of this sketch, John F. resides in the state of Washington; James in Clay township; Charles A. in Buford, and Cyrus F. on the old homestead. Christopher C. Moberly was born on the homestead, November 17, 1836, and received his education in the common schools. When the war with the South broke out he promptly offered his services in behalf of his country, and was mustered in at Hillsboro, in October, 1861, as a private soldier in Company B of the Sixtieth regiment Ohio infantry. After sometime in camp at Camp Mitchell and on guard duty at Gallipolis, Mr. Moberly and his comrades moved into West Virginia, and engaged in the campaign in the Kanawha and Shenandoah valleys, participating in the active campaign of the spring of 1862 against the famous Stonewall Jackson. Among the engagements in which he took part were those at Cotton Town, Mt. Jackson and Cross Keys. Later in the year, during the Maryland campaign, he and his regiment were stationed at Harper's Ferry, and were there surrendered to General Jackson, September 15th. Being at once paroled they went to Annapolis, Md., and from there sent to Chicago, where they were finally mustered out. This closed his experience in war, and he returned to his home and resumed farming. On January 12, 1864, he was married to Louisa J. Wood, a native of Danville, Highland county, and they began housekeeping in Brown county. Two years later they bought the fifty acres in Clay township where Mr. Moberly now lives, to which he has since added enough to make 105 acres. In 1892 they moved to Hillsboro, and two years later to Buford, where Mrs. Moberly died November 3, 1893. Since then he has occupied his farm home, continuing to give his attention to general agriculture and the raising of Shorthorn cattle and other fancy stock. He has been honored with several township offices, is a member of the Buford camp of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Meth-

odist church, and in politics is a Republican. Three children are living: Oliver N., of Cincinnati; Herbert L., at home, and Clyde, residing at New Orleans, La.

John D. Moberly, a well known farmer and stock man of Clay township, is a great-grandson of Rezin Moberly, a native of Virginia who was conspicuous among the pioneer settlers of Highland county. The facts of the career of this ancestor and of his son, John Moberly, through whom J. D. Moberly is descended, is given in a sketch foregoing. They were pioneers worthy of remembrance, and their descendants are among the best people of this region. The second son of John Moberly, as has been noted, was William, born October 24, 1815, at the farm home in Liberty township. William Moberly removed to Clay township in early manhood, and married Nancy Tygart, also a native of Highland county, of an old family. Making his home in a log cabin on 121 acres of wild land that he bought, he began the work of clearing away the forest, as a forerunner of the present magnificent agricultural development of the county. His first wife died after giving birth to one child, Louisa J., who is now the wife of H. G. Fite, of Brown county, and subsequently Mr. Moberly was married to Harriet Foreman, daughter of John and Nellie Foreman. She was also a native of the county. William Moberly continued his work as a farmer, living upon the same place, but enlarged his holdings until he was the owner of over four hundred acres, and as time passed replaced his early home with modern buildings. He was a very prosperous man, was active in politics as a Democrat, contributed generously to religious enterprises, and was known all over the county as a man deserving of esteem and confidence. He passed away at eighty-one years of age, but his widow is yet living at Mount Orab. They had four children, J. D., W. H., Sarah E., wife of N. Irons, of Brown county, and Luella, wife of T. J. Sprinkle, of Brown county. J. D. Moberly was born on the farm adjoining his present home in Clay township, January 9, 1845, was reared at home and educated in the district school until eighteen years of age, and then, it being the period of the civil war, he went to Cincinnati and obtained employment in the government service as a teamster. He was regularly enlisted, and after two months at Cincinnati, went to the front with the company of Captain Douglas, and took part in the battle of Laverne, Tenn. Then, his time of enlistment having expired, he was honorably discharged and came home, but soon afterward re-enlisted in Company G of the Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio volunteer infantry, which was mustered in at Columbus. With this regiment he went to Virginia, and was on duty during the closing months of the war, finally being mustered out with his comrades at Winchester, Va., September 1, 1865. He returned at once to his farm home upon the conclusion of this honor-

able service for the country, and resumed his former occupation, and presently was happily married to Rachel E. Brown, a native of Clinton county, Ohio. Ever since they have made their home at the present residence, prospering in their undertakings and adding improvements and comforts as the years rolled by. Their home has been blessed with three children, two of whom—Elva and Frank—have died. Anna, the third, is the wife of T. S. Evans, of Dayton, Ohio. They have also reared their granddaughter, Goldie M. Puckett. Mr. Moberly has given much attention to the breeding of Oxforddown sheep, and Duroc and Jersey swine, in addition to farming, and has been an extensive dealer in live stock. He is a member of the camp of the Grand Army of the Republic at Buford, and of the Christian church, and is a Republican in politics.

William S. Moore, proprietor of the Hotel Kramer, at Hillsboro, is one of the popular landlords of Highland county and during an experience of some years has shown that he is master of the problem of public entertainment. He is a native of the good old county of Pike, and a son of Sailesbury and Mary S. (Eager) Moore, well known citizens of that part of Ohio. In 1894, Mr. Moore engaged in the business of drilling water-wells and followed that occupation about six years. Having an inclination for catering to the "inner wants" of man, he determined to turn this talent to good account by entering into the hotel business regularly. With this end in view he secured control of the Central House at Leesburg and in 1900 took charge as proprietor of that hostelry. About two years later, desiring a larger field, Mr. Moore came to Hillsboro and in February, 1902, opened the Hotel Kramer. Under his good management this house came to the front at once as a place where good entertainment could be obtained at reasonable rates, and has steadily gained in its hold on the traveling public. Owing to its favorable location on West Main street, near the business center of Hillsboro, the Hotel Kramer seems destined to become one of the most popular of the city's resorts.

The Morrow Family:—John Morrow was an old revolutionary soldier, who took part in the battle of Trenton, a few years later sought a home in the wilderness of Kentucky and afterward moved to the White Water valley of Indiana, where he died in 1826. His son Alexander, who was born May 2, 1783, subsequently made his way to Ohio and in 1812 found a location near Greenfield in the county of Highland. The war fever was strong at that time in central Ohio and soon after his arrival Alexander Morrow went to the front to do his part toward fighting the British. In December, 1815, after his return from the army, he was married to Polly Coffey, a typical pioneer woman and daughter of one of the notable characters

of that day. Her father, John Coffey, who came from Pennsylvania in 1800, was the keeper of the first tavern opened at Greenfield, then a very small settlement of crude log cabins. This primitive but genuine "Coffey House" was built of hewed logs, was two stories in height, and twenty-two by thirty feet on the ground. Though not as showy as the modern French "coffee-house" of our large capitals, the tavern at Greenfield was a veritable oasis in the desert at the time of its inception and furnished appetizing means for many a hungry traveler before advancing civilization brought better accommodations. Besides filling the important role of "mine host," John Coffey was also the first justice of the peace elected in Madison township, and between feeding the public and enforcing the law was a man of weight in the infant community. Polly Coffey, his daughter, was born February 1, 1796, lived over sixty-one years after her wedding, and passed away from the scenes of earth April 3, 1877. By her marriage with Alexander Morrow there were five children who reached maturity: Ruth E., wife of Hugh Beatty; Margaret, wife of Robert McCalpin; John and James P., the latter still residing in Greenfield, and William Alexander. The latter was born May 13, 1826, and after residing four years in Chillicothe, came to Hillsboro in 1860, embarked in the business of photography and followed that occupation for many years. January 8, 1852, he was married to Harriet L., daughter of Abner Taylor, member of one of the well known pioneer families. William Alexander and Harriet (Taylor) Morrow became the parents of the following named children: Otway C., of Hillsboro; John Franklin, who died in Texas at the age of thirty; Minnie R., wife of D. T. Larrimore, a druggist of New York city; William A., queensware merchant of Hillsboro; Jennie T., wife of William S. Conrad, with the McKeehan & Hiestand company; Lizzie B., a dressmaker in Covington, Ky.; George D., doing contract work for a New York firm; Bertie, died in infancy; Lucie, a milliner in Cincinnati; and Sadie, wife of Fred McClure, billing clerk for C. S. Bell & Co. Otway C. Morrow, eldest born of the above, after finishing his education in the city schools, was engaged for several years as a clerk in the mercantile business at Hillsboro. In 1880 he became manager for a queensware house in Cincinnati, but returned to Hillsboro in 1887 to accept a partnership with the McKeehan & Hiestand company, of which he is at present secretary and treasurer. June 19, 1884, he was united in wedlock with Anna J. Leyden, a lady of the best social connections in Cincinnati. Her parents were members of prominent families in Ireland and emigrated to America in the early part of the nineteenth century. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow's only child, Curry Leyden, was born November 21, 1897.

Thomas Mullenix, notable among the settlers soon after the war of 1812 in the vicinity of Hillsboro, was born in Jefferson county, Va., in 1791, one of six children of William Mullenix, a native of England, who married there and came to America with his wife soon after the war of the Revolution. The six children were Nathan, Thomas, Harry, Jack, and two daughters. The mother died in Virginia, and the father in later years joined his son Thomas in Highland county and died here. Thomas was married in Virginia to Ellen Pulse, a native of the same state, and they began their married life in Virginia, but in 1817 came west and established a pioneer home on one hundred acres of wild land that he bought in Liberty township, about two miles from Hillsboro. There, Thomas Mullenix reared a family of eleven children, and lived to the age of seventy-five years, his wife surviving to past ninety. Their children were David, deceased; Mary, widow of D. Dunn, of Taylorsville; Lewis, deceased; William H., of Washington township; Thomas, of Belfast, Ohio; John, of Iowa; Rebecca, wife of Hugh Shepard, of Hillsboro; Henry, of Liberty township; Martha, widow of George Spicard, of Illinois; Sarah E. and Jacob, deceased. William H., for many years a worthy citizen of Highland county, was born in Liberty township, April 24, 1818, and in early manhood married Ellen Higgins, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Higgins. They made their home on the original Mullenix farm for twenty years, then spent a year in Iowa, and after that in Liberty township until 1846, when the wife died, after which he made his home in Washington township. For sixty-four years he has been a member of the Methodist church. The children born to these parents were Margaret and Samantha, deceased; H. E., of Washington township; Clara, living in Kansas; Paulina, deceased; Jacob, of Clinton county; and Mary E. and Thomas, deceased. H. E. Mullenix was born in Liberty township, November 13, 1847, received his education in the district school and married Sina Carlisle, a native of Washington township, daughter of John and Mima Carlisle. They began their married life in Clinton county, Ohio, afterward lived for twelve years in Missouri, and then returned to Washington township, where he bought a farm and now owns 122 acres. He is a man of influence in the community, has served as a member of the school board, and is the present trustee of the township; is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. His children living are, Harley, Harry, Alpha, and Jesse. One, Marie, is deceased.

Wilson H. Mullenix, an enterprising and popular citizen of Washington township, was born January 1, 1861, son of Thomas A. Mullenix. W. H. Mullenix was reared at home and educated in the district school and Hillsboro high school, and when eighteen years of age he engaged in teaching in the public schools. Later he was mar-

ried to Sarah E. Woods, a native of Washington township, and daughter of John and Mary E. Woods, and they began housekeeping in Washington township, on the farm now owned by Dennis Collins. Five years later they removed to Folsom, where Mr. Mullenix embarked in business as a general merchant. He still conducts this store, which is one of the most popular in the region, is postmaster, and continues to teach school, an occupation which he has followed with much success for seventeen years. He is also the owner of a farm of thirty acres, and devotes considerable attention to the raising of live stock of all kinds. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Belfast. His family includes three children: Sigel W., Everett P., and James H.

Charles C. Muhlbach, the popular market gardener of New Market and one of the most energetic and enterprising of its citizens, though a native of another state, has long been identified with the interests of Highland county. His father, Christian Muhlbach, a native of Wertemberg, Germany, came to America in company with four brothers, and shortly after his arrival married Caroline Hautica, a lady of French descent then living in Brown county, Ohio, and went with his bride to Iowa. He was a harness-maker and followed that trade until the civil war broke out, when he enlisted as a soldier in the Union army. After the war he died at the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio. His only son, Charles C. Muhlbach, was born in Louisa county, Iowa, June 8, 1858, and by the death of his mother in 1859 was left an orphan when only eight months old. He was adopted by a family named Shearing, living near Cincinnati, and while with them lost all the toes on both feet as the result of freezing. Subsequently he was taken care of by a family of Shakers at Whitewater, where he remained six or eight years and later worked some time for A. B. Hay at Mount Airy. March 11, 1880, Mr. Muhlbach came to Highland county and bought fifteen acres of land near New Market, where he has since resided. He is a gardener and grower of small fruits, his business in that line being the most extensive in the county; has prospered and become one of the most useful and enterprising citizens of his locality. His activities extend to connection with the political, business, social and religious life of the community, being always at the front in movements to advance growth and development. He early saw the benefits to be derived from rural mail delivery and was a prime mover in getting the first route established in Highland county. He has held the following positions: township trustee, chairman of the executive committee of the Highland county Sunday school association, local director of schools, secretary Farmers' institute for two terms, charter member of Hillsboro Mutual fire insurance company, and director and member of the executive board of the same, and jury

commissioner of the county. On the religious side, Mr. Muhlbach is a deacon in the Presbyterian church, has been Sunday school teacher for twenty-one years and two years president of the local Christian Endeavor society, and is now president of the county Christian Endeavor Union. He is a member of all branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has served five years as district deputy grandmaster; holds membership in the Sons of Veterans, Ancient Order United Workmen at Hillsboro, and Golden Ridge grange at New Market. His first wife was Sarah E. Murry, by whom he had two children: Carrie, wife of E. Austin, and Mattie, at school in Westerville, Ohio. Their mother died in 1886, and Mr. Muhlbach was married later to Rebecca, daughter of James and Catherine Diven, of Highland county. The four children of this union are Bessie, Elsie, George and Lucile.

The Murphy family, so long and favorably known in Highland county by the prominent connection of its members with public and business affairs, is of Irish origin and honorable lineage. Hugh Murphy was born in County Down, Ireland, March 5, 1756, and when about twenty-six years old, at the port of Newry went on board a vessel called "The Three Brothers," bound for America. After the usual long and tedious voyage of sailing ships in those days, he landed at Philadelphia in January, 1783, and a few days later had the privilege of witnessing a great historic event—General Washington reviewing his troops fresh from the achievement of American independence. The young Irishman made his way to Virginia, where in 1790 he married Mary Beatty. Ten years later he removed to Fayette county, Penn. From that region he migrated in the late fall of 1816 to Ohio, where he went into business, reared his children and passed away June 5, 1842. Hugh Murphy had a son named John, who was born in Loudoun county, Va., November 17, 1793, and was consequently about twenty-three years old when his parents came to the western country. About 1820, John Murphy settled a short distance east of Russell Station in Highland county, on the farm subsequently owned by the Rev. Mr. Armstead. He married Nancy, daughter of John White, who was born in 1806 at the residence of her parents near New Petersburg, and lived until the completion of her eighty-seventh year, long surviving her husband, who passed away January 10, 1845. The list of their children, taken from the family records, is here given: Susannah, born December 14, 1828, married George W. Pitzer in May, 1847, and died in 1862; Hugh, born March 7, 1830, died April 15, 1901; Andrew Beatty, born October 14, 1831, died April 2, 1900; Daniel, born January 1, 1833; Martha J., born June 22, 1834, was married in 1856 to George C. Pitzer, dean of the St. Louis Medical college, and died in 1891; Francis Marion, born February 24, 1836; Samuel

Lewis, born March 22, 1840, died in infancy; Mary J., born October 5, 1841, was married June 11, 1868, to John G. Bayless, present postmaster of Lynchburg; John W., born July 7, 1844, is a practicing physician at Cuba, Clinton county, Ohio. Daniel Murphy is one of the most prominent and popular of the citizens of Lynchburg. He began surveying in early manhood and has followed that useful calling for more than forty years. He was elected auditor of Highland county in 1868 and filled that office two terms of two years each, ending in 1873. He has enjoyed practically all the honors that his town had to confer, being elected to the offices of clerk, councilman and mayor, and also clerk of the township. All his elections, too, were obtained in a town and township where the natural political majority was averse to the party to which Mr. Murphy belonged. He served as a soldier during the civil war with the Eighty-eighth Ohio regiment, and later was given a commission as lieutenant in the Twenty-seventh U. S. C. T. regiment. He has long been conspicuous in Masonic circles, having passed through the various degrees of that ancient and popular order up to that of Knight Templar. December 29, 1859, he was married to Mary Isabelle, daughter of Daniel and granddaughter of John Cashatt, an early settler of Union township from North Carolina. Hugh, second child of John and Nancy (White) Murphy, was married December 23, 1858, to Mary Glenn Gibson. Her father was John, son of Joshua and Lydia Gibson, and born in 1777, near Connellsville, Pennsylvania, whence he migrated to Cincinnati in 1809, and died there in 1849. John Gibson's first wife was Elizabeth Sayre, who bore him six sons and two daughters, and after her death he married Catherine Sutton, of Pennsylvania, the eldest of whose two daughters is the widow of Hugh Murphy. The children of Hugh and Mary (Gibson) Murphy are Horace G., born January 4, 1861; Harry, born February 28, 1868; Daniel Elias, born November 29, 1869; Raymond Pierce, born January 13, 1871; and Jessie May, born April 13, 1873, and now the wife of Albert Feike, who is a partner in the mill with the Murphy Brothers. Horace G. Murphy, eldest of the above enumerated children, was married February 15, 1890, to Maggie M. Dumenil, who died August 25, 1891, and on March 10, 1895, he married Mary M. Roser. Raymond Pierce Murphy was married to Nellie Britton December 24, 1896. Hugh Murphy, during his life, was a very enterprising and industrious citizen and his activities found vent in various kinds of occupations. He taught school several years, assisted his brother, Daniel, in the auditor's office during the latter's two terms, and in 1892 purchased the mill now conducted by his three sons. He was the leading spirit in organizing the Farmers' Exchange bank, and at the time of his death was president of that institution, as well as deputy collector of internal revenue.



In short, he was one of the progressive men of Lynchburg and left to his family the heritage of an honored name.

James M. Murray, of Greenfield, is carrying on a business which was established by his father more than fifty years ago. James M. Murray, Sr., though a native of Ross county, left there in early manhood and spent the remainder of his life in Highland county. He became one of the leading citizens of Greenfield, where he was a member of the city council for many years and actively identified with the industrial life of the city. He opened an undertaking establishment of which he had charge for fifty-two years, and which is at present the oldest supply house of the kind in the three counties of Ross, Highland and Fayette. He died at his home in Greenfield in March, 1901. His wife, Economy Himiler, was a native of Ross county, her family being residents of the Bainbridge neighborhood. The two living children of this union consist of a son and a daughter, the latter being the wife of A. S. Boden, proprietor of the Boden mills. James M. Murray, the only son, was born and reared in Greenfield, and trained from early childhood to work in his father's establishment. When only eleven years old he was taken into the shop and as he grew older was inducted into all the details of the business, with a view to qualifying him for its management. After his father's death he succeeded to the business and has since carried it on along the lines followed by the former during his more than a half century's control. Being the oldest supply house of the kind in that part of the State, Mr. Murray's business is not confined to Greenfield but extends into the three adjoining counties. In 1893 he was married to Gussie, daughter of W. W. Ballard, of Highland county. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order.

Thomas H. Nelson, one of the progressive and up-to-date farmers of Liberty township, has an ancestry in which he may well take pride. His grandfather, John Matthews Nelson, possessed two enduring claims to fame and the gratitude of posterity. One of these was his membership of that immortal band known as the first Abolitionists; the other, less sentimental but of great material value, was his agency as an introducer into Ohio of the incomparable Shorthorn cattle. Born in Virginia about 1790 of slaveholding parents, he conceived a deadly aversion to the "peculiar institution" at a very early age and to escape its blighting influence determined to migrate to Ohio, which had a constitution that made all men free. He reached Ohio in early manhood and in after years became a leader among that isolated but heroic band who fought the slave power uncompromisingly at a time when such conduct insured political persecution, as well as social ostracism and even danger to life

itself. Even yet there stands on the old Nelson homestead near Hillsboro the house which in the dark days before the war was one of the stations on the famous "underground railroad," of which John Matthews Nelson was a conductor. But his activities were not confined to politics. During the earlier years of his residence in Ohio there were no thoroughbred cattle to brouse on her leafy knolls or to pluck the luxuriant grass from her fertile valleys. Only the native cattle, now called "scrubs," were to be seen in the incomparable bottoms of the Miamis, the Scioto and other great streams where now the Jerseys, the Polled Angus, the Herefords, Shorthorns and other choice breeds are found in countless numbers on the proverbial "thousand hills." John Matthews Nelson was one of the organizers of the first company in Highland county, if not in the entire State of Ohio, for the importation of Shorthorn cattle from England. In those primitive days this involved immense expense and trouble, due to lack of transportation facilities over the immense stretches of land and water between the two points of shipment and reception. The cattle were landed from vessels at Philadelphia and from there were driven on the hoof to the distant meadows of the West. From these early shipments some of the finest herds in Ohio descended and samples of this "bovine aristocracy" may yet be found on the farm of the original importer's grandson. In 1813 John Matthews Nelson married Mary Lewis Trimble, daughter of the celebrated Captain James Trimble of revolutionary and Indian-fighting fame. Several of her brothers rose to distinction in military and political life, among them Governor Allen Trimble, and Senator William A. Trimble, distinguished statesmen of their day. The children of John M. and Mary (Trimble) Nelson, who lived beyond infancy, were James A., William Allen, Marshall T., Lockhart, and Jane Ann, the latter born in 1833 and still living at Paris, Illinois. The mother died about 1835 and John M. Nelson next married a Miss Cook, of Chillicothe, by whom he had two sons: John F., at present a resident of Hillsboro, and Isaac C., of Chicago. After the death of his second wife, John M. married Julia Watson, the only child by this union being Mrs. Julia W. Dickey, who lives at Wichita, Kansas. William Allen Nelson, the second son by the first marriage, was born in Highland county, Ohio, April 16, 1816, and first married Katharine Kibler, by whom his children were Carey L., Joseph K., Jane E., George M. and Katharine. He was afterward married to Margaret Kelley and their children were William Cyrus, Charles Q., Anna V., Thomas H., Helena L., Walter M., and Eliza A.; the two latter dying in infancy. Thomas H. Nelson, the fourth child by his father's second marriage, was born at the old homestead in Highland county, Ohio, March 21, 1859, and has spent his entire life in farming. He owns 360 acres of highly cultivated land on Clear Creek, a portion of which belonged to the original farm settled and so long

occupied by his worthy grandfather. The latter's old house, which, as previously stated, was on the line of the old "Underground railroad," over which the indomitable Abolitionists conducted many a poor slave to liberty, is still standing about a mile south of Mr. Nelson's residence. Like his ancestor, too, Mr. Nelson is fond of blooded stock and his fine farm is kept well filled with the choicest strains of Shorthorns and other animals, all of the best grades. In 1890 he erected a stock barn which has no superior in the county in size, convenience and general equipment. Mr. Nelson is a member of the Hillsboro Grange and takes much interest in all that relates to the science of agriculture, of which he himself is a most worthy exponent. It is worthy of remark that the descendants of the veteran Abolitionists proved worthy of their origin when the final death struggle occurred between freedom and slavery. Three of the older sons of John Matthews Nelson—Marshall T., John F. and Isaac, and his older grandsons, Carey L. and Joseph K., the latter half-brothers of Thomas H., served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion.

Abraham Newkirk, a prominent citizen of Jackson township, is the descendant of a family of Ohio pioneers, members of which have taken a creditable part in the work of building up the present civilization and culture. His grandfather, Abraham Newkirk, a native of Pennsylvania, was married in that state to a Miss Knox, and came to Adams county with his family about 1810. There he bought a large tract of land, in later years was married a second time to Mrs. Storer, and lived to a ripe old age. His children by the first marriage were Henry, Shipman, John, William, Cyrus, Orpha, Keziah, Anna, and Emily. William, father of the subject of this sketch, was born August 1, 1806, in Washington county, Penn.; was brought with his parents to Ohio, and in early manhood he married Rebecca Storer, a native of Pennsylvania, who came with her parents to Ohio about 1810. They began housekeeping in Adams county where for a few years he ran a distillery. In 1832 he removed to Jackson township, Highland county, buying a farm of two hundred acres, and for a few years he was engaged in the manufacture of flax seed oil and the operation of a carding machine, in the days when those industries were not uncommon throughout the country. Afterward he exchanged his property for the farm where his son Abraham now lives. He was a member of the Baptist church and a good and popular citizen. His death occurred at the age of eighty years, and his wife died June 9, 1902, at the remarkable age of ninety-five years, six months and eight days. Their two children were Abraham Newkirk, and Macie S., widow of John Williamson, of Oklahoma. Abraham Newkirk, born November 7, 1827, at the old home on Soldier's run, near West Union, Adams county, was married to Martha

A. Lovett, a native of Virginia, and they had five children: James W., of Brush Creek township; John L., of Jackson township; Rebecca A., deceased; Sarah E., wife of William L. Smart; Isadore M., deceased. Their mother died in 1864, and the second marriage of Abraham Newkirk was to Eliza A. Grimes, a native of Brown county, by whom he had three children: Samuel E., Frank M., and William H. Mr. Newkirk has been successful in his enterprises, acquiring considerable land, of which he owned at one time 430 acres, more or less, and in addition to agriculture he has given much attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and other livestock. He is a member of the Baptist church, and in politics a Democrat. Throughout the township he is esteemed as a man of high character, and his many friends have honored him with the offices of justice of the peace two terms; trustee one term, and member of the school board for a number of years. Frank M. Newkirk, son of the foregoing, is one of the promising young men of the township. Since 1887 he has been giving his time to the profession of teaching in addition to farming, being qualified for educational work by study in the institutions of Hillsboro and Lexington, Ky.

Upton S. Newman, after a life of travel and adventure, settled down to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and now resides upon one of the most highly cultivated and valuable farms of its size in Penn township. He comes of excellent stock, his ancestors being Virginians who took part in the development of Ohio long before the first steamboat was seen on the river. It was in 1804 that Andrew Newman came from Virginia with his newly wedded bride, Sallie Burg, and floated into Cincinnati when that place was merely a hamlet. They took up their residence in that embryonic metropolis and as the years passed by gathered around them a family of seven children, of whom there is now but one survivor. James H. Newman, who was born July 20, 1811, after a long and industrious life is spending his declining years under the hospitable roof of his son, and until July 16, 1902, there was by his side the woman to whom he was married nearly sixty-five years ago. Her maiden name was Rosanna Ewing, and her parents, William and Katie (Moody) Ewing, were early settlers of Mansfield, Ohio, from the state of Maryland. She was born September 14th, 1814, and with her venerable husband occupied part of their son's stone house which is supposed to have been built over ninety years ago, until her death which occurred July 16, 1902. The children of James H. and Rosanna Newman were William L., who died at the age of thirty-four; Dillman, who passed away at thirty-two; Upton S., further sketched below; Barton, a tobacconist at Franklin; Elmira, wife of Daniel W. Porter, of Perryville; Henry, died when thirty-three years old; James C., employe of a paper mill at Franklin; Rachel Ann, wife of

Nelson Shane, a farmer residing near Perryville; Dora, wife of George Lucas, of Franklin; Hiram, Elmer and Katie, who died in childhood. Upton S. Newman, third of the sons, was born June 20, 1845, at Ashland, Ohio, where his father was in the milling and manufacturing business for more than thirty years. Early in 1861 he enlisted in the Sixteenth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry for the three months' service. His re-enlistment was with the Eighty-seventh regiment Ohio infantry, from which he was transferred after sixty days to the Second Ohio heavy artillery, and with that command he remained two years and eight months. He participated in the battles of Winchester and Bull Run, was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry and later served in eastern Tennessee, being discharged September 3, 1865. His brothers, William L. and Dilman, were also in the service and both died shortly after the war as the result of disabilities contracted in the army. Subsequent to the war, Mr. Newman became a great traveler and during his wanderings visited many distant countries, besides various places in the United States. After residing three years at Dayton, he crossed the continent and spent twelve years in California, going from there to Chili, South America, to which country he devoted twelve months of investigation. Returning north he put in six months at Custillo, Mexico, a year in Grayson county, Tex., and six months in each of the cities of St. Louis and Fort Scott, Kas. Wearying at length of this roving life, Mr. Newman eventually turned his face homeward and arrived in Hillsboro during the year 1877. Shortly afterward he was married to Anna Lee, daughter of Michael and Kate (Kiley) McMahan, who came to Highland county from Ireland about the middle of the century. William L., the only child of this union, was born December 21, 1883, attended the high schools of Carlisle and Franklin and is at present residing at Mansfield. Though Mr. Newman's home place only contains fifty-five acres it is in high state of cultivation, and can boast one of the best orchards in the township, being altogether not only a cozy home but a valuable piece of farm property.

Albert A. Noble, a prominent farmer of Marshall township, is a son of John A. and Martha (Burnett) Noble, for many years respected citizens of the county. His mother died September 7, 1870, and his father February 28, 1872. Martha Burnett was a member of an honored family, which is mentioned under the title of J. W. Burnett, her brother, on previous pages of this work. William E. Noble, a brother of Albert A., married Catherine, daughter of Addison and Sarah Gall, and is a farmer in Brush Creek township. Albert A. Noble was born in Brush Creek township February 22, 1870, and in early manhood married Sallie B., youngest child of John L. Hughes and his wife Elizabeth (Carlisle) Hughes, who was a daughter of Rynard and Ellen (Simmons) Carlisle, of a family that

is mentioned in the sketch of J. B. Carlisle. The family of her father, which was prominent, is elsewhere mentioned in this work, and the family of her mother has had no less worthy place among the people of the county from an early day. Mrs. Noble's father, for many years, was a justice of the peace in Marshall township, formerly resided where J. W. Burnett now lives, but later purchased the farm of 240 acres and the handsome brick house formerly owned by Noah Amen, adjoining Marshall, which is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Noble. It is one of the finest farms and residences of the county, and the genial couple who occupy it are leaders in social life and warmly esteemed by many friends. Mr. Noble is a valued member of the Belfast lodge, No. 572, of the order of Odd Fellows, and of the Marshall lodge, Knights of Pythias. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Noble—Tracy, born May 26, 1894, died January 28, 1897, and Hursey Hughes, born January 19, 1899.

Isaac Oates, as he looks over his well improved farm of 355 acres in Paint township, may enjoy the satisfaction of reflecting that it represents the expenditure of much hard labor and is the just reward of industry and good management. He was but a poor boy, only fifteen years old, when with his parents, Peter and Rachel (Lupton) Oates, he arrived in Highland county after a weary journey from Hampshire county, West Virginia. The children, consisting of eight sons and a daughter, every one of whom grew to maturity, were taken to Liberty township where a temporary home was found, from which in after years they branched off in different directions. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and pursued this strenuous calling until his death, which occurred when he was forty-eight years old. His wife survived him ten years, and it is an unusual circumstance for a married couple that their births occurred on the same day of the same year. Isaac Oates was born in Hampshire county, W. Va., June 7, 1840, and picked up a little schooling before leaving his mountain home, having but scant opportunity to increase his education after he arrived in his adopted state. He decided to marry as soon as he became of age, and October 24, 1861, was united in wedlock to Catherine M., daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Parker) Rhodes, after which important event in his life Mr. Oates immediately went to housekeeping. He spent three years in Liberty township, but seeing a better opening elsewhere, he removed first to Washington and later to Paint township, where he rented and worked land until 1886. In that year he bought and removed to a farm of 123 acres in Buckskin township, Ross county, where he remained until 1891, and then purchased the place in Paint township which has since been his home. This farm consists of 355 acres, all in one body, lying on the Petersburg pike eight miles from Hillsboro, in one of the most desirable localities in the county. It was a good piece of

property when he bought it, but has been greatly improved by Mr. Oates and made to yield fine results in the way of agricultural products and stock. As previously remarked, it has all been earned by his own "hard licks," as he started life as poor as Job's famous turkey and had nothing to rely on but himself. He is a Democrat in politics and has served a term as treasurer of Paint township, but loses no time seeking office and cannot be classed with the "practical politicians." Mr. and Mrs. Oates have had five children, of whom William, and Annie, who married Anderson McKenney, have passed away. Those living are Laura, wife of Marion Williams; Gertie, now Mrs. William Tompkins; and Philip, a resident of Paint township. The family are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Oates has been a member for some years.

James S. Oldaker, a prominent stock-breeder in the vicinity of Lynchburg, bears a name which recalls early days in Highland county, as his family have been connected with its history and development almost from the beginning. Isaac Oldaker and his wife, Lucy Pugh, accompanied by two sons named Henry and Isaac, started from Virginia for Ohio in 1817. In the autumn of that year they reached Milford, on the Little Miami, tarried there a few months and next year made their way to Union township in Highland county, where they settled permanently. In 1819 John W. Oldaker, a third son, followed his father and brothers and bought land near to that previously purchased by themselves. He was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1780, served in the war of 1812, and married Elizabeth Miner, by whom he had eleven children. One of these, Roxaline, who was born June 19, 1809, resides at present on the old homestead that her father settled upon in 1819 or eighty-three years ago. She is ninety-three years old and expects to end her days at the old home and in the same house where she spent her girlhood days. The other two surviving children are Mary A. Fenner, of Illinois, and Isaac W. Oldaker. The latter was born on the Big Kanawha river, in West Virginia, July 2, 1811, and was consequently about eight years old when his parents settled in Highland county. After he grew up he cleared 132 acres of land and from that time until the present day he has been closely identified with the agricultural, religious, fraternal and social interests of Union township. He has held various offices, such as justice of the peace, township trustee and member of the school board, and is the oldest member of the order of Odd Fellows in Highland county, having been initiated at Russell, in 1858, and he now belongs to the Lynchburg lodge. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1834 at Russell, was licensed to exhort in 1840 and for many years has been a local preacher of the Gospel. In short, throughout his long and blameless life he has been a man of most exemplary character and has exercised a great influence for

good on all those with whom he came in contact. Though now ninety-one years old, he works every day, is in full possession of all his faculties, enjoys excellent health and looks after his own affairs. He married Eliza B. Russell, born in Buckingham county, Virginia, November 23, 1813, and up to the time of her death in 1894 she was to him a most devoted wife and excellent counsellor. Her father, William Russell, was an officer in the revolutionary army and an extensive owner of land and slaves in Virginia. Like her husband Mrs. Oldaker was of deeply religious disposition and joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1832. Of their ten children eight are living, among the number being James S. Oldaker, who was born in Union township, Highland county, Ohio, February 1, 1857. He was the youngest of the family, reared on the paternal homestead, educated in the schools of Russell and when he reached manhood embarked in farming on his own account. At present he owns a place of 153 acres three miles from Lynchburg which he cultivates by modern methods and pays a good deal of attention to breeding the Shorthorn Durham cattle. For the last nine years he has held the office of justice of the peace and gives entire satisfaction as a settler of litigated cases and other judicial business. He takes considerable interest in fraternities and holds membership in the Lynchburg lodges of the Masons and Odd Fellows, the Camp of Modern Woodmen of America and Russell lodge, No. 706, Knights of Pythias. In 1885, he was married to Laura Josephine Britton, one of the most substantial of Highland county families. Her grandfather, Jonah Britton, came with his wife and six children from Frederick county, Virginia, in 1832, and four years later bought a farm in Union township, where he died in 1865. His son Jonah, who married Annie Kibler and settled a short distance north of Willettsville, was the father of Mrs. Oldaker and one of the most popular citizens of the township. The household of Mr. and Mrs. Oldaker includes two adopted children, to whom they have given the names of Eddie and Jennie Oldaker. The family's religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church at Russell.

George E. Orebaugh, M. D., a popular young physician at New Petersburg, is regarded as one of the rising professional men of the county. With the exception of the absence made necessary in the acquirement of his professional education he has spent his whole life within the limits of Highland county. His place of nativity is Dodson township and his birth occurred in the vicinity of Lynchburg, Ohio, July 25, 1871. He attended the public schools of the village and in addition took a special course in Latin under Professor Williams. In early manhood he was engaged, in association with his brother, in conducting a printing establishment at Lynchburg. When twenty-four years of age he entered the office of Dr. Theo-



dore F. Scott, at Lynchburg, where he spent three and a half years in preparatory medical studies and learning practical details connected with the professional work. After this preliminary, he matriculated at Starling Medical college, in Columbus, where he spent the session of 1895-6 in attendance upon lectures. This was followed by entrance as a student at the famous College of Medicine and Surgery, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in the class of April, 1898. During his residence in Cincinnati, both before and after graduation, Dr. Orebaugh did considerable work at different hospitals as interne, which proved valuable as a practical addition to his college course. In the spring of 1898, he settled at New Petersburg, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and has met with flattering success. He is a member of the State Medical association, Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 337, at Lynchburg, and the Modern Woodmen of the World. June 24, 1897, he was married to Hattie N. West, of Clinton county, and they have one child, Rebekah Mary. The family are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Morgan B. Park, one of the representative farmers of Paint township, is a good example of what may be accomplished by a man under adverse circumstances if possessed of the necessary pluck and energy. When he arrived in Highland county over fifty-six years ago he had only three cents in his pocket which was expended in sending a letter to his Virginia home. He had neither friends nor acquaintances and was compelled for years to work as a day laborer on farms at meager wages to get the ordinary means of subsistence. A glance now at his hundreds of acres of well cultivated and highly improved land and other evidences of prosperity will disclose a contrast with his "first settlement" that is highly creditable to Mr. Park's lifelong industry and excellent management. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (McKee) Park who lived in Hampshire county, West Virginia, and there reared a family of eight children, of whom Joseph, Lemuel, Jonathan, William H. and Alice have passed away. Elizabeth C. is the wife of William George, who lives in Indiana, and Mary, who married Thomas Lockard, is a resident of Newcomerstown, Ohio. Morgan B. Park, third of the children in age, was born in Hampshire county, W. Va., near Capon Bridge, December 28, 1835. His first work as a boy, in the days before railroads in his part of the country, was as assistant in driving cattle over the West Virginia mountains to the various markets, often at great distances. In 1855, realizing that there was little opportunity for advancement in his native hills, he set out on a tour of observation in the West and eventually found himself in the limits of Highland county, Ohio. He spent one summer in farm work, cultivated a

rented place for a while and later came to Paint township where he secured employment by the month. After several years of daily drudgery on other people's farms, he was married January 26, 1866, to Hannah, daughter of Jesse George, and became a farmer on his own behalf. He located on a place of 112 acres, of which he subsequently became the owner and here he carried on farming operations with success for ten years. They then removed to the farm in Paint township where he now resides but which has been greatly improved since he took possession. At one time he owned 455 acres, but his holdings have been reduced to 335 acres, over two-thirds of which is under cultivation. His improvements, which have been numerous, embody the best results in agricultural architecture and in every way the farms of Mr. Park show that they are under progressive and up-to-date management. He is a Prohibitionist in politics and an enemy of immorality in all its forms, especially that phase of evil that results from the drink traffic and indulgence of intoxicating liquors. By his first marriage he had three children, of whom Mary E. and Lewis H. are dead, and Hannah is the wife of John Watts of Paint township. The mother of this family died on Christmas night of 1889 and April 1, 1897, Mr. Park married Annie Taylor, by whom he has two children, Layton B. and Leonard M. Mr. Park is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Petersburg and in past years has held the offices of steward, superintendent of Sunday school, class leader and trustee.

Joseph J. Parker, a popular citizen of Lynchburg, is of French parentage and has the happy temperament and vivacious spirits so characteristic of the children of sunny France. It has been remarked that the people of no nationality are so averse to leaving their native land as the French and none suffer so much from homesickness. Hence, as a rule, they do not seek to become colonizers, but John and Mary (Bulport) Parker proved to be exceptions, as they left their native country in early life and crossed over to the United States with their parents, who settled in Brown county, Ohio, and there ended their days. When John Parker grew up he learned the cooper's trade and has followed that occupation during the great portion of his life. In politics he is Democratic and his only fraternal connection is with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. At the present time, he lives with his wife at Lynchburg and their family consists of three sons. Joseph J. Parker, one of the latter, was born April 6, 1854, while his parents were living in Clermont county, Ohio. He was brought by his parents to Lynchburg when six years old and has resided all his life in that pretty Highland county town. After obtaining a fair English education in the high school, Mr. Parker followed the example of his father by learning the cooper's

trade, which engaged his attention for seventeen years after he reached the working age. In 1888 he embarked in the business of saloon-keeping, to which he has since given his time and met with a fair measure of success. He is independent in politics, votes according to his best judgment and has never asked any party for office. He is a member of Lynchburg lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Parker was married in 1874 to Annie Halloday, of Highland county, by whom he has one daughter, named Luella, born March 25, 1878, who grew up to be quite an accomplished young lady, having graduated with credit at the Lynchburg High School and subsequently married A. L. Bobbitt, by whom she has two children, Beatrice and Vivian.

Charles R. Patterson & Sons is the name of a popular and widely known firm of carriage manufacturers at Greenfield which is one of the largest concerns of the kind in Ohio and does an interstate business. As at present constituted it was established in 1893, prior to which time the firm name was Lowe & Patterson, under which title the business had been conducted for more than twenty years. Besides carriages, they manufacture buggies, road wagons and other wheeled vehicles, being equipped to do any class of work that falls in their line. Aside from Cincinnati, Columbus and Springfield, this plant in the lively little city of Greenfield yields to no other in Southern Ohio as to size or amount and quality of work or extent of trade. The firm ships goods to every part of Kentucky, deals extensively in distant Texas and in fact does more or less business in a score of states. Charles R. Patterson is not only the head of the firm but he is also the father of the sons who constitute the company. A native of Virginia, he has spent practically all of his life at Greenfield in the manufacturing business, and is a mechanic of the very first order in his line, having no superior as a smith. He is besides an excellent business man, sound in judgment and full of enterprise and push. The two sons of this popular establishment were Frederick D. and S. C. Patterson (deceased), both born and bred in Greenfield and, so far as the literary part of their education goes, products of its fine common school system. Frederick D. Patterson, the elder brother, after graduating in the high school of his native city, took a course at the Ohio State university. The next five years he occupied the chair as professor of history in the Louisville Central high school, but eventually concluded to abandon the business of teaching to enter the carriage business in which lay his principal financial interests. With a view, therefore, of returning to Greenfield and joining his father in the manufacturing establishment he resigned his professorship at Louisville. Aside from business, he is quite conspicuous in politics on the Republican side, being

connected with the party clubs and a delegate to their last meeting in Springfield. He is looked upon as a rising young man, whose popularity aided by his marked ability promises for him high honors in the ranks of his party. The Foraker club at Greenfield, of which he is an esteemed member, recently honored him by selection as the orator at one of their meetings. He takes great interest in the grand work of Booker T. Washington, and is associated with that famous educator in his efforts to establish the National Business League. In his religious affiliations Mr. Patterson is an Episcopalian and his fraternal connections are confined to Freemasonry in which he has reached the degree of master mason. He was married in 1901 to Estelline Postill, an accomplished young lady of Hopkinsville, Ky., and with his wife occupies a front rank in Greenfield's social circles.

Louis Pausch, a veteran railroad employe, is one of the most public-spirited citizens of Leesburg, of which place he has long been a resident. He belongs to that industrious army of adopted citizens to whom the country is under so many obligations for the building of its vast and invaluable transportation system. Mr. Pausch bore his full share in the hardest of that work, the part devoted to the digging, track-laying and other features of the construction department, but whatever he was put to do he did it so well as to invite commendation and insure steady if slow reward. Louis Pausch was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 27, 1834, and fifteen years afterward was on his way to America in search of that fortune which has been the lodestone of so many eager emigrants. He tarried awhile in the cities of New York and Philadelphia but eventually found his way to the land of promise in Ohio, where he called a halt and looked around for employment. It was in 1852, when about eighteen years of age, that this venturesome young German secured work at Chillicothe in the construction department of the old Marietta & Cincinnati railroad. He put in about a year at various odd jobs and then helped lay the first track for this road into the city of Chillicothe. In the same year he was engaged in building the railroad through Ross into Highland county and in 1854 assisted in the track-laying from Greenfield to Leesburg on to the Clinton county line. After three years of service in the construction department, he was appointed section foreman; in 1866 he was acting supervisor and two years later he was made supervisor, a position which he has held up to the present time, having charge of different divisions at various times. He is the oldest employe of the railroad in the department where he is engaged and can look back with pardonable pride on his long career, which began in poverty and has ended in substantial independence. Since locating at Leesburg Mr. Pausch has been a prominent factor in the town's growth and improvement. As a member of the board of education he

has looked earnestly after the interests of the schools and in the city his services were invaluable during the era of street improvement, owing to his energy and skill as an expert road builder. He was made chairman of the committee on streets and pushed with intelligent vigor the work which resulted in such great benefit to the town's appearance and desirability as a place of residence. For the same reasons that always recommended him as the leader when any enterprise was on hand requiring public spirit, Mr. Pausch was made chairman of the building committee that had charge of the construction of the city hall, which has proved such a convenience and ornament to Leesburg. In 1857, he was married to Susan Roth, member of an old German family of New York state, who shares with him the esteem of a wide social acquaintance.

Wesley Pence, owner of a large and highly improved farm in New Market township and an extensive breeder of fine stock, is of the third generation removed from one of the first settlers of Highland county. The founders of the western branch of the family came from Virginia to Ohio in the early part of the last century and settled in Adams county, where they remained until about 1810. In that year they removed to Highland county, bringing their son Henry, who married Catherine, daughter of Isaac and Mary Layman, immigrants who came from Virginia in 1800. Henry Pence and wife located in what is now Hamer township, spent their lives in clearing and cultivating a pioneer farm and became the parents of fourteen children, all of whom are now dead except John, Henry and Mahala, now Mrs. McKee. George Pence, fourth of the children in age, was born in New Market township, February 28, 1816, and remained with his parents until he had passed his majority. He married Catherine, daughter of Philip and Polly Wilkin, located on a farm and in time became a large land-owner, and passed away at the age of eighty-four years after becoming the father of the following children: Margaret, deceased; Wesley, subject of this sketch; Franklin, of New Market township; Ellis, of Columbus; Andrew W., of New Market; Polly, Sarah and Alice, deceased. Wesley Pence, second of the children, was born in New Market township, Highland county, Ohio, April 13, 1842, on the farm adjoining his present home place. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-ninth regiment Ohio Volunteer infantry, which was first sent to Kentucky and from there to West Virginia, where it went into winter quarters. Later it was ordered to Tennessee and participated actively in the campaigns which culminated in the battle of Chickamauga. Mr. Pence was discharged on account of disability and returned home, where he remained until the spring of 1864, and then re-enlisted in Company A, Hundred and Sixty-eighth regiment Ohio National Guard. This command was sent to Kentucky and after a hot fight at Cynthia

was mostly captured but soon afterward paroled. Later the regiment did guard duty at Cincinnati and in September was sent to Camp Dennison, where it was discharged from the service. When Mr. Pence returned home the second time in the fall of 1864, he resumed his occupation on the farm and shortly afterward was married to Susannah J., daughter of Carey and Sarah (Trop) Duckwall, descendant of one of the oldest families in the county. For awhile after marriage Mr. Pence resided in Liberty township, then purchased a place of 136 acres in New Market township, where he has since made his home. His original holdings have been increased to 530 acres, on which he has erected modern buildings of all kinds and in every way so improved it that it is now regarded as the best equipped farm in the township. He raises stock extensively, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle, of which he has one of the handsomest herds in the county. As a farmer he is progressive and enterprising, keeping well abreast of all modern improvements and well informed in all that concerns advanced agriculture. He is a member of Golden Ridge grange, No. 230, at New Market, and Hillsboro post, No. 205, Grand Army of the Republic. His religious affiliations are with the Mount Zion Reformed church and his political views are those of the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Pence have four children: Carey A., of Liberty township; William H., of Hillsboro; Sarah H., wife of Urban Orebaugh, and General George O., now at home.

Lewis Pence, postmaster, and a citizen of general usefulness and popularity at the village of Nevin in the township of Hamer, has a pioneer ancestry going back to the first decade of Highland county's history. His father, Peter Pence, was one of that remarkable family of fourteen children of Henry and Catherine (Layman) Pence, who are mentioned in more detail above. All save one of this large family reached maturity, married and had children of their own, thus making the name Pence one of quite frequent appearance in the annals of New Market and other townships framed out of that original territory. Peter Pence, who was third in order of birth of the family of fourteen, learned the blacksmith's trade and earned the reputation of being the most expert mechanic in his line in Highland county. In 1833 he married Mary Ann Wilkin, born March 27, 1817, in New Market township, and daughter of Philip and Polly Wilkin of early pioneer fame. His first location after marriage was on the place now owned by George W. Robinson, and about 1856 he purchased the place where his widow still resides. Although his main business after that was farming, he did not abandon his trade but devoted much time to his old calling as a horseshoer and wagon repairer and was so engaged until his death at the age of seventy-seven years. Peter Pence's marriage rivaled that of his father in fruitfulness, as it resulted in the birth of thirteen children. Of these

Catherine, Mahala, Peter, Sallie, Thomas H., Andrew, Mary J. and Philip have passed away, the last mentioned being killed in the army. The children still living are Rachel, wife of George Fawley, of Danville, Ohio; John, of Liberty, and David, of New Market township; Lydia, wife of Jefferson Fawley, of Danville, and Lewis Pence, subject of this sketch. The latter was born in New Market township, Highland county, Ohio, January 29, 1846, and remained at home until the twenty-fifth year of his age. Shortly after that period he was married to Mary Jane, daughter of John and Isabella Lemon, who had removed from Highland to Allen county, Ohio. After marrying, Mr. Pence lived about one year on the old home place and then removed to a farm in Liberty township, where he spent eighteen months. Subsequently he returned to the home place and spent several years in different locations in Hamer township, after which he settled permanently at Nevin. He had learned from his father the useful and honorable trade of blacksmithing, and this he has steadily followed during the most of his life. At present he combines the two important roles of village blacksmith and postmaster, in addition to dealing in groceries and confectionery, and owns a small tract of land near the village, besides his home and other town property. He has served as township trustee and constable, and is much esteemed in all the relations of life. Of his four children, Emma L. is dead; Ella is assistant in the postoffice; Ellis lives at Hillsboro and Ira at Dayton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Pence, as well as their children, are members of the Reformed church.

Henry A. Pence, member of the board of trustees of Hamer township, derives his origin from the old Virginia family mentioned in the preceding sketches, who journeyed to Ohio when it was still full of wild beasts and wilder men. Allen Pence was the sixth in age of the children of Henry and Catherine (Layman) Pence, and his birth occurred on the old home farm in 1826. When he reached matrimonial age he was united in wedlock with Margaret Strange, of a substantial Highland county family, and located on a farm of 100 acres, which is still in his possession. Subsequently he purchased a considerably larger farm to which he removed and has since made his place of residence. He prospered in his affairs and at one time owned 400 acres of land, most of which, however, he gave to members of his immediate family. Of his five children two died in infancy and John A., the youngest, passed away after reaching mature years. The two survivors are Mary E., wife of John Knupp of Hamer township, and Henry A. Pence, who was born on his father's farm in Highland county, Ohio, July 24, 1854. Shortly after reaching legal age he married Laura, daughter of Richard and Caroline Holt, and located on a farm of 130 acres, where he resided twenty years, since which time he has lived with his father on the homestead place. Mr. Pence

has farmed in the usual way, cultivating the standard crops, raising stock and attending to the multifarious work incident to his calling. He has for some time been a member of the board of trustees of Hamer township and is serving his second term in that capacity. His fraternal relations are with Lynchburg lodge, No. 151, of the Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America, at Lynchburg. His only child, Richard A., resides in Dodson township, and the family are communicants of the Christian church.

Lewis S. Pittser, one of the esteemed citizens of Dodson township, comes of an old pioneer family and has many interesting stories to tell of the achievements and characteristics of his ancestors. The first of the name in America was John Pitzer (for so it was originally spelled), who came from Baden, Germany, about 1770, with his brother Michael, who was the father of twenty-four children by two marriages. John Pitzer settled in Berkeley county, W. Va., where he followed farming and weaving, reared a family and passed away. Among his ten children was John Pittser, born in January, 1777, who married Elizabeth Pifer and by her had two sons, Mathias and Jacob, and by a second marriage three children, Rachel, Adam and Andrew. Jacob Pittser, the second son of John and Elizabeth, was born in Berkeley county, W. Va., August 19, 1800, and in September, 1828, married Catherine Speagh. She was a daughter of Lewis Speagh, born about 1756 of German parentage, who settled in Washington county, Md., followed farming and shoemaking, and by his marriage to Elizabeth Cramer about 1797 had the following children: John, George, David, Michael, Nancy, Catharine (born June 11, 1801), Mary, Charlotte, Rachel, Margaret and Sarah, all of whom except Michael, who died in infancy, lived to be more than sixty years old, and three reached the age of nearly ninety years. About 1824, Lewis Speagh migrated to Licking county, Ohio, and ten years later settled in Highland county, where he died October 26, 1855, at the age of ninety-six years. A very large German Bible, formerly owned by him, bearing date of publication, 1737, is now treasured by his grandson, the subject of this sketch, the leaves being fairly well preserved but most of the binding is long since gone. The lids, which still remain, are of wood, ten by nineteen inches and one inch thick. In September, 1825, Jacob Pittser and wife, his father and Uncle Michael with their families, and others who made a party of about twenty persons, started from Virginia, came in private conveyances by way of Wheeling and Columbus over the rough and difficult trails of those days, and eventually reached their point of destination in Highland county. The entire party settled on the banks of the East fork of the Little Miami river, where most of them spent the remainder of their lives. Jacob Pittser first leased and later bought



part of a military grant belonging to Capt. William White, of Virginia, to which he added by subsequent purchases until his holdings of land amounted to between four and five hundred acres. An incident in his early life is worth recalling as an illustration of pioneer methods and hardships. Mrs. Pittser longed to see her father and mother, who had located in Licking county several years before. Though the distance was not great, as measured now, it was then almost as if an ocean lay between, so imposing were the difficulties of travel in a country covered by the primeval forest. Wheeled vehicles were not obtainable and would have been useless in the absence of roads, so the only recourse was to walk or ride horseback. The only beasts of burden in possession of the family was an old mare brought from Virginia and one of her colts three years old. So Mrs. Pittser courageously mounted the former while her husband bestrode the frisky colt, and they took turns carrying the six-months-old infant. Thus equipped, they started late in the summer of 1829 to thread their way through the wilderness, often traveling many miles without seeing a human being. The third day out, a drove of wild hogs by suddenly starting up from their brush covert so frightened the colt that Mr. Pittser was thrown headlong from the saddle, and narrowly escaped falling upon and crushing the baby. Aside from this accident, which was afterward often recalled and discussed around the fireside, the travelers reached their destination without further adventure after five days of wearisome and dangerous journeying. After a glad reunion, the Pittsers, a month later, arrived safely at their Highland county home, Mrs. Pittser bringing back a ten-year-old sister who remained an inmate of the household until her marriage in 1840 to Jacob Ellis of Clermont county. Jacob Pittser was a man of strong anti-slavery views and though a life-long Democrat abandoned his party on that issue and joined the Republicans as soon as they became organized. He was also an ardent advocate of temperance and in later life was accustomed to vote at general elections with the Prohibition party. Shortly after its organization he became a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was chiefly instrumental in building on his farm a meeting-house called "Pleasant Hill," which was an object of his solicitous care and generous contributions during the remainder of his life. He was an exhorter, held all the minor offices in the society and at different times represented the Lynchburg circuit in the Ohio annual conferences of the organization. He died January 6, 1886, and his good wife passed away December 20, 1888, on the old homestead, where they had spent together more than sixty years of joint trial and mutual happiness. The children of Jacob and Catherine Pittser were George W., William, Sophia, Lewis S., Martha J., Harvey A., Margaret E., and Mary C., the first born in Virginia in 1824 and all the others on the farm in Dodson township, near Lynchburg. The four now living are

George W., in Van Buren county, Iowa; Sophia, in Sabina, Ohio; Lewis S., noticed below; and Margaret E., in Olney, Ill. Lewis Speagh Pittser, fourth in age of the children, was born one mile north of Lynchburg, Highland county, Ohio, on the farm where he now resides, July 3, 1831. His education was obtained in the common schools, followed by one term each in the graded school at Vienna and the Normal university at Lebanon. With this equipment, commencing in 1855 he devoted most of the next ten years to teaching in his own and the adjoining school districts. On June 30, 1857, he married Anna E. Moore, who was born near Winchester, Adams county, Ohio, October 24, 1836. Her parents, William and Margaret (Beam) Moore, were married January 15, 1828, and had nine children: Sarah J., Daniel, Samuel T., Harriet, Anna E., Margaret A., Colista V., Elizabeth A. and William. Those living are Sarah J., widow of Robert Orr, and Margaret A., widow of Jesse Wright, residents of Austin, Texas; Samuel, of Louisville, Ky.; Harriet, widow of John Maines; Colista V., wife of Theodore Gibner of Cincinnati, and Elizabeth A., wife of John Steen, of Flora, Ind. William Moore was a farmer and stockraiser in Adams county until 1852, when he bought a sawmill at Moscow, Clermont county, and was engaged in the lumber business until his death August 3, 1855. His widow survived him many years and died at Louisville, Ky., October 28, 1868. In 1864, with his brothers, George W. and Harvey A., Lewis S. Pittser enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth regiment, Ohio national guard, with which he served under Captain Smith until honorably discharged. In the early spring of 1865 with his little family, he moved to LaSalle county, Ill., where he spent the summer in farming. In the fall he purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Scotland county, Mo., on which he built a house and made some other improvements, after which he again turned his attention to school teaching. Subsequently he sold his farm and became assistant teacher in a select graded school at Memphis, the county seat of Scotland county, Mo. In the fall of 1868, he organized a select school at Athens, in Clark county, Mo., employed an assistant and was doing very well until a small pox epidemic in the spring caused a sudden closing of the term. He and his family then went to Chatsworth, Ill., and the next few years were spent in teaching at various points in that state. In 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Pittser made a visit to the old home in Highland county and spent two summer months most pleasantly with father, mother and other relatives, which period they often recalled as the most delightful of their lives. Returning to Illinois Mr. Pittser spent some years in teaching and later bought a farm in Iroquois county where he remained until 1888, when he sold out and returned to Highland county. In 1889 he purchased the old homestead of his brothers and sisters, occupied the same with his family and since has made his residence there. Mr.

Pittser cast his first Presidential vote in 1852 for John P. Hale and George W. Julian, and being strongly opposed to slavery was identified with the Republican party for many years, but is now independent in politics. In 1846 he joined the Methodist Protestant church, but after removing west affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has constantly held one or more of the minor offices and been a member of the official board. Lewis S. and Anna E. Pittser have had four sons and a daughter: Milton L., born May 25, 1858, died May 11, 1860; Nelson H., born May 25, 1860, was married to Anna Harris in Louisville, Ky., November 26, 1887, and died October 25, 1890, leaving an only child, Eula B., born September 5, 1888, and now living at Shawneetown, Ill.; Sarah V. D. was born May 26, 1865, in La Salle county, Ill., and married Ferdinand D. Ratcliff in Hillsboro, October 8, 1893. Jacob J. was born in Missouri November 18, 1867, and married Lilian Griffith in Leesburg, Ohio, September 15, 1892, their children being Hazel G., born in 1893, and E. Eugene, born in 1899. William C. was born at Oliver's Grove, Ill., July 12, 1871, married Dora Miller of Piper City, Ill., September 19, 1895, and was killed in a railroad accident at Terre Haute, Ind., November 12, 1895.

Sampson T. Porter, of Brush Creek township, is a grandson of one of the pioneers, Joshua Porter, a native of Maryland, who came to Brush Creek township about 1806, and built and operated one of the early saw mills. He married a Miss Tener, of Maryland, and had six children: Samuel, George, Jacob, Noma, Katie and Margaret. Samuel, born in Maryland, March 15, 1801, was only ten years of age, when his father died, and after that event he labored faithfully to assist the mother in rearing her children. In youth he learned the trade of a carpenter, and later, when the burdens of the family had somewhat fallen from him, he married Christina Garman, a native of Highland county, and they made a home of their own in Brush Creek township. Fifteen years later they moved into Adams county, and lived until 1868, and then to Mifflin, Pike county, and thence in 1871 to Highland county, where Samuel Porter died at the age of seventy years. During the greater part of his life he was engaged in milling. He had eleven children: Caroline and Peter, deceased; Powell B., living in Kansas; Samuel, deceased; Francis M., of Ross county; Sampson T.; Jacob, in Kansas; James D., in Pike county; Anna and Henrietta, in Ross county, and one that died young. Sampson T. Porter was born January 3, 1842, in Brush Creek township, was educated in the district school, and in early manhood entered the military service of the state, during the time of the great rebellion. He enlisted as a private in Company K of the Hundred and Forty-first regiment, Ohio National Guard, was mustered in at Gallipolis, and served for five months in post and garrison duty in

West Virginia. At the conclusion of this duty, being honorably discharged, he returned home and for some time was in the employment of his father in the flouring and saw mills. Later he married Martha A. Bowles, and they made their home forty-two years in Pike county, bought the property in Brush Creek township where he now lives, thirty-six acres of land and one of the pioneer mills of the county, which he maintains in successful operation. He is one of the influential men of the county, and has been honored by the people of his township with the office of trustee two terms, and that of treasurer one term. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics a Democrat. Of his four children, Sadie is the wife of James Beekman, of Brush Creek; Callie is the wife of R. L. Leeper, of Pike county; Samuel married Pearl Roads and resides on the old homestead, and Walter W., at home.

William F. Price, a well known citizen of Hillsboro, has long been a resident of that place and connected as agent with various business enterprises. Though of Kentucky birth he was of loyal lineage and served his country gallantly during four years as a soldier in the Union army. His father, William Price, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, formerly resident in Warren county, Ohio, and was highly esteemed as a good man in the religious circles to which he devoted the labor of his life. He married Sarah King, a native of Reading, Ohio, by whom he had a large family of children, two of whom were among the great hosts who upheld the cause of the country in the dark days of the civil war. Alexander Price, who served two years and afterward was successful in business, died December 25, 1901. Mary P. Price, another of the children, married a Mr. Housley and is now residing at Grand Rapids, Ohio. William F. Price, the subject of this sketch, was born March 2, 1844, while his parents were living in Kentucky, and was consequently about seventeen years old when the opening guns of the civil war aroused the military ardor of the young patriot. He lost no time in seeking an opportunity to go to the front and this was afforded by his enlistment in Battery F, First regiment, Ohio light artillery. With this command he served from the beginning until the close of the great struggle, covering a period of four years, when he at length returned home found he had reached man's estate with all the responsibilities connected therewith. He located in Clermont county, Ohio, where he secured employment and worked until December 25, 1872, when he was married to Kate Alice Jones, a lady who came of an ancestry of soldiers in the various wars of the country. Her maternal grandfather, John Muir, married Mary, daughter of Squire Utter, who migrated from Pennsylvania and in 1792 settled near Felicity in Clermont county, Ohio. He served

in the war of 1812. Her paternal grandfather, Thomas Jones, was a colonel of militia before the war of 1812, and his son Jacob, who married Mary Muir and became the father of Mrs. Price, served on the Union side in the civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Price have two children: Florence, born November 27, 1873, married S. J. Hider, who is in the fruit and garden business; and Mabel, born March 27, 1893, is a student in the Hillsboro schools. Mr. Price has been a resident of Hillsboro for many years, serving as agent for various enterprises, and has a wide acquaintance among the city's business men. For a while he resided two miles west of Hillsboro but in 1901 purchased a comfortable brick dwelling house on South Johnson street where he has since made his home.

William H. Pricer, veteran of the civil war with a long and honorable record, now resident of Greenfield, Ohio, comes of one of the old Ross county families. The founder of the family was Henry Pricer, who came from Pennsylvania when the settlement of Ohio had hardly well begun and bore his share of the burdens involved in the task of clearing the wilderness. Among his children was a son named Daniel, who was born on what is known as Pricer Ridge in Ross county in 1815, subsequently became a farmer and died at South Salem in 1890. He married Nancy, daughter of William Stinson, of Ross county, by whom he reared a family of seven children. Of these, Elizabeth and Martha J. died after marriage; James H., while serving in the Union army was taken prisoner at Little Blue, Mo., and is now a farmer in Illinois; Mary C. is the wife of a Nebraska farmer named Jack, and Nancy M. is married and living in the same state; Lucinda Ellen is the wife of Jacob Smith of Illinois. William H. Pricer, eldest of the children, was born and reared in Ross county and at the outbreak of the civil war was farming with his father. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company H, Twenty-seventh regiment Ohio infantry, which was sent to Missouri and took part in the campaigns against Van Dorn and Price. After much marching and counter marching, picket fighting and skirmishes innumerable, the Twenty-seventh regiment found itself hotly engaged in the great conflict at Corinth, Miss. In that battle, Mr. Pricer was wounded and being taken to the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., remained two weeks and was sent home on thirty days' sick leave. At the expiration of eighteen days, however, he reported for duty and rejoined his company at Ripley, Miss., after which he participated in all the lively skirmishes and large engagements which characterized the succeeding campaigns, notably the battles at Holly Springs, Iuka and Atlanta. Then followed the march to the sea, the trip up the coast through the Carolinas and battle of Bentonville, all winding up with the grand review at Wash-

ington. Mr. Pricer was mustered out with his command in July, 1865, as a corporal, and immediately returned to his home in Ross county, where he resumed the peaceful pursuit of farming. For the ten succeeding years he carried on this business in Ross and Fayette counties alternately, removed to Greenfield in 1887 and for seven years has been overseer of the cemetery in that city. In 1868, he was married to Sarah, daughter of James McCann, of Highland county, by whom he has five children. Herbert Lee, the eldest, at present an electrician at St. Louis, Mo., was a member of Company E, Fourth Ohio regiment, in the Spanish-American war and took part in the Porto Rico campaign. Louis C., the second son, now an operator on the Vandalia railroad stationed at East St. Louis, was also in the Spanish war as a member of the signal corps. The other children are: Gertrude, wife of L. Mobray, electrician with the Swift packing house in St. Louis; Madge and Harry, at home. Mr. Pricer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and one of the comrades of Gibson post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Prof. Chilton A. Puckett, the efficient superintendent of the Lynchburg schools, was born near Berrysville, Highland county, Ohio, August 19, 1863. His parents, Alexander and Miriam (Waldron) Puckett were also natives of Highland county, the birth of the former occurring on February 22, 1833, and of the latter on August 14, 1833. Superintendent Puckett spent his youth on the farm assisting his father in its management, and during the winter season attended the district school. When he was about fifteen years of age his parents removed to Hillsboro, and this afforded young Puckett the opportunity he had long wished for to secure a better education and he entered the Hillsboro city schools and studiously applied himself to bettering his education. He made rapid progress and soon qualified himself for teaching, and has continued in that profession ever since. For three years he had charge of the New Petersburg schools and in 1894 accepted a position as an instructor in the Lynchburg high school, where his services were of such a satisfactory nature that in 1898 he was chosen superintendent, and has continued in that capacity ever since. Under his excellent management the Lynchburg schools rank second to none in the county. It is worthy of remark, that Prof. Puckett holds both grades of state life certificates, which of itself is sufficient evidence of his exceptional qualifications to fill the responsible position he now holds. On November 27, 1884, he was united in marriage with Clara E. Ballentine, daughter of Andrew J. and Catharine E. (Miller) Ballentine, the former of Scotch descent, born in Pittsburg, Pa., January 8, 1834, and the latter a native of Highland county, born June 7, 1841, both of whom are still living and respected residents of Highland county. Mrs. Puckett was born near Berrysville, March 7, 1863; and her entire life

has been spent in the county. To this union were born two children: George C. on October 10, 1886, and at present a student in the Lynchburg high school, and Nellie E., born January 18, 1889, and who died August 20, 1892. George C. has decided, for himself, to study medicine as soon as qualified to enter a first-class medical college and is bending his energies in that direction. Professor and Mrs. Puckett are members of the Methodist church. He also belongs to the Masonic order and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. The family stands high, socially, in the estimation of the people.

Harley S. Pulse, attorney and real estate agent, and otherwise prominent in the affairs of Lynchburg, is descended from one of the pioneer families now largely represented in various parts of Highland county. His grandfather, David Pulse, was born in March, 1766, and in October, 1788, was married to Sarah Fry, with whom he located near Smithfield, Va. Their son, George W. Pulse, was born at the last mentioned place December 23, 1784, and married Eliza Bonwell, a native of Kentucky. In 1817, George with his wife and one child, accompanied also by his parents, came to Ohio and located in Highland county, two miles west of Hillsboro. He lived there until 1833, when he removed to Dodson township, where he taught school and cultivated his farm. He died near Dodsonville, April 7, 1888, in the ninety-fifth year of his age, and his wife passed away in 1889 when about eighty years old. This venerable couple and fine sample of the early pioneers became the parents of a numerous progeny, whose descendants have been conspicuous in the development of Highland county. Among their children was Charles M. Pulse, born in Dodson township in 1849 and married about 1870 to Florence E., daughter of Tavner Layman, a resident of the Weber-town neighborhood. The children springing from this union were Walter S., born January 6, 1872; George B., born in September, 1881, an electrician at Montpelier, Ind.; and Harley S. Pulse, the subject of this sketch. The latter was born on his father's farm in Highland county, Ohio, June 22, 1875, and received his academical education in the schools at Lebanon. Subsequently he attended the National Law University and after his graduation there in 1896 located at Lynchburg, where he has since been engaged in business. At his pleasant quarters in the new Kleckner block, he carries on a real estate and general fire insurance agency and represents the Central Life insurance company, in addition to conducting his regular law practice. Mr. Pulse's popularity is attested by the fact of his having been honored by two elections as mayor of the corporation and his general activity in the social and business life of the town. He is a past grand of Lynchburg lodge, No. 151, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past patriarch of Lynchburg encampment, No. 172, and a member of Lynchburg lodge, Knights of Pythias. In 1897 he

was married to Josephine, daughter of W. H. and Sarah E. (Lan-diss) Hopkins, of Lynchburg, one of the old families of that part of the county.

Flavious O. Pulse, a prosperous farmer of Salem township, belongs to a family long identified with the agricultural interests of Highland county, and mentioned above. One of the sons of George Pulse, a settler of Liberty township, in the first decade of the nineteenth century, was John D. Pulse, born in Liberty township, in 1816. He married Cynthia A., daughter of Michael and Polly (Walker) Stroup, a famous pioneer couple of New Market township whose lives are sketched at some length in another article of this volume. After marriage, John D. Pulse located on a farm in Dodson township, where he prospered and was accumulating property rapidly when cut off in the prime of life. In 1855 he had made a trip to Iowa to buy land for investment and while there contracted typhoid fever which terminated fatally twelve days after he returned to his Ohio home. His wife, however, assumed charge of the business and managed it successfully until her death, which occurred in 1899 at the age of seventy-nine years. Her living children are Eliud S., of Dodson township; the subject of this sketch; Michael B., of Brown county, and John W., who resides on the old place. Besides these, Mary E., the first born, and Eliza J., the fourth in order of birth, have passed away. F. O. Pulse, third in age of the children, was born in Dodson township, Highland county, Ohio, March 13, 1845, and remained at home until he had completed his twentieth year. Determined to see something of the world before he settled down to business, he started out on a long trip the objective points of which were Vera Cruz and other cities of Mexico. He was absent a considerable time and, after traveling 12,000 miles without seeing a single person whom he had known before, returned home with the full conviction that the old song was correct in saying there was no other place like home. Shortly after returning, he married Mary E., daughter of John Cramton, of Highland county, and located on the farm which has since been his place of residence. He showed himself to be not only an industrious but progressive farmer and has increased his original holdings of 122 acres to nearly five times that amount, all of which with the exception of seventy-five acres is under cultivation. He has greatly improved his estate while it was increasing in extent, and it is now ornamented with a handsome and commodious dwelling house, besides the numerous other buildings necessary in first-class farming. Mr. Pulse has been honored by having a postoffice named after him and he deserves the compliment, as he is one of the representative farmers of the prosperous township of Salem. Of his five children, three were lost in infancy, the living ones being Lillie M.,



wife of Fred Granger, of Hillsboro, and Clarence P., who is at home. The family are members of the Christian church.

Adna P. Pushee, after an active life in the construction and traffic departments of various railroads, is now living a life of retirement on his farm near Leesburg, Ohio. He was brought in touch with the transportation business when a boy, on account of the fact that his father was in the express business in the east during the incipency of the vast railway systems of the country. The family is of excellent New England stock and was represented by ancestors in the revolutionary war. The eastern home was in Grafton county, New Hampshire, where Adna P. Pushee was born in 1834, and in early youth obtained employment as a mail carrier. Later he assisted his father on a mail route and was thus engaged until 1852, when he joined the tide of Western emigration and in due time arrived at Chillicothe, Ohio. At that time the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad was building and young Pushee worked for several years in different capacities for the contractors. Eventually he was given a job as fireman and from that in a few months was promoted to the position of engineer, being one of the first to have charge of an engine on that line. He was engineer of the first passenger train that ran from Chillicothe to Marietta and remained for several years with the company in the same capacity. Subsequently he was made foreman of the engine-house, and later general foreman of the machine shops and finally promoted to the position of master mechanic. After a short retention of this place, he returned to his original task in the cab of a locomotive, which he again resigned to take charge of a gang of men in the service of contractors. He worked on the first line of railroad constructed through Highland county, which is now part of one of the great transportation systems of the country. In 1866 he left Ohio to become superintendent of steam shovels on the old Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette railroad, with headquarters at St. Paul, Ind. He was engaged for some time subsequently in the construction department of what is now the "Big Four" railroad, working first on the main line and later on the present Whitewater Valley division. Abandoning railroad employment temporarily, he became superintendent of construction for a while on the Whitewater canal, and later was in charge of difficult work near Harrison, Ohio, for a hydraulic company, which he carried out with entire success. In 1871 he returned to his old love, the railroad business, and was employed by the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad company in the responsible position of lost-car and freight agent, doing similar work at the same time for the Baltimore & Ohio and Ohio & Mississippi lines. He had charge of these important trusts until 1876, when he resigned and retired to his country place near Leesburg, where he has since looked after his farming

interests. He has a large and well improved farm which he manages by modern methods and keeps abreast of all the improvements relating to agriculture. He has never been an office-seeker, but held the position of land appraiser, to which he was elected in 1890 and filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In 1861, he was married to Martha A. Ladd, who died in 1879. To this union were born Minnie, Walter and Nellie, the latter deceased. October 5, 1880, Mr. Pushee was united in marriage with Hannah E., daughter of John Cox, one of the early settlers and prominent men of his community.

Hon. Henry H. Redkey, of Concord township, former county commissioner and representative in the Ohio legislature, is one of the notable men of the country who are descended from pioneer settlers. His grandfather, Adam Redkey, a native of Pennsylvania, and residing after marriage in Washington county, of that state, came to Ohio with his wife and children in 1808 and settled on the north bank of Rattlesnake creek, in Paint township, near the site of New Petersburg. Adam Redkey was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and would have been one of the conspicuous men of the early days of settlement, but while making a trip to Pennsylvania soon after he had purchased land, he took the fever and died, leaving his wife and six children to the fortunes of life in the wilderness. These children, Joshua, Jacob, Adam, John, George and Nancy, all now deceased, became farmers and prominent in their day, and their descendants are to be found among many of the best families of the township. John Redkey, born in 1797 in Washington county, Pa., was reared from boyhood in Highland county, and in early manhood married Anna Hiatt, with whom he went to housekeeping near Rainsboro. Four children were born to them—William, George, Nancy and Alvira—all now deceased. After the death of this wife, John Redkey removed to the vicinity of Marshall, and married Rachel Edenfield, a native of Delaware, whose parents, Samuel and Jane Edenfield, came to Marshall township in 1818. In 1850 he moved to Concord township, to a farm of 160 acres, then wild land, now occupied by H. H. Redkey. He served several terms as township trustee, was quite successful as a farmer and stock raiser, but died at the age of fifty-six years, his wife surviving him to the age of sixty-six. Both are buried at Wesley Chapel cemetery. Two children were born to them, the subject of this sketch, and S. E. Redkey, now in the real estate and insurance business at Cincinnati, Ohio. Henry H. Redkey was born at the home in Marshall township March 1, 1839, and was educated in the district schools of that township and Concord. When the war of the rebellion came on, he enlisted as a soldier August 10, 1862, in Captain Barrett's company, and was mustered in at Camp Dennison, as a private in Company I

of the Eighty-ninth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry. His first service was in Kentucky and West Virginia, and then in the vicinity of Nashville and Gallatin, Tenn., until the summer of 1863, when he was with his regiment in the famous Tullahoma campaign and took part in the battle of Hoover's Gap. Following this he accompanied the army in the Chattanooga campaign, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, the greatest of the war in the west. The Eighty-ninth was among the regiments that lost heavily in captured, and Private Redkey was among the prisoners, and he continued in this unfortunate plight during the remainder of the war. He was confined two months at Richmond, Va., then at Danville until May, 1864, and after that at the notorious prison pen at Andersonville, Ga., suffering greatly from hunger and disease, until April 28, 1865. Thence he was taken to Jacksonville, Fla., and then the war came to an end, and he came into the hands of the United States troops, and was transferred by boat to Annapolis, Md., and thence to Camp Chase, Columbus, where he was honorably discharged June 8, 1865. When he reached home he weighed but seventy-five pounds, so severe had been his deprivations and suffering, and it was a year before he could undertake any work. Since then he has been engaged in farming and stock raising, meeting with much success and winning recognition as one of the most notable breeders of Shorthorn cattle in the county. He is the owner of 226 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation. His public life has been one of honor and valuable service to the public. For twelve years he filled the office of county commissioner, and in 1895 he was elected representative of Highland county in the Ohio legislature, a place of honor that he occupied for two terms. He is a member of the Grand Army post at Sugartree Ridge, and is a prominent Republican and earnest member of the Methodist church. In early manhood he married Sarah E., daughter of Josiah Y. and Rebecca E. Steen, and they have five children: Cora E., widow of Frank Heatherington, late of Hillsboro; Edwin S., who married Agnes Cochrane and lives on part of the homestead; Nellie B., Harry S., a law student at Hillsboro, and Mary L.

Joshua Gatch Redkey, one of the most prominent and progressive farmers of Paint township and influentially identified with the educational and agricultural interests of Highland county, comes of a widely distributed and strongly connected family. As far back as 1808 Adam and Mary (Davis) Redkey came to Ohio with their seven children and settled on the west bank of Rattlesnake creek, in Paint township. The father bought land and made one payment, but on his way to Pennsylvania in 1810 to secure money to complete the purchase he was stricken with fever and died. His five sons, whose names were Joshua, John, Jacob, Adam and George, all

became land owners and citizens of influence, whose descendants are intermarried with the strongest families of Paint township. They had been reared as Methodists and eventually became identified with the Abolitionists, Adam being in later years one of the conductors of the underground railroad. Joshua Redkey left a son named Daniel, who was born in Paint township September 19, 1819, and married Mary, daughter of John Glaze, who settled in Brush Creek township about the year 1811. Daniel Redkey lived in Marshall township from 1844 until 1874, and became the owner there of about 230 acres of land. Later he purchased from James Carothers a farm in Paint township of 195 acres, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was prominent in connection with township affairs, active in Methodist church circles and a stockholder in the female college at Hillsboro. He died January 17, 1878, as the result of an injury received from a falling scaffold while engaged in building a barn. The two children resulting from his union with Mary Glaze are Martha, now the widow of Joel Brown of Paint township, and Joshua Gatch Redkey. The latter was born in Marshall township, Highland county, Ohio, February 3rd, 1856, grew up on the farm and received his education in the district schools. He was nineteen years old when the change of residence was made to Paint township and he carried on the business of the farm in conjunction with his father until the latter's death. Since that event he has had supervision of the 425 acres of land left by his father, which he has managed with great skill and energy and much improved in every way. He ranks as one of the most enterprising of Paint township's successful farmers, paying especial attention to the breeding of Poland-China swine, the polled Durham cattle and other fine stock. In former years Mr. Redkey wrote a good deal for the agricultural papers, and he has always been an advocate of higher education, especially among the agricultural classes. He was one of the organizers of Paint Township Farmers' institute, of which he was president three years and is now vice-president. He has also long been conspicuous in connection with the Knights of Pythias, being the author of the first by-laws written for the lodge at Rainsboro, is a charter member of lodge No. 453 at Rainsboro and has instituted or assisted in instituting nine different lodges of the Knights of Pythias. From 1894 until 1898 he was representative to the grand lodge of this fraternity, has served as district and county deputy and for seven years was keeper of records and seals. He was also president of the township school board for a number of years. February 11, 1881, Mr. Redkey was married to Amanda, daughter of Davis H. Lucas, a member of one of the oldest and most substantial of Marshall township families. She died April 5, 1902. The household now consists of his aged mother, who has been an invalid for six years, and

two children, Clarence E. and Stanley R. Mr. Redkey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been recording steward for fourteen consecutive years.

William J. Redkey, for over thirty years a merchant at Rainsboro, is not only of pioneer descent himself, but is connected by blood or marriage with nearly all the old families who settled and made Paint township. His great grandfather, Adam Redkey, moved in from Pennsylvania as early as 1806, bringing with him his wife and their children, Joshua, John, George, Adam, Nancy, Sarah, and Jacob. The father bought land near where Centerfield now is, and after making one payment on the purchase price, he set out to go to Pennsylvania and obtain money for the second. On his way he was attacked by fever and died, leaving his widow with this large family of almost helpless children to provide for. She gave up the farm upon which her husband had settled, but later purchased the place upon which James W. Roads subsequently lived. Jacob Redkey, who was about eight years old when the family came to Paint township, married Mary, daughter of Basil Lucas, from which union sprang a numerous progeny which has strictly obeyed the Biblical injunction to "multiply and replenish the earth." The family long since recovered its hold upon the soil lost by the sudden death of Adam Redkey and through its connections with the Spargurs, Lucases, Roads and others, permeates the whole industrial and social life of Paint township and exercises a strong influence upon its affairs. Jacob Redkey bought a farm near Rainsboro, where he lived the remainder of his days, and during his prime was one of the leading men of the county, being major of the Home Guards and at one time a candidate for state representative. His three children, now all dead, were Mary A., Basil and John L. Redkey, the latter inheriting the home farm and living thereon from childhood until the termination of his career. He married Rebecca Pedrick, a native of New Jersey and daughter of William Pedrick, by whom he had three children: William J., Alonzo of Missouri and Louisa, wife of Walker Baker, of Rainsboro. Mrs. Redkey died October 18, 1859, aged forty-three, and a few years later her husband married Nancy Sinclair, a native of Highland county, and daughter of Dempsey Sinclair. The children by this marriage were Dempsey, Ada, wife of Henry Mason of Rainsboro, and Effie, deceased. John L. Redkey was a good citizen, held several township offices, served against raider Morgan and died in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His widow still lives on the old homestead near the village of Rainsboro. William J. Redkey, oldest of his father's children by the first marriage, was born on the home place in Paint township, Highland county, Ohio, June 11, 1845. He worked on the farm until full

grown and attended the district school, where he had for a school-mate a bright lad named Joseph Benson Foraker, since known to fame as governor and senator of Ohio. The latter's first Sunday school teacher was the father of William J. Redkey, and the two boys often listened together to the scriptural instruction in the neighborhood church. Mr. Redkey married Nancy C., daughter of Christian and Ester Cameron, of Pike county, and located in the village of Rainsboro where he has since resided. In March, 1871, he established a general merchandise store, and in 1878 erected the convenient and handsome building which has since constituted his business quarters. In addition to his mercantile transactions, Mr. Redkey controls 215 acres of land near Rainsboro and looks closely after the details connected with the cultivation and management. Of his six children, John N., Joseph A. and Emma are dead; the living being C. L. Redkey, a farmer by occupation; F. D. Redkey, of Rainsboro; and Ester, at home. Mr. Redkey is a member of the United Brethren church and has served two terms as treasurer of the township.

Carey W. Rhoten, one of the leading citizens of White Oak township, and cashier of the newly established White Oak Valley bank, is a grandson of Josiah Rhoten, one of the pioneers of Brown county. Josiah Rhoten was born about 1790, in Mason county, Ky., married Mary Prine, of the same county, in early manhood, and moved with his wife to a home in the forests of Brown county, settling near the site of Carlisle, Jackson township. There he bought a farm of two hundred acres, which he redeemed from nature, and reared a family of nine children: Thomas, Hannah, Jane, Prine, deceased; Christopher and William (residing in Brown county), Huston and Catherine, deceased; and Kenneth, living in Illinois. Josiah Rhoten was a man held in high esteem, was a faithful worker in the Methodist church, and lived to the age of seventy-five years. His son, William, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Jackson township, Brown county, June 19, 1819. He occupied himself as a cooper in early manhood, but after his marriage to Thyrza Pindell he went to farming on the place where he yet lives, in Brown county. First buying 150 acres he has increased his holdings to over 600 acres, and has been a very successful stock breeder, as well as farmer. For many years he has been a member of the Christian Union church, and he was one of the principal promoters of the Ash Ridge church, in which he has occupied the position of deacon for a long time. His wife died in 1901, at the age of seventy-six years. Nine children were born to them: Jane, deceased; Rachel, living in West Virginia; Carey W., the subject of this sketch; Michael, and Ethan J., of Brown county; Nancy, of Clermont county; Chilton A. and Mary, of Brown county, and Melinda, of Adams county. Carey W. Rhoten

was born December 1, 1849, on the home farm near Fincastle, in Eagle township, Brown county, and was reared there and educated in the district school and the Georgetown high school. After completing his education he taught school with much success for twenty years. In early manhood he was married to America Roberts, a native of Whiteoak township, and daughter of William and Amelia Roberts. They began housekeeping on the farm now owned by A. Roberts, in White Oak township, and two years later bought the farm of 142 acres where they now live. Two children have been born to them: William G., a physician at Mowrystown, and Ira Q., of the Farmers and Traders bank, of Hillsboro. Mr. Rhoten has well earned a high standing among the prosperous and reliable people of Highland county. Steadily winning success through industry and business tact, he has increased his land holdings to three hundred and seventy-five acres. In addition to the ordinary work of the farm, he has been quite fortunate in rearing Aberdeen Angus cattle and other valuable stock, and he has been an extensive dealer in live stock. He is one of those principally to be credited with the establishment of the new White Oak Valley bank. In politics he is a Democrat, and he has served one term as the township assessor. His religious affiliation is with the Christian church.

William G. Rhoten, M. D., of Mowrystown, notable among the young professional men of the county, was born in White Oak township, on the farm now owned by A. E. Roberts, September 30, 1874. Dr. Rhoten is a son of Carey W. Rhoten and his wife, America B. Roberts, and has already been mentioned in the preceding sketch of his father. He was reared at the farm home, attending the district school, and continued his literary studies at the Northwestern Ohio university at Ada, and at the Hillsboro college, after which he was engaged in teaching school for two terms. It was not his purpose, however, to adopt the profession of a teacher, and he soon gave his attention to the study of medicine, reading for about four years in the office of Drs. Glenn & Nelson of Hillsboro. This work he followed up with four courses of lectures at the University of Cincinnati, and when he had been granted his degree and diploma he opened his office at Mowrystown and began his practice, which has since continued with flattering success. At present he is township physician. The ability he has shown thus early in his career gives promise of an honorable and distinguished life work in his profession that shall be creditable to the pioneer family which he represents, and the county in which he lives. He is a member of the Christian church, and held in high esteem for sterling traits of character. The wife of Dr. Rhoten is Maud C., daughter of William and Sarah

Edwards, of Highland county, and they have one child, Walter Glenn Rhoten.

Daniel Roades, a highly successful farmer of Clay township, well known through the county, is a grandson of George Roades, born in Virginia in 1791, who married in his native state and came to Ohio in the early days, not long after the close of the second war with England. He settled first in Paint township, but in a year or two removed to Liberty township, and bought a hundred acres of the Byrd survey. His industry and good management were rewarded with success, and he became one of the well-to-do men of his time. He lived to the age of ninety years and his wife to past eighty. Ten children were born to them, of whom Ephraim is yet living at the old homestead, Eli in Clay township and George in Liberty. Henry V., one of the sons deceased, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia in 1816, was reared and educated in Highland county, and in early manhood was quite successful as a teacher of mathematics in the county schools. He married Sarah Moberly, daughter of the prominent pioneer settler, Rezin Moberly, and made his home on the old Evans place on Clear Creek, and not long afterward in Clay township, where he first bought a hundred acres. He also prospered in business, being a man of great resource and adaptability, and was noted as one of the most successful farmers of the county. He was a life-long member of the Methodist church and a valued member of society. Fourteen children were born to Henry and Sarah Roades, of whom Anna J. is living in Liberty township, William, Daniel, Minerva, and Sarah E. in Clay township, George W., the eldest is deceased, also John, Mary S., Alcinda and Albert, and the others died young. Daniel Roades was born at the home in Clay township, October 16, 1850, was educated in the district school, and on reaching manhood married Mary E., daughter of Isaac and Mary A. Reedy. They began their married life on the farm where they now live, and there have reared five children: Melvina, wife of James E. Masten; Cora M.; Esta, wife of Walter Mock, all of Clay township; Henry V., of Brush Creek township, and Lizzie M., at home. Mr. Roades has prospered as a farmer, formerly owning over five hundred acres, part of which he has now put in the hands of children. In addition to agriculture he has carried on a business in fertilizers, and dealt quite extensively in stock and grain. His farm is well supplied with all varieties of live stock, and he is in every way a progressive farmer and capable business man. In relation to the public he has rendered valuable services as township trustee and school director; he is deacon and treasurer of the Church of Christ, and a member of the Odd Fel-



lows lodge at Buford and the Republican party. These are indication of the successful life he has lived since he began clearing away the forest from his land, and laying the foundations of one of the best equipped farms in the county.

William Roads, now living a retired life on his country estate near Highland, Ohio, comes of a family long represented and favorably known in Highland county. The original settlers were from Virginia, came during the early years of the nineteenth century and selected for their locations that part of the county now included in Brush and Paint townships. From this beginning the descendants multiplied until now they are found well represented in various portions of Highland and other counties. The parents of the subject of this sketch were Daniel S. and Malestha W. (Spargur) Roads, and the latter's ancestry deserves more than a passing word. Her father, Henry W. Spargur, was one of three brothers who came to Ohio from North Carolina at different periods from 1804 to 1833. Between them they contributed forty children to the population, most of whom grew to maturity and reared families, which became in time not only one of the most numerous but one of the most influential connections in Highland county. And the family has no worthier representative than William Roads, who was born in 1837 in Highland county, and has spent his entire adult life in close touch with its agricultural development. Born on a farm, reared on a farm, trained until manhood to farm work, he has made that his life's occupation and rose to be recognized as one of the best representatives of the agricultural classes afforded by his township. The fine farm near New Lexington on which he is now spending the evening of his days in comparative repose, has been the scene of all his activities and he cultivates it according to modern and strictly up-to-date methods. Mr. Roads is a man of means, with large interests both landed and otherwise, and finds his time fully occupied in looking after his extensive holdings. He first married Mahala E., daughter of Philip Anderson, by whom he had three children, James E., Oliver M. and Daniel W. Their mother died in 1893 and Mr. Roads took for his second wife Alice McLaughlin, who at present presides over the hospitable household near the town of Highland.

James P. Roberts, for many years past one of the most prominent farmers of White Oak township, was born September 30, 1831, on the farm now owned by his brother, Alfred. He is a grandson of Isaiah Roberts, a native of Pennsylvania, who married Elizabeth Lewis in that state, and a few years later removed to Ross county, Ohio, settling at Chillicothe in 1810. Isaiah Roberts was a brick mason, and after he came to Highland county about 1813 he built the first brick house in the county. On coming to this region he

bought three hundred acres of land, including the site of Taylorsville, which was platted by his son, Isaiah, in November, 1846. By his first wife he had five children who grew up—James, Mary, Abram, Nancy and Isaiah, all now deceased. After the death of their mother he married a widow, Mrs. Bottleman, who brought to his home the four children of her first husband. Isaiah Roberts, the pioneer, was an industrious man, intelligent and active, and became the owner of a considerable estate. He lived to the age of eighty-four years, and was sincerely mourned by many friends. His son, James Roberts, born in Pennsylvania in 1794, was active and well known among the younger men of the pioneer settlement, and manifested his enterprise in youth by running a distillery, then a very common industry, and constructing the first tannery in Highland county. He married Mary E. Bottleman, daughter of his father's second wife, and they had fourteen children—Isaiah and Judah, deceased; Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Mitchell; Thomas, William, Christopher and Abram, deceased; John, of White Oak; Mary A., wife of John Crampton; James P., whose name heads this sketch; Alfred, Margaret, deceased; Clinton and Nelson. Their mother died in 1854, and about four years later he married Mrs. Eliza McNally Miller. James Roberts continued in the management of his tannery for a quarter of a century, and realized handsome profits from this pioneer industry. He became the owner of over one thousand acres of land, and was considered one of the most prosperous men of his day in his township. He was loyal to his country, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Finally, after a busy and useful life of seventy years, he passed away. His son, James P., was reared at his father's home, attending the district school, and helping in the work of the tannery. In 1859 he was married to Maria Kibler, a native of White Oak township, and they began housekeeping on the farm of 135 acres where he now lives. Their home has been blessed with eleven children: Charley F., of Concord township; Ollie E., wife of D. C. Winkle, of Hamer township; Ida J., wife of Amelius Sauner, of White Oak; Cornelia E., wife of James Fenwick, of White Oak; Herbert K. and Arthur W., of White Oak; William P., of Hamer; Viola C., wife of L. Hensley, of Mowrytown; Guessie L. and Amelia M., at home, and Isaac N., deceased. James P. Roberts has been very successful as a farmer and stock breeder, and as a stock dealer when he was in that business; has owned more than a thousand acres before he divided it among his children, leaving him now a farm of 330 acres under cultivation, and he has long enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. He has been selected as the administrator of a good many of the estates of his friends who have passed away, and in all relations of life he has shown himself honorable and trustworthy. His wife has

been a member of the Presbyterian church since her fifteenth year, and he has been a member for forty years and an elder for thirty-five.

Ira Q. Roberts, a well-known farmer and business man of Mowrystown, is a great-grandson of Isaiah Roberts, a prominent pioneer of White Oak township, and former owner of the site of the town of Taylorsville. A notice of his career and family history is given in the preceding sketch. His eldest son, James P. Roberts, was the father of William Roberts, born on the White Oak township farm in 1800, and William was the father of the subject of this sketch. William Roberts, after he had grown to manhood, married Amelia Gibler, a native of the same township, and bought a farm of two hundred acres where he prospered by reason of industry and good business judgment, enlarging his land possessions to something like nine hundred acres. He died at the age of sixty-three years, leaving his wife and five children: James P., of Concord; Aaron E., of the same township; America V., wife of C. W. Rhoten; and Ira Q. Ira Q. was born October 22, 1859, at the house where he now lives, was educated in the district school, and in early manhood was married to Josie Riley, a native of Brown county and daughter of Joseph and Leah Riley. Two children have been born to them: Cleo E., wife of Wilber Fender, of Concord township, and Overton G. Ira Q. Roberts is one of the enterprising and successful younger men of the township; is the owner of a well-improved farm of two hundred acres, and gives a great part of his time to the management of a livery barn at Mowrystown, and the buying and selling of livestock. He is also one of the promoters and stockholders in the White Oak Valley bank, established at Mowrystown. He has served with ability two terms as township trustee, he and wife are valued members of the Christian church and the order of Odd Fellows, and in politics is a Republican.

Adolphus T. Rogers, a well known farmer and breeder of Jersey cattle, is descended from one of the men who fought Indians with Nathaniel Massie in the territory now occupied by Ross and Highland counties. Col. Thomas Rogers, who passed away in 1873 in his ninety-first year, may properly be described as the last of the pioneers of the Scioto valley. With him departed the only man who was able to talk as an eye-witness of events in and around Chillicothe during the last decade of the eighteenth century. He was born in Virginia, October 19, 1782, and three years later came with his father, William Rogers, down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers on flatboats to what was then called Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky. The family settled on Hinkston creek, not far from Lexington, in the same neighborhood where the celebrated Daniel Boone made his home. The elder Rogers became quite intimate with this forest hero and accom-

panied him on some of his perilous expeditions against the Indians. In 1795 he came with Nathaniel Massie on his expedition to Ohio, which resulted in the fight with the Indians at the falls or rapids of Paint Creek, a short distance above Bainbridge in Ross county. The next year he sent his sons, John and Thomas, to clear a place and the two boys built a cabin on the present site of Chillicothe in the summer of 1797, and several years later located where the Slate mill now stands. The second of these boys became in after years well known as Col. Thomas Rogers, above alluded to. He served as a major in the war of 1812 and was present at the surrender of Hull. For many years he was colonel of the Highland county militia and was an imposing figure as he marshalled his troops on "general muster day" on the streets of Hillsboro. Colonel Rogers was a storehouse of information concerning events during the period of settlement and often fascinated his listeners with stories of "the old time entombed." He was especially fond of recalling that on a trip back to Kentucky with his father, about 1797, they fell in with Daniel Boone, and the boy was delighted with the old veteran's tales of Indian fighting and forest adventures. The colonel's son, Thomas D. Rogers, was born on his father's farm near Greenfield, Ohio, March 26, 1819. After he grew up he was for a year a clerk in H. Smart's store, but upon his marriage to Jane E. Beatty, of Fayette county, he located for life on part of the old home farm, which he had purchased. Here he cultivated his land, raised stock and carried on the usual agricultural pursuits of that neighborhood until his death. Of his nine children, Alexander B., Cedora F., Alonzo A. and Mary have passed away, the first mentioned dying in the army. Those living are the subject of this sketch; Mrs. William Pinkerton, Thomas A., of South Salem; Charles F., of Leesburg, and William, who is an eye and ear specialist in Honolulu. A. T. Rogers, second in age of the children, was born on his father's farm in Madison township, Highland county, February 23, 1846. As he grew up he attended the common schools and South Salem academy, spent fourteen months in Missouri, and after returning was married to Marietta Black, of Liberty township. By this union Mr. Rogers allied himself with another notable family of Highland county. Mrs. Rogers is the daughter of John B. Black, who traces his ancestry back to Henry Black, a Scotch-Irishman, born in the north of Ireland January 16, 1727, who came to America, shared the pioneer work of his race on the frontier, and died in Rockingham county, Va., October 2, 1819. His wife was Susannah McClain, born January 14, 1726, died December 8, 1812. Their son, John Black, born July 27, 1766, in Rockingham county, Va, married Alice Boyd, born August 4, 1767, in the same county, and they passed their lives there, the husband dying June 10, 1839, and the wife August 21, 1811. Their son, John B. Black, born in Rockingham county, Va., January 29,

1809, came to Hillsboro in 1840, taught school for a while, on May 19, 1842, married Paulina, daughter of William and Susan (Walker) Lyle, old and respected residents of Highland county, and afterward purchased a farm two miles east of Hillsboro, which was his home until his death, January 12, 1885. His only child is Marietta, born March 7, 1846, and now the wife of A. T. Rogers. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Rogers made their home on a place two miles east of Hillsboro, where they spent seven years and then returned to the old family homestead in Madison township. After a residence there of seven years, Mr. Rogers bought the 144 acres in New Market township where he has made his home. This place he has greatly improved and fitted up in modern style, among the additions being a fine barn and house with all the approved conveniences. He is an up-to-date farmer and makes a specialty of raising Jersey cattle, of which favorite dairy breed he has a herd that will compare with the best in the county. Like his ancestors back to its first organization, he is a member of the Republican party, and at present he holds the office of justice of the peace. He and wife had six children: Effie M., a school teacher; Clarence B., who died while attending school at Oxford; Roy S., at home; Helen, wife of W. E. Noftsgger, of New Market township; Stanley L. and Julia. The family are all members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Rogers holds the office of elder.

Pinckney C. Robinson, merchant, of Pricetown, traces his genealogy to one of the oldest of pioneer families of Ross county. His grandfather, Minott Robinson, a native of Massachusetts, came with his parents to Ross county as early as 1803 and from that time for many years afterward was identified with the affairs of Ross and Highland counties. He married Sophia Haines and located in Huntington township, Ross county, where he carried on farming and coopering until he passed away near Taylorsville, Ohio, in his seventy-third year, long outliving his wife, who died at the age of sixty-eight. Of their ten children William, Thomas and James are dead; the living are Henry, Mary, Maria, John, Elizabeth, Charles and McAdow. Henry Robinson, eldest of the children, was born in Ross county, Ohio, April 9, 1828, qualified himself for teaching as he grew up and followed that occupation several years after leaving school. After his marriage to Mrs. Mary A. Kellenberger he engaged in farming and continued that pursuit until 1866, when he removed to Highland county and settled at Taylorsville. The family spent twenty years in and around this town where the mother died, leaving the following children: Lucy, wife of George W. Pulliam of Hamer township; the subject of this sketch; and Malissa, wife of J. W. Mahaffey, of Hillsboro. Pinckney C. Robinson, second in age of these children, was born in Huntington township, Ross county, Ohio,

September 19, 1854, and as he grew up received an unusually thorough education. Besides his earlier discipline in the district schools, he attended the Hillsboro high school and took a course at the Normal university in Lebanon. For about nine years after leaving college, he taught school in Highland and Fayette counties, achieving high reputation as an educator and winning a ten-years' state certificate. In 1888, he embarked in general merchandise at Pricetown, and three years later he was married to Elsie, daughter of James and Virginia Smith. Since then he has been a resident householder at Pricetown and has continued his mercantile business with success. He has been honored with official positions as township clerk and treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have three children, Fronia, Henry G. and Hubert. The family are communicants of the Christian church and Mr. Robinson is a member of the lodge of Modern Woodmen of America at Pricetown.

Lines Robison is one of the farmers of New Market township whose first Ohio ancestor moved in long before Highland county was organized. His great-grandfather, Thomas Robison, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, came from Westmoreland county, Pa., as early as 1800, settled in New Market, and purchased four hundred acres of land which is still in possession of his descendants. This ancestor married twice and had two families of children, George, William, Susan, Jane and Elizabeth by the first, and Robert, Nancy and Sally by the second, union. George Robison, eldest of all the children, was born in Pennsylvania in 1790 and consequently was a lad of about ten years when he accompanied his parents down the great river to the land of promise in the Ohio wilderness. After he grew up he met and married Margaret Hunter, who was also an immigrant from Pennsylvania somewhat later than the Robisons. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, spent the whole of his subsequent life on the farm in New Market township and died in 1861, in the seventy-first year of his age. His six children, all long since dead, were Thomas, George, Robert, John, Nancy and Margaret. George Robison, Jr., second of these children, remained at home until a few years before his marriage to Jane, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Morrow. They settled on the old home place and became the parents of seven children, of whom Thomas A., Robert W. and Margaret L. have passed away. Those living are Granville, on the old home farm; Lines, subject of this sketch; Ephraim, who resides with the latter; and William A., of Highland county. Their father at one time was an extensive land owner, held most of the minor township offices and died at the age of seventy-eight, his wife surviving him and expiring in her eighty-second year. Lines Robison, the third of their children, was born in New Market township, Highland county, Ohio, November 19, 1841. He lives now on land

purchased by his great-grandfather over a hundred years ago, and his birth occurred on the farm adjoining. He grew up on this place, worked out during the crop seasons and in winter picked up a fair English education in the neighborhood schools. He was in his twentieth year when the opening of the civil war electrified the country and speedily made up his mind to do what he could for the Union cause. In the summer of 1861 the First regiment Ohio volunteer cavalry was organized, first of its kind in the state and later one of the crack regiments of the whole army. He enlisted in Company H, which was commanded by Capt. Martin Buck, and with it was sent into Tennessee, where he participated in all the marching and fighting of the regiment during the subsequent campaigns, making an excellent record and enduring the hardships of war. He was confined in hospitals three different times on account of diseases incident to army life. After muster out, in October, 1864, he returned home and resumed his occupation of farming, subsequently going to Illinois, where he spent about eighteen months. Since his return to Ohio, he has lived on his farm in New Market township, engaged in general agriculture and stock-raising.

William Roush, Sr., well known as teacher and farmer, is descended from one of the earliest and strongest family connections that settled in the original New Market township, which was much larger then than now. About 1810, John, Henry and Philip Roush, all with large families, moved in and made a very desirable acquisition to the population. They were Pennsylvanians and had first settled in Adams county, Ohio, where they spent some time before coming to Highland. Philip Roush married Mary Pence and had eight children, of whom Allen, Nathaniel, Polly, George, William and Lydia have passed away. The two living are John, who resides near Fairview, and Catherine, who married John Kesler and is a resident of Russell, Ohio. George Roush, fourth of the children in age, was born in Adams county, February 15, 1808, and remained at home until he reached his majority. About that time he married Rachel Tedrick, a native of Virginia who had been reared in Highland county by her parents, George and Mary Tedrick. With his bride he occupied a farm recently purchased near Russell Station in Union township, where they spent four or five years, and then transferred their residence to New Market township. Here the husband had bought a place of 120 acres in the woods, on which he proceeded to erect a log cabin and go to clearing in true pioneer style. He prospered and at one time owned over 600 acres of land, but this was reduced before his death to about 400 acres. His wife died at the age of sixty-nine years and he married Lucinda Clark, of Adams county, who died in 1900 without issue. The children by the first

marriage were Abraham, of Kansas; Frederick, of Union township; Mary, wife of Eli Layman, of Hamer township; William, subject of this sketch; Lydia, deceased, and Margaret (widow of Lewis Wilkin, deceased), residing at Hillsboro. William Roush, fourth of these children in age, was born in Highland county, April 28, 1837, on a farm adjoining the one in New Market township, where he now makes his home. As he grew up his ambition was to become a teacher, for which he qualified himself by attending school at Russellville and Fairview, Ohio. Afterward he taught several terms of school and on August 23, 1860, married Alcinda, daughter of William and Nancy Henry, of Clinton county. In 1860 he located on the farm where he has since made his residence and which he has greatly improved by the construction of a handsome dwelling-house with all the modern conveniences. Other improvements also have been made, such as necessary outbuildings and general repairs, which give Mr. Roush a neat and comfortable home. He belongs to the Church of Christ and has held the offices of trustee and member of the school board. Mr. and Mrs. Roush have had four children: Elva died after marrying D. C. Bond, of Clinton county; Iva is the wife of Frank Hogsett, of Hillsboro; Olive is the wife of C. A. Pence of Liberty; Carey married Mertv Robinson of Hillsboro.

George A. Ruble, a prominent farmer of White Oak township, is a descendant of William B. Ruble, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio and settled in the woods of White Oak township about the year 1800. He cleared away the forests and established a farm, now known as the George Fender place, and, having married a Miss Surber, reared a family of ten children, all of whom are now deceased. Their names were John, Henry, George, Jackson, Katy, Lydia, Dollie, Madeline, Sally and Betsy. John, the eldest son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born about 1805, on the farm where George A. Ruble now lives, and in early manhood he married Sarah Coffman, daughter of another family of early settlers. They began housekeeping on what is now known as the Andrew Ruble farm, and a few years later moved to the Coffman farm. Subsequently John Ruble bought and moved upon a farm in Clay township, where he and his wife both died in the spring of 1845. They had ten children: Jacob, deceased; Joseph, living in Pike county, Ill.; John W., of Salem township; George A.; William, deceased; H. W., of Kansas; Isaiah, of Minnesota; Sarah A., of Pike county, Ill.; Delina and Rachel, deceased. George A. Ruble was born September 7, 1836, on the farm in White Oak township now owned by Surber & Sauner, and at nine years of age was left an orphan by the death of his parents. He was reared at the home of John Coffman to the age of twenty-one years, after which he found employment as a farm



laborer for a short time. In January, 1858, he was married to Ann Davidson, who was born and reared in White Oak township, daughter of Benjamin and Amelia Davidson, and of a prominent and old family in Highland county. They have ever since made their home, except for two years in Clay township, at their present home, and seven children have been born to them: Amelia, wife of Joseph Haller, of White Oak township; William, of Clinton county; Frank, of White Oak; John, deceased; Cora, wife of Walter Larick, of White Oak; Altha, wife of McPherson Purdy, of Mowrystown, and one who died in infancy. In the time of the war of the rebellion Mr. Ruble tendered his services to his country, enlisting October 1, 1862, in Company D, Eighty-eighth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry. They were mustered in at Camp Chase, and assigned to duty guarding prisoners at various places in Illinois and West Virginia. After a faithful performance of such duties as were assigned him, Mr. Ruble was honorably discharged July 3, 1865, when he returned home and resumed his work as a farmer. He and wife are members of the Christian church to which he has belonged for fifty years, and Mrs. Ruble about fifty-five years. In politics Mr. Ruble is a Republican. He voted for Abraham Lincoln and has not missed an election since 1860.

William B. Ruble, of Clay township, a well-known farmer and stockraiser and former trustee of the township, was born there, upon the farm now owned by James Reedy, December 25, 1839. His family began in America with Balser Ruble, who came to Richmond, Va., a century or more ago, from Germany, with his parents. Balser, in the course of his work as a stone mason, helped build the capitol of the Old Dominion. He married Mary Surber, also a native of Germany, and fourteen children were born to them—Katie, Dollie, Sally, Betsy, John, Henry, George, Jackson, and Polly, and five who died young. About 1805 or 1806 the family moved to Knoxville, Tenn., and after a stay of no great time they moved on to Manchester, Ohio, and from there to Taylorsville, where Balser Ruble purchased a farm and passed the remainder of his days. He died at the age of ninety-seven years and his wife at the age of ninety-three. He had the pleasure, in 1811, of seeing the first steamboat descend the Ohio river. Henry Ruble, son of Balser, was born in 1807, during the stay of the family at Knoxville, and was reared mainly in Ohio. At twenty years of age he participated in the adventurous mercantile journeys of that day, going with a trading boat down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. It was two years before he returned, and subsequently he was married to Betsey Overstake, a native of Brown county, Ohio. They went to house-keeping on a farm near Taylorsville, and three years later began

clearing away the dense forest about the little log cabin they built on the farm now owned by James Reedy in Clay township. Here and at their former home six children were born to them: Sarah, wife of William Coffman, of Hillsboro; Cynthia, wife of S. A. Lyons, of Buford; Ellen, wife of M. J. Pulliam, of Salem township; William B., whose names begins this sketch; Elizabeth, wife of A. D. Wiggins, of Hillsboro, and Mary, wife of L. R. Duckwall, of Hillsboro, Ohio. Moving from the farm they cleared, they resided about five years on a farm on White Oak creek in Clay township, and then in 1852 bought the farm, where William B. Ruble now lives. When Henry Ruble died, at the age of eighty-six years, he was the owner of two hundred acres of good land, and was a worthy and respected citizen. He and his wife rest from their labors, and their mortal remains are interred in Buford cemetery. William B. Ruble, the only son of Henry, was educated in his youth in the district schools of the county, and when a young man, ready to begin the duties of manhood, he married Lucinda Overstake, a native of Highland county. They began their home life on the farm where they now reside, and where they have passed many happy and prosperous years. Mr. Ruble is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land, and in addition to farming he has been notably successful in the rearing of livestock, especially of Short-horned cattle and Duroc hogs. He is a member of the Church of Christ, in politics is a Democrat, and he has been honored with the office of township trustee for six years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ruble, Henry B., and William H., both of whom are living under the parental roof.

George Sams, for many years a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Brush Creek township, was born in Pennsylvania, November 18, 1805. He was the son of Andrew Sams, a Pennsylvanian by birth, who served his country as a soldier in the war of the Revolution during two terms of nine months, and the eldest son of this patriot by his marriage to his second wife, Margaret. The latter died in Brush Creek township, at the age of eighty-seven years. The second son, Abram, died in early manhood; a daughter, Mary, married Isaac Oakes, of Highland county, and died in Iowa, and Catherine married and went west. George Sams married Lydia Milburn, daughter of Thomas Milburn, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier, and they reared a large family of children—Abram, now a farmer near Dallas postoffice; Sallie, wife of T. G. Hoggard, of Hillsboro; Andrew J., of Paint township; George, a farmer in Iowa; Lydia, wife of Joseph Johnson, of Chillicothe; James G., of Brush Creek township; Dr. Samuel Gordon Sams, who died in Iowa in 1900; Annie, Esther Ann, Thomas and Emmeline died young.

George Sams was a shoemaker by trade, and with great industry and devotion to the interests of his family, followed farming by day and often labored at his trade by night, by such efforts becoming the owner of about six hundred acres of land. He and his family resided in Brush Creek township from 1834, and he lived to the age of fifty-nine years and his wife to seventy-four. He was a man of deep religious faith as well as business energy, and was one of the most devoted members of the Methodist church.

James G. Sams, of Brush Creek township, a son of George Sams, was educated in the district school and in early manhood married Lucinda Bell Lucas, who was born and reared in Brush Creek township, daughter of Elijah and Amanda Lucas, and connected with a wide spread and prominent Ohio family. She died August 28, 1890, having been the mother of four children: Maggie, deceased; Bessie L., Birches E., and John O. At a later date Mr. Sams married Sallie M. Lucas, sister of his deceased wife, and they have had two children: one who died in infancy, and Faith W. Mr. Sams is the owner of a hundred acres of valuable land, and is quite successful in the pursuits of agriculture and the raising of live stock. He has rendered creditable official service as a member of the school board; is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, No. 211, at Petersburg, and in politics is a Democrat.

Andrew J. Sams, one of the elder sons of George Sams, is one of the prominent farmers of Paint township, owning four hundred acres in that and Marshall townships, two hundred and eighty acres of which was part of the David Reece estate, where Senator Joseph B. Foraker was reared. Andrew J. was born in Brush Creek township, January 14, 1835, and received his education in the district school. In early manhood he married Ruth Ann, daughter of George and Mary (Frumpt) Bell. Mr. Sams' father was born in Morgantown, Va., in 1780 and died in Brush Creek township in 1877, at the remarkable age of ninety-seven years. Her mother was a native of Delaware. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sams are, Oliver Newton Sams, prosecuting attorney of Highland county; George Oscar, farming in Paint township; Mary, who died at the age of eighteen; Edmund M., insurance broker in New York; Eldora, wife of Robert H. Lucas, of Marshall township; Leslie, who died at three years; Clarence Delaplane, farming with his father; and Elsie, wife of Roscoe West, a farmer of Liberty township. Mr. and Mrs. Sams are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Rainsboro, Ohio.

Mrs. David Sanders, of Leesburg, is one of those energetic, resourceful women of strongly marked character and executive abil-

ity, who always become notable figures in the communities where they reside. They are needed to push along all good causes, from the building of a church or school house on one hand to the suppression of all sorts of organized vice on the other. They are the first in the sick room "where pain and anguish rack the brow"; they are foremost in meeting the calls for charity; they can be relied upon to aid in every movement that makes for cleanliness or righteousness. Mrs. Sanders comes naturally by her strong traits, as she comes from sturdy old pioneer stock who learned self-sacrifice and how to provide in the bitter school of experience. She is one of the few living descendants of James Johnson, who came out from Virginia in the olden days and helped the vanguard of civilization fight against the savage beasts and still more savage Indians that were then thick in Ohio from Lake Erie to the great river. This first comer left a son named Boling A. Johnson, who was born September 17, 1818, married Angeline, daughter of Daniel Pavey, and reared a family of children. One of these was Armilda Johnson, who became Mrs. David Sanders, the subject of this sketch. At the time of her birth, in 1848, the parents were living in Fayette county and her early education was obtained there, supplemented by attendance later at the Holbrook academy at Lebanon. After leaving this institution, she returned home and spent some time on the farm, assisting in the household duties and indulging in restful vacation from study. In 1876 she was married to David Sanders, and of late years she has resided at Leesburg, where she has identified herself thoroughly with the social and religious activities of the place. Mrs. Sanders is a conspicuous member of the Order of the Eastern Star and treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society. Much of her time, also, is occupied with regular business, for which she shows a remarkable aptitude. She has only one child, a daughter named Lucile A., and the family is one of the most popular in the pretty village of Leesburg.

George W. Sanders, well known as farmer and stock raiser, comes of one of the old families of New Market township who took part in its first settlement and development. It was about the year 1810 that John and Annie (Woodruff) Sanders came from their home in Northumberland county, Pa., in search of better fortunes in the rapidly developing state of Ohio. They selected New Market township as a favorable spot and there the head of the house purchased 149 acres of land, to which in later years he added considerably more and owned at one time several hundred acres. They were old school Baptists and John Sanders donated land and constructed a church of that denomination at his own expense. He also gave ground for a cemetery, and there his own remains were laid to rest when he died at the age of eighty-two, followed a few years later by

his wife, who expired in her eighty-eighth year. The children of these old settlers, all long since dead, were Jacob, Dennis, Rachel A. and Oliver H. The latter was born February 2, 1820, on the homestead farm where he was reared and spent all the days of his life. He married Eliza Vance, of Uniontown, Pa., and spent a peaceful existence in the cultivation of his farm and raising and dealing in stock. He was sixty-six years old when laid to rest, and when his faithful wife expired some years later her remains were deposited by his side in the old family burying-ground. Of their eight children only two survive—John V. and the subject of this sketch. The dead are Hugh, Polly A., Samuel, Dennis E., Margaret and Joseph. George W. Sanders, sixth in age of the children, was born in New Market township, Highland county, Ohio, February 1, 1854. He still lives in the house where his birth occurred, having made that his home from the beginning. While growing up he attended the neighborhood schools and between times assisted his father with the lighter work of the farm. When he reached the marriageable age he selected as companion for life Catherine Ferris, of one of the old families of Hamer township. After his union with this lady, the parents "set them up in housekeeping" on the place which without interruption has since remained their residence. Mr. Sanders owns two hundred acres of good land, well situated and kept in excellent order for general farming and stock-raising. He served as constable of New Market township two terms and is a member of the New Market grange. He and his wife have two children, Mary E. and Nora F., both of whom remain at home.

The Sands Family, so long and favorably known at Hillsboro, may be said to be unique in one respect, inasmuch as they have established records dating back for three centuries. Few families of this country are fortunate enough to make such a claim, and possess a complete genealogical tree running back three hundred years or more in an unbroken series without a single "missing link." James Sands, who first established the family in the colonies, was a son of the Bishop of York, the name having been formerly Sandys and Sandes. James was born at Reading, Berkshire, England, in 1622 and emigrated to America in 1658. Two years later he was one of the colony who purchased Block Island, just east of Long Island, and he died in March, 1695. His wife's name was Sarah, and to them were born four sons and two daughters. John Sands, one of their sons, married Sybil, daughter of Simon Ray, and moved in 1691 to the north part of Cow Neck, where he died in March, 1712, leaving four sons and as many daughters. The second John Sands, one of his sons, married Catherine, daughter of Robert Guthrie from Edinburg, Scotland, and granddaughter of Dr. Alcock, who came as physician to the colony that settled Boston. Joshua, the eighth

child of John Sands the second, was married in October, 1748, to Mary, daughter of Richard Smith, and located at Newburg, Orange county, N. Y., where he died in 1789, after rearing two sons and two daughters. John Wilkes, son of Joshua, married Catharine Tidd, by whom he had four sons and six daughters. His son and namesake, Joshua the second, eldest of the children, was born March 2, 1802, and married, August 9, 1827, to Betsey Cole, of Delaware county, N. Y. He resided at Elmira and elsewhere in New York until 1852, when he located at Five Mile Summit, Hocking county, Ohio. He was a railroad contractor and built a portion of the old Scioto & Hocking Valley railroad, losing heavily when the company in charge of that line failed. He had seven sons and three daughters, of whom there still live Alexander C., of Logan, Ohio; Amelia Mariah, widow of Mark Horth, of Salamanca, N. Y.; Clarissa Ann, wife of J. G. Brand, who has been in mission work at Tokio, Japan, for twenty-eight years; and John Frederic. The latter was born February 7, 1841, at Elmira, N. Y., and began railroad work with the old Marietta & Cincinnati, now the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, in 1857. In October, 1895, after remaining forty years in the employment of that company, he removed to Hillsboro to take charge of the United States express office at that place. June 23, 1863, he was married to Sarah Josephine, daughter of Joseph E. and Julia A. (Lindley) Lange, of Napoleon, Ind. From this union came Clarissa, who died in childhood; Frederic A., dispatcher for the Missouri Pacific railroad company in Kansas; John E., agent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company at Hillsboro; William Peabody, chief dispatcher of the Mexican Central railroad at Jimulco, Mexico; Julia Ann, stenographer in Cincinnati; George Narumo, with the Illinois Central railroad at St. Louis; and Mary Agnes, assistant manager of the Hillsboro Home telephone company. John E. Sands, third of the above enumerated children, was born January 29, 1869, in Zaleski, Vinton county, Ohio, and began railroad work with his father when thirteen years old. He took charge of the Hillsboro station of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in January, 1897, and in the following November was married to Estelle, daughter of Henry and Martha (McFadden) Gallup, of Wilmington, Ohio. The Gallups are relatives of the Captain Gallup, of Revolutionary fame, to whose memory a memorial tablet has been erected at Stonington, Conn. Mr. Sands is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, belongs to all the Masonic bodies up to and including the Knights Templar, is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and wife have one son, Carlos E., born October 18, 1898.

John Satterfield, former trustee and at present a justice of the peace of Jackson township, is a native of Adams county, and a

descendant of pioneers of southern Ohio. His grandfather, James Satterfield, a native of Virginia, married in that state and came with his wife to Pike county, where he lived the remainder of his life, and reared a family of ten children—James, William, John, Mazie, Elizabeth, Patsy, Fannie, Anna, Polly, and Thyrza. James Satterfield, the eldest son, born in Pike county, January 1, 1809, was married October 18, 1830, to Mahala Legg (born March 16, 1810), and they began their married life in Pike county, but soon bought a farm in Adams county, where the husband and father lived to the age of seventy-seven years. The mother died at forty-three. They had ten children: Charles, born in 1832, now living in Kansas; Francis, born in 1834, deceased; Thomas, born in 1836, also in Kansas; Noble, born in 1838, whose home is in Jackson township; Lewis, born in 1840, deceased; Elizabeth, born in 1842, deceased; Sarah, born in 1845, deceased; Angenora, born in 1847, deceased; and John, the subject of this sketch. The latter was born on the home farm in Adams county, near Locust Grove, April 10, 1850. At seventeen years of age he went out to work at farming by the month, making his own way in the world, and in early manhood he was married to Rachel Beavers, a native of Pickaway county, Ohio. They began married life in Pickaway county, and afterward lived two years in Franklin county, Ohio. Four children were born to them—Maggie, Blanche, James, and an infant unnamed, all of whom are deceased, and their mother died in 1882. Subsequently Mr. Satterfield was married to Sarah E. Gall, of Jackson township, and they have three children: Harry, Homer, and William, who share their home. Mr. Satterfield has been engaged in general farming and stock raising since his residence in Jackson township, and has been honored with the office of trustee for several years, and that of justice of the peace for two terms. In 1890 he was the land appraiser of the township. He and wife are members of the Christian church and he follows the traditions of his family in maintaining a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party.

Stephen Sauner, one of the most prominent and prosperous citizens of White Oak township, now retired, came to America in April, 1852, and reached Mowrystown fifty dollars in debt for his transportation. Since then he has been the owner of as much as seventeen hundred acres of land in the township, and has had a leading part in the affairs of his community. This worthy citizen was born in Alsace, France, July 15, 1830, son of George Sauner, a native of the same place. George Sauner was married three times and had nine children, Stephen being a son by the second marriage. He lived and died in the old country, but some of his sons, like Stephen, have become prosperous citizens of the United States. Stephen, on coming to White Oak township, where he was attracted by the old

French settlement, worked at farming by the month for something over three years, and then married Susan Gayman, a native of France and daughter of John Gayman, with whom he went to house-keeping on a rented farm near Taylorsville. Three years later they rented a farm near Mowrystown, known as the Trimble farm, and after six years he and a partner bought a farm of six hundred acres. Through his industry and good management he was able to buy out his partner, and later he added to his holdings a farm of 250 acres, where he now resides, and some time after another farm of 750 acres, near Taylorsville, where he lived for thirty-five years. After that he divided his land among his children and moved to his present home previously purchased as noted above. He has been honored for two terms with the office of township trustee, has served as school director a few years, and is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, which he joined at the age of fourteen years in France. The eleven children of Stephen Sauner are all living in White Oak township, and are counted among the most worthy people. They are, Sophia, wife of Lee Kay; Edward, Amelious, Lewis S., Frank; Anna, wife of Frank Ruble; Louise, wife of Scott Kay; Mary, wife of Sherman Underwood; Lizzie, wife of William Windom; Henry and Harry. Frank Sauner, a prosperous farmer and present township trustee, was born on the farm now owned by his brother Amelious, December 22, 1863. He was educated in the district schools, and in early manhood married Lillie Hoskinson, a native of Athens county, Ohio. Two years after their marriage he bought the farm where he now lives. He is the owner of two hundred acres of valuable land, and is successful as a farmer and stock raiser. In politics he is, like his father, a Democrat, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church. His home is blessed with four children: Bessie, Ina, Elza, and Ada.

Amelious Sauner, son of the foregoing, was born July 21, 1859, in the house where he now lives, and he was there reared, receiving his education in the district school. When he had attained manhood he married Ida J. Roberts, a native of White Oak township, daughter of J. P. and Maria Roberts, and a member of one of the prominent old families of the county. They began housekeeping where they now reside, and in the course of the years that have followed six children have been born to them—Blanche C., Stephen H., Gary J., Marsena M., who are living at home; and Stella and Clara, deceased. Mr. Sauner has prospered as a farmer and stock raiser, giving special attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, and he has added to his land possessions until he has four hundred acres. He is also active in business as a dealer in livestock of all kinds, and in the handling of brick and tile, with



headquarters at Mowrystown. Altogether he is one of the busiest and most successful men of the township. Socially he has a wide circle of friends. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, in which his family has been prominent for many years, and in politics he is a Democrat.

Lewis S. Sauner, son of Stephen Sauner, a sketch of whom precedes this mention, is one of the prosperous farmers and influential citizens of White Oak township. He was born at the old Sauner homestead, June 29, 1861, and there reared and educated, attending the district school and aiding in the work of the farm, and also attending school at Taylorsville. In early manhood he was married to Altie E. Surber, who was born and reared in the same township, daughter of John P. and Jennie M. Surber, and descendant of one of the first settlers. They began their married life upon a farm adjoining the one where they now live, which he bought twelve years after their marriage. He has made all the improvements on this new home, and has one of the best equipped and managed farms in the neighborhood, a mere glance at which testifies to his skill as a husbandman. He is the owner of 350 acres of valuable land, and in addition to farming raises livestock and deals in the same to a considerable extent. Mr. Sauner is a worthy member of the Christian church, in politics is a Democrat, and enjoys the esteem of many friends. He has three children, all living at home—Winnie L., Ora C., and John Leroy.

Theodore F. Scott, M. D., one of the popular physicians of Lynchburg, where he has made many friends during his period of residence, is of Virginia descent and Ohio birth. His grandparents, John and Mary Scott, came from Scotland to Virginia in the early part of the nineteenth century. Their son, John F. Scott, was born in that state in 1818, migrated to Ohio in early manhood and subsequently married Catharine Erlougher, born in 1820 in Muskingum county. She was a daughter of Frank and Elizabeth Erlougher, who came from London, England, settled near Zanesville and besides Mrs. Scott reared a son named John and two daughters, who are now all dead. The children of John F. and Catharine (Erlougher) Scott were twelve in number, three sons and nine daughters. Anthony Scott, eldest of the family, was the first volunteer enrolled in the call for 75,000 troops made in April, 1861. He served three months as major of the Fourth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry and upon re-enlistment was transferred to the Eighteenth regiment United States regular troops. The second of the children in order of birth was Mary Elizabeth, who married James Stevens, of Delaware, Ohio; next came Frances, wife of Lucien Derthick, of Lima; Helen, wife of Rev. G. W. Burns, minister of the Methodist Episcopal

church at Middleport, Ohio; Theodore F., subject of this sketch; Josephine, wife of E. E. Gardner, of Hamler, Ohio; Anolia, wife of William Faze, of Columbus Grove, Ohio; Iad, wife of Leroy Douglas, of Lima; Belle, Catharine, and Harry F. died in childhood, and Minnie M., who resides with her mother at Lima, Ohio. Theodore F. Scott, one of the three sons of this interesting family, was born November 5, 1850, and received his academical education in the schools of Sunbury and Delaware. As he grew up he went through a course of medical study and eventually began practice at Hamler, Ohio, subsequently following his profession at Fort Collins, Col. Returning from the west he spent some time at Lima and then located in Cincinnati, where he attended lectures and graduated at the Medical Institute in the class of 1890. In the following January Dr. Scott located at Lynchburg, where he has since remained and become one of the permanent fixtures of that prosperous town. His thirteen years' residence has given him a wide acquaintance, both professional and personal, and a corresponding degree of popularity in the country where he does business. March 2, 1871, he was married to Viola J., daughter of John and Hannah (Truax) Campton, formerly of Lima. Their only son, Wilmer, graduated in 1901 from the Lynchburg high school and is now going through a course of reading preparatory to becoming a practitioner of medicine.

The Scott Family:—The founder of the Highland county branch of this well known and influential connection was William Scott, a native of Peterboro, N. H., who when a small boy came with his mother to Franklinton, Ohio. David Scott, the husband and father, had preceded the family to the town mentioned, now a part of Columbus, where for many years he was a practicing attorney. William received a collegiate education, which was supplemented by a thorough study of the law, and in 1832 located at Hillsboro. There he practiced his profession with success and rose rapidly, being elected prosecuting attorney a year or two after his arrival and serving through 1834-5 with a decided addition to his reputation. As business increased, Mr. Scott engaged in brokerage and money lending, through which means he accumulated a comfortable competency which at his death was bequeathed to his widow and children. He was a man of unostentatious demeanor, but possessed excellent qualities which made him beloved by his family and highly esteemed by his intimate friends. During the civil war he was noted for the warmth of his patriotism and conscientious devotion to the Union cause. In 1862 he was appointed provost marshal for the district including Hillsboro, but on account of declining health was compelled to resign the position after a few months, to be succeeded by Joseph K. Marley. In many ways he made a patriotic record, notably in paying for the equipment of a Hillsboro cavalry company

which, in his honor, was named the Scott Dragoons. In 1843 he was married to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Dr. Samuel Parsons, of Columbus, which union resulted in the birth of a son and daughter. Samuel Parsons Scott, the only son and executor of his father's estate, was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, and received as he grew to manhood an excellent education, both academic and professional. He was graduated with high honors at the Miami university in 1866, subsequently applied himself assiduously to the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1868. Mr. Scott is indeed a gentleman of unusual accomplishments, having traveled extensively in Europe, acquiring a knowledge of several languages and written a volume entitled "Through Spain." He looks after the estate of his father, which includes numerous holdings of realty and constitutes one of the factors in the wealth and prosperity of the Highland city. In 1895 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert B. and Mary (Woodbridge) Smart, of Chillicothe, and granddaughter of John Woodbridge. The family enjoy high social rank at Hillsboro.

James H. Sellers, proprietor of the marble works at Greenfield, is a factor in the religious, fraternal and industrial life of the city. The family are of Highland county, where his father, Grover C. Sellers, son of John H. Sellers, an old settler of Greenfield, was for a time engaged in the furniture business. In 1896 he concluded to change the character of his investment and embarked in the marble business at Greenfield, which he followed until the time of his death. He was a steady and reliable citizen, took a lively interest in public matters, including politics, and contributed his full share toward the city's industrial growth. Grover C. Sellers married Mary, daughter of John Fullerton, by whom he reared a family of six children, who are in business at various points in Ohio. George C. Sellers is assistant cashier in the First National bank of Wellston, and Otis Q. is engaged in the produce business at the same place. Carrie Marie Sellers lives in Dayton, Ohio, and her sister Ola is the wife of Edward J. Pratt, a farmer residing near Granville, in Licking county. John F. follows the occupation of paper-hanging at Greenfield. James H. Sellers is next to the youngest of the children, and was born in Highland county and there grew up and received his education. He was not in business for himself until after his father's death, when he took charge of the marble works in Greenfield and has since conducted the same successfully. Though he occasionally lends a hand in the political campaigns, Mr. Sellers is not an office seeker and does not allow politics to interfere with business. He holds membership in the First Baptist church at Greenfield and is prominent in the Sunday school work. His influence is always thrown to the right side of good causes and he aids as far as lies in his power every movement for the advancement of the moral

welfare of the community. His fraternal connections are confined to the Odd Fellows and he is a member of the encampment of that order.

Ben Ami Selph, a large land-owner and one of the representative farmers of Highland county, is of pioneer descent through Virginian parentage. Coleman Selph, son of a physician in King and Queen county, Va., was born in 1803, was married in Rockbridge of the same state to Mary Heck, and migrated to Highland county in 1829. He located first not far from the source of Fall creek and next year bought a tract of one hundred acres of land in Penn township, a mile south of the village of Samantha, where his second oldest son, Eli B. Selph, still resides. The mother died on this place in 1880 and her husband passed away August 1, 1882. Their children, aside from the one above mentioned, were John, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Elizabeth, widow of Charles Evans, who is farming several miles north of Hillsboro; Cynthia, widow of Daniel Thorp, formerly of Hillsboro; David, a retired farmer of Hillsboro; Ben Ami, who is fully noticed below; Amanda, who married Madison Boatright and died in Liberty township in 1865; and Hester, who died when twenty-three years old. Ben Ami Selph, the youngest of the sons, was born in Highland county, Ohio, July 12, 1838, and went through the usual vicissitudes of a farmer's boy in his passage by way of schools and farm work to manhood's estate. He has been a farmer all his adult life and a good one, managing well and working hard with the result that he now owns the tract of 376 acres formerly taken up by John Matthews, who about 1825 erected the brick residence in which Mr. Selph and family now reside. He also owns 330 acres of fine farm land in Dodson township. The fine farm he resides on is situated three miles north of Hillsboro, near Clear creek. On August 16, 1864, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Houston) Robb, who were early settlers in Clermont county, and the offspring of this union are: Coleman Emmett, who married Elizabeth Keeler and lives in Covington, Ky.; Georgia, wife of Carey McConnaughey, a farmer of Dodson township; Auta N., wife of Dr. George Groth, a practicing dentist at Hillsboro; Pearl, who graduated as a trained nurse from the Jewish hospital of Cincinnati and resides in Kentucky, Arlington and Vesta, at home. These children, so far as they have branched out in business, have exhibited unusual talent in their respective lines of employment and give bright promise of future success.

Giles W. Setty has long been favorably known in his native county of Highland as a soldier who did his duty during the civil war and as an industrious citizen since the close of the great conflict. His father, Christopher Setty, was a native of Virginia who came west

in the early part of the last century to cast his lot with the ever increasing army then engaged in making the great state of Ohio. Being a poor man, with little capital aside from his ability and disposition to work, he had a long and hard struggle to gain a foothold, but eventually succeeded in accumulating a creditable competence. He settled in Brush Creek township, Highland county, bought thirty acres in the woods, built a round log cabin with one room and set to work hewing and felling, grubbing and clearing until he had a habitable abode. By saving and industry he managed to add to his little place from time to time, and his holdings amounted to 123 acres when at the age of eighty-three he closed his earthly career. Before leaving Virginia he had married Margaret Shoemaker, who shared the toils and struggles of his western home and made him the father of fourteen children. Of these thirteen grew to maturity, twelve married and reared families, five are now dead and seven living in different parts of the country. Levina, the eldest, is the widow of John Setty, and resides in Brush Creek township; Amy is the widowed wife of William Hottinger of Adams county; Levi resides on the old homestead; John lives in Jackson township; Elizabeth is the widow of David Kessler, of Marshall township; Anthony G. is a resident of Adams county, and Sanford E. is a farmer in North Dakota. The children who are dead include Malinda, who married Thomas Gall; Mary, wife of N. Glaze; Jemima, wife of Adam Stults; Abraham, who was thrown by a horse and killed at the age of nineteen; and one who died in infancy. Giles W. Setty, one of the living children not enumerated above, was born in Brush Creek township, Highland county, Ohio, September 6, 1843. In those days they still had the old fashioned subscription schools and to one of these, a mile from his home, Mr. Setty used to walk in his boyhood for the purpose of gleaning such crumbs of knowledge as were dispensed by the pedagogue in charge. When he was well on towards manhood the civil war interrupted the even tenor of his way and like other patriotic boys of the time he was anxious to take part in the fighting. As his youth caused parental objection, he ran away from home one day and, hunting up a recruiting officer, enrolled his name on the list of Company D, Sixtieth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. Under command of Col. William H. Trimble this regiment was sent to the Shenandoah valley in the spring of 1862 to join Fremont in his pursuit of Stonewall Jackson. It fought well at Cross Keys and other engagements of that campaign and was among the unfortunates who got caught in that "man trap," as Harper's Ferry had before been called by General Joe Johnston, and were forced after four days' fighting, to surrender to the redoubtable Jackson. They were sent to the parole camp at Annapolis, Md., and subsequently to Camp Douglass, Chicago, where they were mustered out of the service. But Mr. Setty had not had enough of war and

July 15, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, First regiment Ohio heavy artillery, with which he served until the close of hostilities. This command was sent to Knoxville, Tenn., in the winter of 1864, and later accompanied Stonemen on his raid into southwest Virginia. Mr. Setty was detailed as a scout in Georgia, North Carolina and East Tennessee and obtained his discharge in August, 1865. After returning home he was married September 10th to Ruth A., daughter of William and Harriet Hiser, of Brush Creek township. He rented his father's farm for a year and then spent two years in Fayette county, after which he put in three years on a farm in Jackson township, Highland county. His next move was to Adams county, where he bought a farm and managed it four years, and this was followed by a purchase of sixty acres in Paulding county. This proved a disastrous venture, as he lost all he had in a two years' trial there, which caused him to return to Highland county and begin again as a renter. In 1888 Mr. Setty located on the sixty-three acres of land, where he has since resided, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. By his first marriage he had six children: George W., a machinist in Chicago; Evan M., a carpenter also of Chicago; Albert D., resident of Highland county; Ora A., in the quartermaster's department of the regular army, stationed at New Orleans; Hattie A. and Eva M., wife of Walter Brock, of Highland county. The first wife dying in March, 1897, Mr. Setty married Mrs. Lizzie Gordon, widow of Edward Gordon and daughter of Lewis Eckert. Mr. Setty has held several offices in the county and township and has always given satisfaction. He served three terms as assessor and two terms as constable of Paint township. He has been school director for many years, and in 1898 was elected one of the members of the board of commissioners of Highland county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Union Veterans' Union, Odd Fellows lodge at New Petersburg, and Rainsboro post, Grand Army of the Republic.

The Shaffer family, one of the oldest, has also long been one of the most numerous and influential, social connections in the county of Highland. Its members have been prominently identified with the political, military and industrial history of the county since its organization, nearly one hundred years ago. Many of them have achieved distinction both in war and peace, filled various offices of trust and profit, and in all the relations of life displayed the qualities of good citizenship. The founders of this family in America were Theobald and Catharine (Kissinger) Shaffer, who came from Germany in the first half of the eighteenth century and settled in Maryland, on Antietam creek, near where, over a hundred years later, the terrible battle was fought between the Union and Confederate forces. This German couple had twelve children, and among

them Andrew Shaffer, who was born at the Maryland home about the year 1757, and served in the Continental army, being wounded in the battles of Bunker Hill and Brandywine. In 1780 he was married to Martha Stroup, whose brothers, Anthony and Michael, afterward figured so conspicuously in the early settlement of that part of Highland county included in New Market township. During the twenty-five years succeeding their marriage, Andrew and Martha Shaffer had eleven children, two of whom died in infancy, and the surviving nine came with their parents to Ohio in 1805. Owing to the fact that the brothers of Mrs. Shaffer had located in Highland county, the family were induced to also make their investments in that part of Ohio, and after a tedious journey of five weeks arrived at New Market in the early part of October. The names of the nine Shaffer children in this party were Andrew, Adam, Susie, Jacob, George, John, Daniel, Jonas, Nancy, and another son, Samuel, was born after the emigration to Highland county. With the Shaffers came Adam Arnold and family, making a colony of twenty persons, and the newness of the county at that time may be realized when it is stated that the incoming Marylanders were obliged to cut their way between Chillicothe and New Market through the woods. After remaining in New Market nearly a year, Andrew Shaffer settled in the eastern edge of what is now Hamer township, where he had bought two hundred and fifty acres of land. Here he died in 1855 at the age of ninety-four years. George Shaffer, fifth of his above mentioned children, became quite prominent in the affairs of Highland county, being especially conspicuous in military affairs as colonel of a rifle corps. He was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, June 17, 1792, and in 1815, ten years after his arrival in Ohio, was married to Elizabeth Mason, whose parents were substantial people from Virginia, who settled first in Ross and later came to Highland county. Colonel George Shaffer and his brother Jacob started a distillery in 1813, and for a while were quite prosperous from the business of fattening hogs and making bacon. It is related that on one occasion the elder brother took a cargo of their bacon to the Kanawha region, exchanged it for salt and on his return sold the latter for a thousand dollars. Adam Shaffer, another of these brothers and second in age of the nine children who came from Maryland, married Catherine Roush, by whom he had fourteen children, including eleven boys and three girls. Henry Shaffer, one of the sons of the last mentioned couple, was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 30, 1824. In early manhood he sought to better his fortunes by becoming a citizen of Kansas, but this venture proving a disappointment he returned to his native county and purchased a farm of 100 acres in Dodson township. In addition to his farm work he embarked in the manufacture of tile and continued in business until 1901, when he sold all but ten acres of his land and retired from

active agricultural pursuits. January 11, 1846, Mr. Shaffer was married to Lydia, daughter of Solomon Sprinkle, a pioneer of Brush Creek township, who proved a most faithful and affectionate wife during the many years they lived together. In after life, Mr. Shaffer used to enjoy telling of the rough experiences which followed his wedding; how they started to open a new home in the unbroken forest and camped out the first night under the friendly limbs of a giant oak. The twelve children of Henry and Lydia Shaffer are thus recorded: Alexander, the first born, died in Illinois of the milk sickness at the age of twenty-two; Noah is farming in Dodson township; Elmira married L. G. Roads of Van Buren, Indiana; A. Pierce is a mechanic at Allensburg; Clinton, a brickmaker, resides with his father; Samuel S. and Jerome are farming near Jadden, Indiana; George W. is a resident of Hillsboro; Cyrus and Alvin C. both own good farms in Dodson township; Alice is the wife of R. A. Davidson, of Columbus, and Albert died in Kansas at the age of six years. George W. Shaffer, eighth of the above mentioned children, was born on the family homestead in Highland county, Ohio, October 16, 1863, and as he grew up was trained to all sorts of work on the farm. Being bright and ambitious he was assiduous in his studies while attending the district schools and subsequently took a course in the excellent high school in Hillsboro. After leaving the latter institution Mr. Shaffer devoted his time to teaching during fourteen consecutive winters, finding occupation in the summer seasons by making brick and doing contract work. In the fall of 1898 he was elected auditor of Highland county and discharged the duties of his office so satisfactorily that he was rewarded in 1901 by re-election for a second term of three years. December 29, 1898, Mr. Shaffer was married to Callie, daughter of Frank Shaffer, of Clinton county, who, though bearing the same name as that of her husband, is of an entirely distinct family.

James E. Shannon, of Washington township, was born April 22, 1864, on the farm where he now lives. He is the son, by the second marriage, of James R. Shannon, of whom a sketch is given herewith. He was reared at the old home, and given an education in the district school, and when he had attained manhood he was married to Eva Lewis, who was born and reared in Concord township, the daughter of Milton and Lavina (Hetherington) Lewis, both of old and respected Highland county families. Mr. Shannon and wife began housekeeping at the old home place, where they have since remained, and he is now the owner of 153 acres of good land, and is known as one of the most intelligent and enterprising of the younger farmers of the township. His home has been blessed with one child, Lewis Erwin. James R. Shannon, father of the foregoing, was born in Washington county, Pa., May 11, 1811. His father was Joseph



Shannon, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to Pennsylvania, and married Temperance Tolbert, a native of that state. Twelve children were born to them: James R., Benjamin, Samuel P., Joseph, Alexander, Thomas, Nancy, Rebecca, Eliza, Ruth, and Margaret, part of whom are yet living, in various states, as far west as the Pacific coast. Joseph Shannon came west with his wife and the children then born, a few years after his marriage, and settled in Morgan county, where they lived until about 1840, when they moved to Washington township, Highland county, Ohio, where he bought a farm of about a hundred acres, and this was the home of the parents until their death. In his youth Joseph Shannon was a sailor, and in the war of 1812 he was a soldier of the republic. James R. Shannon, the eldest son, worked out by the month for a few years in his youth and early manhood, and then married Julia A. Anderson, a native of Maryland, with whom he began housekeeping in Morgan county. About 1838 they removed to Highland county, settling in what was then Jackson township, now Washington, where he bought a farm of 125 acres. The children born to them were Derinda, deceased; Wells T., of Washington township; Joseph, Lucetta and Hulda, deceased; Rebecca, wife of William Nye, of Adams township; Martha, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Lewis, of Concord, and three who died young. After the death of the mother of these children Mr. Shannon married Harriet Courtney, and had one child, James E., previously mentioned. James R. was a devout Christian and one of the leading members of the Methodist church. He died at the age of eighty-nine years.

Wells T., the eldest surviving child of James R. Shannon, was born near McConnellsville, Morgan county, September 4, 1836, and after coming with his parents to Highland county, was married to Sarah E., daughter of David and Julia (West) Mullenix, of Liberty township. A few years after marriage he bought 125 acres nearly all wild land, which he cleared and has made one of the neatest farms and homes of the township. By his first marriage he had four children: Mary E. and Julia A., deceased; Mattie R., wife of W. C. Hudson, of Athens, Ohio, and Hattie, who died young. The mother of these died in 1871, and afterward Mr. Shannon wedded Serena, daughter of James P. Miller, of Liberty township, who at one time represented Highland county in the legislature. Six children were born to the second marriage: Joseph E., of Washington township; Emma J., wife of William Trump, of Marshall township; Stella and Cora, and two deceased. For a number of years Mr. Shannon was a merchant and postmaster at Folsom, and he has served as justice of the peace one term and school director over twenty years. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Methodist church.

Daniel Sharp, a substantial farm of Union township and owner of a large stone quarry, belongs to a family which has long been identified with the development of that part of Highland county. His father, James Sharp, came from Pennsylvania when very young and very poor, but set to work manfully and in course of years became an influential man in his township. He erected and long operated a saw and grist mill at the place known as Sharpsville church. From utter poverty he worked his way up to a position of substantial comfort and became the owner of about 400 acres of land. About the time he arrived in Highland county there came also from Pennsylvania a family named Cloud, and James Sharp afterward met and married their daughter Margaret, with whom he lived happily until his death in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Of his nine children six are living, including Daniel Sharp, who was born in Union township, Highland county, Ohio, February 4, 1837. He grew up on his father's farm, was trained to all kinds of work connected therewith and on reaching maturity, himself became a farmer and has since continued in that occupation. He has met with his share of success and at present owns 275 acres of good land, besides a large stone quarry, which he had operated for thirty years. Being a good business man and popular citizen, Mr. Sharp was twice elected to the office of township trustee and served out both terms. In 1863 Mr. Sharp was married to Catherine, daughter of James and Margaret (Mann) Bobbitt, early settlers and well-to-do people of Union township. James Bobbitt was a miller by trade, long owned and conducted a mill at Lynchburg, and built the one owned by Murphy & Sons. He died December 26, 1896, aged seventy-eight years, and his wife December 20th, 1893, in her eighty-fifth year. Mr. Sharp and wife have two children, a son and daughter. Frank married Miss Mattie McDaniel, of Highland county, and has three children: James D., Mabel and Florence. Leora B. became the wife of Polk McDaniel, a merchant of Willettsville.

William Shawver, one of Penn township's substantial citizens and mechanics, is descended from an old pioneer who settled in Highland county before the war of 1812. The senior William Shawver was born in Virginia about 1793, reared by an uncle and learned the trade of a blacksmith. Before he was twenty years old he was swept westward by the great tide of emigration then setting in that direction, and landed in Highland county when it was just beginning to assume something like a civilized shape. William was young, robust and filled with the pioneer's hopefulness, so he set manfully to work and did his share towards converting the wilderness. He married Margaret, daughter of William and Sarah (Ruble) Brooking, who were also Virginians, and in the course of years added to the rising generation the following large family of children: Sarah, wife of

Harvey Baker of Dodsonville; Vincent, carried off by cholera at the age of twenty; Mary, wife of Jasper Wasson (deceased); Rebecca, wife of Charles Shaffer, of Midland City; Nancy, who married John Clark, of Cincinnati, and died in Missouri; Eliza, widow of Jeremiah Moler, now at Independence, Iowa; Margaret, widow of John Stroup, of Clermont county; Peter, who died at the age of thirty-five; Charles, died in youth; William, sketched further below; George, a farmer of Kansas; Alsada, widow and second wife of Jasper Wasson; Lucinda died at the age of twenty, and Evaline died after arriving at maturity; William Shawver, tenth of the children in age, was born in Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1839, received the ordinary schooling, and after he grew up learned the carpenter's trade. In February, 1865, he volunteered as a recruit in the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and was later transferred to the One Hundred and Ninety-second regiment, of which he was a member when the war closed. While at Camp Chase he contracted the measles and was for a long time in hospital there and at Camp Dennison. His brother Peter was also in the service. After his return home from the army, Mr. Shawver resumed work and for the last twenty years has been engaged in carpentering. He has a comfortable home on the Careytown and New Vienna pike about midway between these towns in Penn township, Highland county. He married Mary A., daughter of Thornton West, a native of Wales, who came to Clermont county at an early day. The latter was married in DeWitt county, Illinois, to Julia M. Williams, who was brought there by her parents from Kentucky. William and Mary (West) Shawver have six living children, of whom the eldest is William Harvey, telegraph operator and carpenter at Madisonville, near Cincinnati; he married Nettie, daughter of Squire Riley of Blanchester, and his children are Hazel, Harry, William Morris and Harold. Oscar A., second son of William Shawver, married Ida, daughter of Frank Hampton of Madisonville, and is connected with the car shops at that place. Della May, eldest daughter of Mr. Shawver, married Charles Stout of Lima, and is the mother of Leora May, Oscar C., Carl, Bryan and Everett. Iva Lou Shawver married G. W. Osborne, a traveling salesman of Washington Court House. Altha B. married Albert Lytle, a blacksmith at Highland, and her children are Lizzie, Ray, Ruth, Leonard, and Floyd. Bertha E. died in infancy. Mary, wife of Charles Smith, resides with her father. Quinnetta, the second-born child, died in infancy. Mrs. Mary Shawver, the mother of these children, died February 14, 1901.

Jacob P. Shivers, formerly a merchant and postmaster at New Petersburg, and now engaged in farming near that place, was born August 26, 1869, son of Robert E. Shivers, a native of Virginia.

The latter came to Highland county in his youth, before the war of the rebellion, in which he served as a soldier of the Union, in the Eighty-ninth regiment Ohio infantry, for two years from 1861, retiring from the service on account of disabilities incurred in the campaigns for the preservation of the nation. In June, 1865, Robert E. Shivers married Ruth B., daughter of Jacob Pearce, one of a noted early family in Highland county. Her mother's maiden name was Jane Brown. To them were born the subject of this sketch; Carl F. Shivers, living at New Petersburg; Jennie M., deceased; Leora G., wife of Richard Harrington, farming at Rainsboro; Sarah M., wife of S. P. Blaser, a farmer near New Petersburg; Robert E., living at home; Lillie May, wife of Ernest Perie, a farmer near New Petersburg; Bessie C., Ruth Ann and William. Jacob P. Shivers was married June 19, 1895, to Emma Elizabeth Montgomery. She is a daughter of John W. and Sarah E. (Wolfe) Montgomery, and her father is a son of Thomas Montgomery and his wife Hannah Spargur, both members of pioneer families for many years prominent in the county. Mrs. Shivers' brothers and sisters are: Emma Elizabeth, Vernon O., Clarence R., George W., Essie M., Frederick N. and Cecil L. Mr. and Mrs. Shivers are leaders among the younger people of the township, and everywhere held in high esteem. Two children have been born to them: Leslie H., March 23, 1896, and Hazel M., July 10, 1898.

Isaac N. Smith, M. D., one of the progressive citizens of Greenfield, Ohio, has long been identified with the professional life and business development of that place and of western Ross county. Though a native of Fayette county, he was educated in Greenfield and there spent his boyhood and early manhood. His father, William Smith, now a venerable man more than eighty-six years old, goes back in recollection to almost to the very beginning of Highland county. His birth took place in Greenfield, July 17, 1815, or about ten years after the county was created by act of the legislature. Of later years he has made his home in Greenfield. Isaac N. Smith, after receiving such literary education as the common schools afforded, attended the South Salem academy, and later matriculated at the Medical college of Ohio and devoted himself assiduously to preparation for his chosen profession. In 1874 he finished the course at that excellent institution and was graduated with the degree of M. D. From that date up to the present time, with the exception of one year, Dr. Smith has been in continuous practice at Greenfield. From that point he is called in the line of his professional duties to attend patients over a wide area of territory in the adjoining counties of Ross, Fayette and Highland. He is also special examiner for the Phoenix life insurance company of New York. But it is not simply as a physician that Dr. Smith has been an integral feature of

Greenfield's life. He has been identified more or less directly with all the enterprises calculated to advance the development of the community. He is a stockholder in the Home Telephone company, whose organization was a distinct gain to the business and social life of the city. Dr. Smith has been a member of the first Presbyterian church for over thirty-seven years, having attached himself to that organization in 1864.

Anthony Sonner, notable among the pioneers of Highland county, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was a native of Virginia, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of George A. Geeting, one of the early bishops of the United Brethren church. They resided in the Shenandoah valley before coming to Ohio, and had six children—George, William, David, Jacob, Ann and Sarah—with whom they came west and settled in the northeastern part of White Oak township, on White Oak creek. Anthony Sonner and his sons built the first substantial grist mill in Highland county, at their place of residence, which was known for many years as Sonner's mill, and was one of the widely known land marks of the county in early days. Anthony and his wife were the moving spirits in the organization of the United Brethren church in the county, and both lived long and useful lives, he passing away at the age of eighty-two years, and she at eighty, mourned by their children and grandchildren and many friends.

Jacob Sonner, a younger son of Anthony and Elizabeth Sonner, was a miller by trade, and carried on the Sonner mill for many years. He was born in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, came to Highland county with his parents, and was one of the prominent men among the early settlers. He was fairly successful in business, owned a farm of three hundred acres besides the mill property; was honored with several township offices, and was an active member of the United Brethren church. He died at the age of seventy-five years and his wife at sixty-eight. The latter was Christina Ambrose, a native of Virginia, and the mother of eight children: William Sonner, now a prominent resident of White Oak township; George, deceased; John Anthony, in Illinois; Matthias, in Missouri; Isaac, of Salem; Anthony, in Illinois; Elizabeth, deceased, and Rachel, in Illinois.

William Sonner was born April 8, 1823, on the farm now owned by William Workman, in White Oak township, and remained at his father's home until early manhood, when he married Priscilla Robinson, a native of Ross county, and began housekeeping on the old home farm. Later he removed to Indiana with his family and remained there four years, but then returned to White Oak township and bought a farm. Since then he has increased his land holdings to 294 acres and has prospered as a farmer and stock raiser. He is

a member of the Christian church and an active Republican in politics. His seven children are: Minott, a resident of Taylorsville; Charles, deceased; Sarah, wife of John Davidson, of Concord township; William, of White Oak township; Melissa and James, at home, and John, deceased.

Minott E. Sonner, grandson of Jacob Sonner, and son of William, was born on the farm now owned by A. J. Fender, in White Oak township, December 30, 1865, and was educated in the district school and the Hillsboro high school. The excellent education thus obtained enabled him to teach school with much success for eight years in early manhood. He married Mary E. Hatcher, a native of the same township, and daughter of R. J. and Rachel Hatcher, and they lived for three years on the Hatcher farm, after which they removed to Taylorsville, where they still live, with one child, Floyd H. Mr. Sonner, in 1895, purchased of E. L. Ruble, a general store at Taylorsville, which he has since managed with much success, dealing also in farm implements and machinery, and owning a small farm. He was appointed postmaster at his town in 1896, and he still holds this position. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious affairs he is a member of the Christian church.

George Sonner, the eldest son of Anthony Sonner, was born January 1, 1804, and married Hannah Caley, daughter of Frederick Caley. They began housekeeping on the farm where their son, George, now lives. He was an intelligent, industrious and successful farmer, owning 175 acres of land, which he cleared and put in good condition. His death occurred at the age of sixty-two years, while his wife survived to be seventy-two. Their children were four in number, of whom Cynthiana, Samuel and Mary Jane are deceased, and George, a well-known citizen of White Oak township, is the only survivor.

George Sonner, the younger, was born where he now lives, August 26, 1848, was educated in the district school, and in early manhood married Edna, daughter of John M. Dorman, of Highland county. He is the owner of seventy-five acres of well-improved land, and he is engaged in the management of this, and is one of the busy men of the township. He is a member of the United Brethren church, a Republican in politics, and highly regarded by his neighbors. Mr. Sonner and wife have two children, both living at home, Berger C. and James L. The former is engaged in operating various kinds of steam farm machinery. The latter is a teacher in the public schools of Highland county, having secured his first certificate when he was seventeen years old.

Lewis J. Sonner, tile manufacturer and enterprising citizen of Hamer township, is a grandson of Jacob Sonner, who, as has been

mentioned, built the first gristmill in the township, it being located on White Oak and put up about the time the old Gossett mill was erected on the same stream in the south part of New Market. He married Tena Cailey and had eight children. Isaac Sonner, sixth of these children, was born in White Oak township about 1839, and as he grew up was instructed by his father in the milling business. In early manhood he married Isabelle, daughter of Philip Gibler of Highland county, and located in White Oak township, where he was engaged in the mill until a few years ago. He then changed his occupation to that of farming and has since followed that business in Hamer township. His six living children are Ellen, wife of John Bell of New Market township; Edward, of Salem township; the subject of this sketch; Jessie, of Delaware county; Philip, of Wisconsin; and Carrie at home. Annie, the youngest child, has passed away. Lewis J. Sonner, second of the children in age, was born in White Oak township, Highland county, Ohio, September 5, 1863, and upon reaching manhood engaged in the threshing business, which he followed about eleven years while living in New Market township. Subsequently he located at Winkle postoffice and embarked in the sawmill business, which he continued about five years and disposed of his interests. His next venture was as a manufacturer of tile, in which line he met with success, using the latest improved machinery and doing a good business with the neighboring farmers. His dwelling and barn were built with all the modern improvements and are among the best in the township. As a business man he is enterprising and resourceful, full of energy and push and an advocate of progress and development. In the spring of 1902 he was elected assessor of Hamer township on the Republican ticket, and his popularity is attested by the fact that though the township is usually overwhelmingly Democratic, he received a plurality of twenty votes. He is a member of East Danville lodge, No. 844, order of Odd Fellows, and one of the most popular men in the fraternity. In early manhood he was married to Mattie E., daughter of Jackson and Narcissus Walker, of Highland county, by whom he has three living children: Warren, Cordie and Glenn. Two died in infancy.

Joseph W. Spargur, a noted pioneer of Highland county, was born in Surrey county, N. C., March 1, 1781, son of John W. and Christina Spargur, and was there married to Rachel, daughter of Bowater and Phoebe (Sumner) Burrows. In the year 1804 Joseph W. and his family, and his brother Reuben, came to Highland county, and settled on Fall creek, a mile west of the site of New Petersburg, and in what is now Paint township. After some years spent in clearing their farms, they built in 1810 a grist mill on Fall creek, which is now owned and operated by Milton Worley, who has recently remod-

eled it. In 1815 the brothers sold their mill and lands and Reuben returned to North Carolina, while Joseph packed his goods and moved, cutting a road through the forest as he went, to the Rocky fork of Paint creek. There, in partnership with David Reese, he bought several thousand acres of wild land, built a log house and within a year built a log dam across the creek, and began the erection of a saw mill, grist mill, wool-carding and fulling mills, which he successfully operated for a few years, a period during which the country was rapidly taken up by new settlers. He also built him a substantial brick dwelling house, which is yet in use. Then he encountered disaster. Having gone to Pittsburg, with a lot of flour and other supplies that he had hauled to the Ohio river from the mills, he made what seemed a satisfactory sale on sixty days' time, but was annoyed by a dream that his mills had been washed away and John, his oldest son, drowned. On reaching Portsmouth he received confirmation of the dream, that a flood in the creek had swept away his dam and wrecked his mills, but when he got to Sinking Spring he was told the glad news that his son was not drowned. Still later he received advices that the firm to which he had sold his goods had become bankrupt, so that the old saying was verified that disasters never come singly. Within two years, however, this energetic pioneer had built the new mills that are yet in operation, and he replaced the old dam with a permanent stone structure. By his first wife, Rachel, he was the father of ten children. After she died, in 1823, he married, in 1824, Abigail Moore, and they had eight children. All of the children were reared to manhood and womanhood. Mr. Spargur died March 6, 1845, and his second wife survived to January 23, 1886. About the year 1856 several of his children and their families emigrated to Iowa, and others have gone west from time to time, so that the family is represented in nearly every state west of Pennsylvania, while collateral branches from North Carolina are found throughout the south and southwest.

Philip Spargur, a brother of Joseph, came from North Carolina in 1809, and settled on a large tract of land near the present site of New Petersburg, with his wife and ten children. In 1833 another brother, Henry, and family, and with them, the father, John W. Spargur, came and settled near Spargur's mills, where the father died in a few years, and was interred in the Quaker cemetery in Paint township. Henry had twelve children, making forty children in all for the three brothers. In 1846 two sons of Joseph Spargur, Joseph, Jr., and Allen, bought of the administrator of their father's estate several hundred acres of land, including the mill privileges. Subsequently a division was made, and Allen took part of the lands and the mill, which he operated until his death, February 4, 1864. Allen was born October 20, 1815, and was married in 1839 to Eliza-



beth (daughter of John Wade), who is yet living in Rainsboro at the age of eighty-two years. Nine children were born to them, of whom five grew up—Mary A., wife of Elisha Beaver, living on a farm near Rainsboro, with four sons and two daughters living; Henry W., a lumber dealer at Bainbridge, who married Elizabeth Kerns, and has four children: John S., a merchant, who married Anna Murdock, and has four daughters living; Marnida E., wife of E. F. Lucas, a farmer of Marshall township, who has two children; and Joseph A. W. Spargur, a prominent citizen of Brush Creek township.

Joseph A. W. Spargur was born June 9, 1844, was educated in the district school, and in youth taught school in Iowa. At twenty-one he leased the Spargur mills, operated them two and a half years; then was a retail merchant in New Petersburg for three years; next was a commercial traveler for two years. Leasing the Spargur mills again in 1875, he bought out the interest of the heirs in 1884, put in the roller system, and since then has maintained the mill, with constant improvement, as one of the best in the county. This historic mill is now in the hands of the third generation of the family. Mr. Spargur was married October 19, 1869, to Clara C., daughter of Dr. A. A. and Ruth A. (Pearce) Murdock of New Petersburg. She is a granddaughter of James and Susannah Murdock, pioneers of Paint township, and Benjamin and Catherine Pearce, very early settlers of this community. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Spargur are Olive M., born in 1872, who was educated in the common schools and the female academy at Hillsboro, taught school two terms, and in 1892 married J. W. Watts (son of State Senator Watts, and grandson of Thomas Watts, who was an Ohio pioneer from Virginia), who is an attorney at Hillsboro; Ernest, born in 1875, a graduate of the Northwestern Ohio university at Ada, and bookkeeper in the Farmers' and Traders bank at Hillsboro; Leon, born in 1877, and educated at the university at Ada, and now assisting in the management of the Spargur mills; Bessie A., a graduate of the Hillsboro high school; Roy, born in 1881, educated at the Hillsboro high school and a machinist at Springfield; and Herbert, born in 1884, now taking a three years' course at the Ohio Normal university at Ada.

On August 19, 1875, the heads of the Spargur families of the county held a reunion and dinner at Redkey's grove near Rainsboro, with such success that a meeting was set for the next year at about the same date. This was attended by more than a thousand of the Spargur family and their friends, and the reunion, which has ever since been had annually, speedily became one of the most popular events in the county. A speaker's stand was erected, at which many prominent men have been heard, with music for the entertainment of the gathering. During the last twenty-four years it is estimated

that the annual attendance has been as large as five or six thousand people, who meet for the quiet and whole-souled enjoyment of fraternal relations.

Berry W. Spargur, of Paint township, a successful farmer and worthy citizen, is a grandson of the pioneer, Joseph W. Spargur, mentioned on preceding pages. His father, James Spargur, born March 31, 1827, was the son of Joseph W. Spargur by his second marriage to Abigail Moore, who was born January 15, 1807, died January 23, 1886. James married Elizabeth, daughter of Berry Smith. Her father came to Highland county from Henry county, Va., in 1807, being at the time but a youth, and in 1820 married Isa Beavers, daughter of Thomas Beavers, another Virginian pioneer. By a second marriage, to Rebecca, daughter of George W. Butler, James Spargur had several children: Flora and George, who died about thirty years of age; Maggie, wife of J. J. Hughes; Amanda, wife of Henry Copeland; Fannie, widow of Werter Rittenhouse; Olive, wife of Sylvanus Ross; James, of Paint township, and Charles (deceased), and Rosa. Berry W. Spargur, son of James and Elizabeth, was born December 25, 1850, on the farm where he now resides. He received a good education, and was engaged for three years in teaching school. Since then he has given all his time to farming, in which his industry and good judgment have been rewarded with a gratifying degree of remuneration. He bought his present farm of 180 acres, three miles south of Rainsboro, in 1876, and has recently built a handsome home. His farm is a model one, and very productive of grain and livestock, and a good young orchard is coming into bearing. In June, 1888, he was married to Flora Countryman, daughter of William and Mary (Stultz) Countryman, and of one of the old and influential families of the county. Mr. Spargur is a member of Rainsboro lodge, No. 453, Knights of Pythias, and his wife is a member of the Rathbone sisters. They have three children: McHenry, born April 13, 1889; Grace, born June 21, 1890; Charles Homer, born April 19, 1894.

Bowater W. Spargur, trustee of Brush Creek township, and one of the successful farmers of the county, is a worthy representative today of the pioneer family described in the previous sketch. He is a grandson of the pioneer, Joseph W. Spargur. His father, Joseph Spargur, born March 3, 1809, in his youth learned the trade of a miller at the old Spargur mill, one of the landmarks of Highland county, and in early manhood married Nancy Beavers, who was born and reared in Paint township, daughter of Thomas Beavers, of Virginia, who settled near Rainsboro in 1820. They had fourteen children: William, now living in Iowa; Sally, deceased; John, in Colorado; Rachel, deceased; Allen, in Iowa; one who died in

infancy; Nancy, Joseph, Icy, Calvin, deceased; Thomas, of Paint township; Tenie, of Iowa; Bowater W., and Mary, of Brush Creek. The father, Joseph Spargur, operated the mill for a good many years, and later bought and occupied part of the farm where Bowater W. now lives. He acquired 266 acres of land, was quite successful in the accumulation of property, and was active and influential in his social and political relations, serving several terms as justice of the peace and in other township offices, and being generally recognized as one of the most devoted members of the Universalist church at Rainsboro. He lived to the age of eighty-four years, and his wife to seventy. Bowater W. Spargur, subject of this sketch, was born on the farm where he now lives, June 22, 1856; was educated in the district school, and in early manhood married Emma Bales, daughter of Andrew and Lucinda (Pummill) Bales, of Paint township. Upon the death of his father he bought the old home place of 266 acres, where he has ever since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He has been active in political and social life, sustaining the record of his family as influential in the councils of the old Democratic party, and becoming a valued member of the lodge of Knights of Pythias, No. 453, at Rainsboro. He has held the office of constable one term, and is now serving his first term as township trustee. Four children have been born to cheer his home: Melissa, Edith, Joseph and Allen.

Earl Alvern Squier, who holds the prominent and responsible position of treasurer of Highland county, is a citizen of Greenfield where he has long been influential both in politics and business. His grandparents were Ludlow and Anna (Drake) Squier, of New Jersey origin, whose children were Phoebe, Abraham, Nelson, Sarah Anna and Rachel Jane. Nelson Squier, third of the children in age, was born in Washington county, Pa., in May, 1824, and came with his parents to Athens county, Ohio, and in 1866 removed to Greenfield, where he was engaged many years in the drug business. In 1847 he was united in marriage with Murvinah, daughter of David McKee, by whom he had four children: Milford Alonzo, who died at the age of thirty; Charles C., real estate dealer in Greenfield; Wilbur Ludlow, horse trainer in that city; and the subject of this sketch. Earl Alvern Squier, youngest of the family, was born in Athens county, Ohio, in May, 1864, and at the age of twenty-one purchased his father's drug store in partnership with J. D. Eldrick. The firm of Eldrick & Squier continued the business until 1887, when Mr. Squier bought the interest of his partner and remained sole proprietor for nine years, when he sold a half interest to H. G. Simons. Under this partnership the business is still conducted and has been in existence continuously since 1866. Mr. Squier was a member of the Greenfield board of education six years, served ten years as mas-

ter of exchequer for the Greenfield lodge Knights of Pythias, and holds membership in the order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order United Workmen. In 1899, he was nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for treasurer of Highland county and was triumphantly elected. In 1901, he was put forward again as leader of his party's ticket and received the cordial endorsement of a re-election for another term. Those familiar with the county's affairs declare that it has never had a more popular treasurer than Mr. Squier, who seems to have found a way to discharge his responsible duties that pleases all classes, irrespective of party. December 3, 1889, he was married to Nellie B., daughter of O. W. Cone, who was formerly in the wholesale notion trade at Chillicothe. Their children are Nannie M., born October 9, 1891; Jaunatta Mae, born July 3, 1893; and J. Alvern, born August 3, 1897.

Samuel M. Storer, one of the leading farmers of Washington township, is the grandson of an Ohio pioneer, James Storer, a native of Pennsylvania, who married a Miss Hover in that state, and early in the period of settlement came west and made his home in Adams county, where he reared a family of four children, three sons and one daughter; the sons were Stacey, Wilson, and Henry H. Henry H., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Adams county and married there to Celia Dryden, a native of the same county. There they lived until about the year 1848, when he bought a farm of 100 acres in Washington township, now owned by J. H. Storer. Subsequently he enlarged his possessions to 500 acres, dealt extensively in live stock in addition to raising the same, and altogether was one of the notable men of his day. He was honored with the office of township treasurer, and in the Presbyterian church held the office of deacon and was considered one of the main supporters of local religious work. He died at the age of sixty-eight years and his wife at eighty. Their children were James, deceased; Samuel M.; William, of Oxford, Ohio; Sarah E., deceased; Judie A., wife of Dr. Glasgow, of Belfast, O.; and Anna B., Stewart A., and Emma J., deceased.

Samuel M. Storer was born in Jackson township, July 6, 1843, and was educated in the district school until the time of the civil war, when, though but a boy of eighteen years, he patriotically offered his services in defense of the nation. He enlisted in Company L of the Second Ohio cavalry regiment, was mustered in at Camp Dennison, and thence went with his command into Kentucky and Tennessee. Throughout the war he took part in many raids, marches and skirmishes, as well as famous battles. He was in the fighting around Knoxville, in 1863, and in 1864 participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Hanover Court House, in Virginia.

While on Wilson's raid, in Virginia, he was seriously wounded, so that he was compelled to lie for three months in Camp Stoneman hospital at Washington, D. C. Fever and wounds made him unfit for duty, and after a short visit home he was put in charge of a ward in one of the military hospitals, where he remained until the close of the war. In all he served two years and nine months. Resuming the work of the farm after the war, he was married in 1868 to Martha Shannon, daughter of a prominent Highland county family, and they began married life on a farm opposite his present place of 115 acres, which he subsequently purchased, and which he has enlarged to 344 acres. After the birth of five children—Emma V., wife of Joshua Gall, of Marshall township, and Adda M., Henry T., and Charles B., deceased, and James H.—his wife died, and about three years later Mr. Storer married Ellen Trout, daughter of James Trout, a respected citizen of Jackson township. They have one child, Ettie M., wife of Rebert Countryman. Mr. Storer has a very valuable farm, upon which he erected in 1885 a substantial and comfortable dwelling. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in politics a Republican, and highly esteemed by his neighbors.

Alexander L. Stroup, the popular trustee of Salem township, bears a name which was very familiar in the early development of Highland county. His grandfather, Michael Stroup, one of the most picturesque and interesting of the western pioneers, came to New Market late in the fall of 1801, and there was something both comic and heroic in the picture he presented. On his head he carried an eighteen gallon copper kettle, on his back a pack of tools, and in his hands a quantity of wood. With this outfit the wearied traveler rested after his long and tedious journey from Maryland and made arrangements to go into business. He was a manufacturer of hats and in this capacity became famous in after years throughout the pioneer settlements of central Ohio. The next spring George Parkinson, a hatter from Pennsylvania, arrived in New Market and entered into partnership with Michael Stroup. This resourceful pair soon had constructed a hewed log shop with a shingle roof, the first building of that kind in all the region around, but there was no wool to be obtained for hatmaking in that vicinity, so Michael Stroup mounted his horse and rode to Lexington, where he purchased one hundred pounds for as many dollars and brought back the load on horseback. In March, 1803, Michael Stroup was married to Polly Walker, who had emigrated to the falls of Paint Creek with her stepfather and mother four years before, and to New Market in the spring of 1801. This marriage was the greatest event of the kind that had occurred in the settlement, and has been already described in this volume, as well as other events of Michael Stroup's

career. Michael and Polly Stroup lived together fifty-seven years and raised a family of fourteen children, all but one of whom reached maturity and married. He died in Dodson township in 1860 and his wife in 1866. Henry Stroup, one of the children of this remarkable pioneer couple, was born in New Market township, Highland county, Ohio, in 1805, and when a young man became a flatboatman on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He married Lucinda Liggett, a native of Clinton but reared in Highland county, and a daughter of William Liggett. He settled in Dodson township on a farm of 120 acres which he so greatly increased that before the end of his life he owned 500 acres of well improved land. He was prominent in the community and highly esteemed, held various township offices and enjoyed the reputation of being a good business man. Both himself and wife were about sixty-five years old at the time of their respective deaths and they became the parents of seven children. Of these, Mary J. and Delilah, first and second in order of birth, have passed away; Tillie A. is the wife of A. Tebau of Clinton county; Rebecca is the wife of Absalom Tedrick of Dodson township; William is residing at the old home place and Michael lives in Dodson township. Alexander L. Stroup, youngest of the family, was born in Dodson township, Highland county, Ohio, October 27, 1851, and after he grew up engaged in farming which has been the exclusive business of his life. In early manhood he married Laura, daughter of Jacob and Jane Cochran, of Highland county, and after four years' residence in Dodson removed to Salem township. He purchased eighty-eight acres which he has since improved by the erection of a modernly constructed house and has devoted his time chiefly to the cultivation of the soil and stock-raising. He has been several times elected trustee of the township and is serving his third term in that capacity. Mr. Stroup is a member of the Christian church, a man of excellent standing in the business world and a good citizen in all that the word implies. Jacob, the eldest of his two children, died February 19, 1902, in his twenty-second year; Emmett, the other son, remains at home.

John H. Stroup, a well-to-do farmer of the Dodsonville neighborhood, belongs to a family long established and well known in that part of Highland county embraced in Dodson township. His grandfather, Michael Stroup, was a notable character in the early history of that region of Ohio. Born in Pennsylvania in 1780, he came to Highland county in the first year of the nineteenth century. For twenty-five years he followed his trade with success and became known far and wide as "the New Market hatter". He bought land extensively in Dodson township and in the course of time went there to live. It is related that in 1824 he built a large brick residence on this property which had been occupied for some years as a tenant

by Zachariah Walker, brother of Michael Stroup's wife, who was Mary Walker. While this building was in progress, Harriet Stroup, the ten-year-old daughter of Michael and Mary, assisted by her sister Margaret, who was still younger, came out from New Market and with the help of a brother cooked for the workmen. At the time this house was built it fairly "astonished the natives," as it surpassed any residence for miles around. It is still standing as one of the venerable landmarks of the olden time, though many subsequent brick structures in that region have deprived the Stroup homestead of its original distinction. Zachariah Walker in 1820 started the first distillery in the township on this farm of Michael Stroup, with two small stills of ninety to one hundred gallons capacity each. In the same year the first school house of the township was built on the land of Michael Stroup, on the north side of Dodson Creek, and it was a typical backwoods structure made of round logs with puncheon floor and slab seats. From all this it will appear that the Stroup family had their full share in starting the infant township of Dodson on the road to industrial as well as educational development. Michael Stroup at one time owned two thousand acres of land most of which is still in possession of his posterity. He died in 1860, and his wife six years later, after rearing a large family of sons and daughters. Simon Stroup, one of the sons, married Barbara Pulse, whose father was among the first who settled in the county. Simon became an influential citizen of Dodson township, of which he was assessor for thirteen years in succession, and had a family of twelve children of whom five are living. Among the number is John H. Stroup, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, February 6, 1849. He grew up on his father's farm and eventually became a farmer himself on the 105 acres of land inherited from his grandfather's estate. In 1872 he was married to Jemima H. Bogart, of Hamilton county, Ohio, by whom he has six children: Emma B., Eva L., Samuel, Lillie P., Sophia G. and Elliott. Mr. and Mrs. Stroup are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Lewis F. Stroup, one of the substantial farmers of Highland county, bears a name that was well known there before the organization of Dodson township, where the family subsequently made their investments. As far back as 1801, Anthony and Michael Stroup, who came from Huntington, Pennsylvania, made their entrance into Highland county and settled at New Market. Michael was just twenty-one years old when he located there and some time after his arrival was married to Mary Walker, born in Kentucky in 1786. Of his subsequent career, the main facts are given elsewhere, and need not here be repeated. He was a man of great energy, and it is said, in illustration of this trait of character that he walked all the way from New Market to Mexico to join the Ohio troops while the

war was prevailing in that country. Of his twelve children, only one, Elma Duval, is now living. One of the sons, Simon Stroup, married Barbara, daughter of David Pulse, and became a prominent and prosperous farmer in Dodson township, having inherited two hundred acres of his father's large real estate holdings. He held the office of assessor for thirteen consecutive years and in other ways figured influentially in the affairs of his township. Of the twelve children born to himself and wife, only five are now living, four sons and one daughter. Among the former is Lewis F. Stroup, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, October 22, 1837, and grew up on the farm, meanwhile attending the neighborhood schools. He started in business for himself at an early age and has made a success of general farming and stock-raising, owning 112 acres of good land and a fine residence which he built in 1888. September 10, 1863, Mr. Stroup was married to Mary E. Draais, of Highland county, and they have had the following children: Clement E., David, Charles and Ulric; Minnie, wife of Isaac Shaffer; Flora, wife of Mahlon Thompson, who died in 1899; Luca, wife of Joseph Wilkin; Clara, wife of Henry Swearingen, and Luella, at home.

Simon Kenton Stroup, one of the enterprising farmers of Dodson township, bears a name which recalls to students of Highland county history many stirring events of the "brave days of old." Next to Daniel Boone himself, of whom he was a friend and companion, Simon Kenton was the most famous of those Indian fighters who shed such luster over the annals of early border warfare. Many of his adventures took place in that part of Ohio now contained in Ross and Highland counties, and Dodson township of the latter was the scene of one of his most noted engagements with the Indians, which has already been described. There is reason for joining together the names of Stroup and Kenton, as the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a friend and admirer of the bold borderer who so bravely bore the banner of advancing civilization. Michael Stroup arrived in Highland county from Pennsylvania in 1801, just nine years after the occurrence of the battle above mentioned. He knew Simon Kenton quite well and the family traditions relate a story which would indicate that they were connected in business at one time. Kenton, it seems, employed Michael Stroup to open a road from New Market to Chillicothe, and he subsequently accomplished the task with the aid of only one man. Michael Stroup always insisted that he never got his pay for this work, but the reason for the non-payment is not now known. He made money, however, by his trade as a hatter at New Market, invested heavily in land in Dodson township and became one of the large real estate holders in the county. His marriage to Mary Walker, and subsequent career, has been noticed in preceding pages, also the life of his son Simon, who



married Barbara Pulse, and had a large family of children, among them the subject of this sketch. Simon Kenton Stroup, son of Simon and Barbara, was born in Highland county, Ohio, April 14, 1851. He grew up on the farm and in due time inherited 145 acres of his grandfather's estate, upon which he now resides. He is regarded as one of the enterprising and up-to-date farmers of Dodson township and his farm bears all the evidence of the fact in its neat appearance and handsome improvements. In 1890 he erected a commodious barn, which was followed in 1897 by a fine new residence, and few farms in the county are better equipped or more conveniently arranged. In 1879 he was married to Dorothy A. E., daughter of John and Sallie (Wilkin) Tedrick, early settlers of Highland county. They have four children: Della, wife of Howard Cochran, of Salem township; Mirtie M., Sallie E., and William Arlie Stroup. Mr. Stroup and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William A. Styerwalt, member of the Greenfield city council, is an efficient member of the Boden Milling company and one of the most experienced men of the state in his chosen line of work. He has been in the milling business practically all his life, being familiar from boyhood with the hum and whirl of mill machinery. It would be difficult to teach him much about that department of the business with which he is connected and he has long been recognized among the craft as a miller of the first rank. He has not only been a long time in the business but he has worked at it in many different mills in many different places. Born in the state of Pennsylvania, he was reared in the counties of Summit and Medina, Ohio, to which he was brought at an early age. He was about eighteen years old when he began work in a milling establishment in Medina county and from that day to this he has not been out of hearing of the whirring wheels for any great length of time. His second employment was in a mill at Akron, Ohio, where he remained until 1886 when he accepted an offer to go to Wilmington in Clinton county, Ohio. Here he remained for ten or twelve years and finally, in 1898, made his last move which brought him to Greenfield as a member of that popular and enterprising firm, the Boden Milling company. Mr. Styerwalt is not only appreciated for skill in his trade but for his geniality as a man and usefulness as a citizen. He had not been long in Greenfield before the voters of his ward determined to avail themselves of his services as a member of the city council and accordingly he was elected to that body in 1900 and has since retained the position. He also finds time for cultivating the social side of life, and is a member of the Masonic order and the Woodmen of the World. January 4, 1878, he was married to Viola H., daughter of Stephen Kunkler, a farmer and contractor of Medina county, resident at

Wadsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Styerwalt have four children: Oliver E., an employe in the Greenfield postoffice; Pearl M., Myrtle V., and Raymond W. The family's religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Styerwalt holds membership in Greenfield.

Robert Sumner, deceased, late a substantial farmer of Paint township, was highly respected during his lifetime as a worthy descendant of one of those noble old Quaker families who have done so much for the development of Highland county. His father, Absalom Sumner, who was born in North Carolina in 1786, rode across country to Ohio when a young man to spy out the land as did Joshua of old. Pleased with the outlook, he concluded to become a resident of the fertile region drained by the Scioto. He bought two thousand acres of land, cleared a few acres, built a log cabin and then started back to North Carolina to fulfill a marriage vow made before leaving with one of the fair damsels of the old "Tarheel state." Unlike the custom now, with palace cars and ocean steamers, a bridal trip in those days often meant a long and wearisome ride over mountains and forests to a home which had little better to offer than a bed of leaves on a puncheon floor and a meager fare of home-made hominy. He was a member of the Friends which is the same as saying that he was a moral man, loving liberty and hating slavery. He kept a station on the famous underground railroad, and many a poor slave was checked through to freedom over the old Quaker's line. He was quite active in church affairs and exercised much influence in his community until his death, which occurred January 17, 1865. By his second wife, Abigail Sumner, he had six children of whom Eli, Joseph, Hannah, and Robert have passed away. The living are Mrs. Lucy King, a widow, residing in Indiana, at the age of eighty-five years, and Sylvania, widow of J. M. Conaway, of Atlanta, Ind. Robert Sumner, the youngest of the children, was born on his father's farm in Paint township, Highland county, Ohio, July 4, 1827. In early manhood he married Tabitha, daughter of Jacob Fittro, a West Virginia contribution to the population of Highland county and one of the early arrivals. Robert Sumner spent his entire life on his Paint township farm with the exception of three years devoted to the lumber business in Indiana. He was a devoted member of the Friends, holding various official positions, and when he died, October 6, 1890, his remains were deposited in the Quaker cemetery near the unpretentious building where he has spent so many hours in sincere devotion. His good wife, who was an adherent of the same simple faith, survived him several years and passed away December 9, 1899. Their union resulted in the birth of three children, the only survivor being Sarah Ellen Sumner, who was born August 6, 1872, and married George G. Garman, a native of Penn township,

Highland county. Mr. Garman was born August 3, 1868, son of Hezekiah and Sarah A. (Rogers) Garman, the former of West Virginia and the latter of Texas, who were married November 14, 1844, and the father died in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. George G. Garman have had three children: Roy, who was accidentally scalded to death when a little over two years old; Ora S., nine, and Tabitha Nellis, seven years of age. Mrs. Garman inherited from her father 535 acres of land, divided into three farms, and her husband carries on general farming and stock raising. He is a member of Paint lodge, No. 453, Knights of Pythias, at Rainsboro.

Absalom Tedrick may be described as one of the self-made farmers of Highland county, inasmuch as the property he now owns is the result of his own industry and lifetime savings. His forefathers were Marylanders who made the long journey overland in 1830 and found homes in Highland county when that part of the state was still crude and but sparsely settled. Jacob Tedrick was married in Maryland to Catherine Potter before the emigration to the west was undertaken, and he was accompanied by his father, John Tedrick, who ended his days in Highland county. Jacob Tedrick died in 1863 and his wife in 1900, having reared a family of twelve children of whom nine are living. Among the latter is Absalom Tedrick, who was born in Hamer township, Highland county, Ohio, December 24, 1842. He was reared on the farm, trained to do all sorts of farm work and when he reached manhood was qualified for the business on his own account and has been successful in his operations. The sixty-five acres of land which constitute Mr. Tedrick's home place have been accumulated by himself in the course of an industrious life. As a citizen he stands high and is popular, as is proved by the fact that he was township trustee for ten years, member of the school board for fifteen years and five years president of that body. Mr. Tedrick belongs to the Lynchburg lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and the Ancient Order United Workmen. In 1865 he was married to Rebecca E. Stroup, member of a strong family connection identified with Highland county's history almost from its beginning. Her father, Henry Stroup, was one of the twelve children of Michael Stroup, the latter a Pennsylvania pioneer who arrived in 1801 and became wealthy and highly influential in the townships of New Market and Dodson. Mr. and Mrs. Absalom Tedrick have an only son, George Edward, who received a good education and taught school eleven years. At present he is a farmer and cultivates eighty-five acres of land which he has accumulated by his own exertions. George Edward Tedrick is a man of excellent business qualifications and was appointed as a representative of the Democratic party to audit the books of the Highland county commissioners. He married Miss Ida L. Smith, of Dodson township.

Frank Tedrick, one of the prosperous farmers of Union township, comes of a family who were identified with affairs of Highland county from the first decade after it was organized as a body politic. His great-grandparents were George and Mary (Hickson) Tedrick, natives of Virginia who reached Ohio in 1815, located in Highland county and there spent the remainder of their lives. They had four children, among the number being a son named John, born while his parents were living in Buckingham county, Va. He married Lydia Burton, was a soldier in the war of 1812, came with the elder relatives to Highland county and there ended his days. His son Frederick married Rosana Pugh, by whom he became the father of Frank Tedrick, who was born in Dodson township, Highland county, Ohio, February 13, 1854. As soon as he reached manhood he went into business for himself and now owns 107 acres of good land which he has cultivated with success. January 13, 1876, he was married to Lizzie, daughter of John and Susannah (Shoemaker) Webster, both of Highland county. Mrs. Tedrick's grandparents on her father's side were Thomas and Elizabeth (Pulse) Webster, early settlers of Highland county, and her maternal grandparents were James and Susannah (Newton) Shoemaker, who were among the first of the Virginia immigrants who settled in that part of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Tedrick have four children: John F., a farmer of Highland county; Harley S., also a farmer; Hattie H., a successful teacher of music; and Edna S., at home. The family are members of the Christian church.

James Scott Templin, during his eighty-eight years, saw practically all of the growth, progress and development of Highland county. His birth occurred eight years after the county was organized and one year before the laying out of the town of Leesburg where he spent the greater part of his life. So there was little of importance hapening in this county from its origin until 1901 which was not known to Mr. Templin, and he bore his full share in that long era of development which has made Highland one of the best counties in the state. His father was Salmon Templin, who moved in from Pennsylvania as early as the first half of the year 1800. This was five years before Highland became a county and fourteen years before Leesburg had existence even in imagination. White people were very scarce in that region when Salmon Templin arrived on the scene and as yet there was not a single settler in what afterward became Fairfield township. Some years after his arrival he married Catherine White and among their children was James Scott Templin, born in Highland county in 1813. Educational facilities were scarce in those days, even the historic old logcabin schoolhouses being few and far between. For a short time young James Templin had the good fortune to attend a seminary at Hills-

boro, but most of his learning was acquired during the long winter evenings by the flickering light of tallow-dip candles. This habit, acquired in youth, never deserted him and all his long life he was a close student and omniverous reader, with the result of being considered one of the best informed men of his community. In early manhood he identified himself with the interests of Leesburg and remained connected therewith during all the days of his active life. In fact, none of the citizens of this town did more to expand its trade and push it forward than James Scott Templin. In 1844 he engaged in the mercantile business at Leesburg and for many years was one of the leading merchants in a wide area of territory surrounding that village in all directions. He was always a moving spirit in the civic life of town and township and the records show that when Leesburg was first organized as an incorporated town, Mr. Templin was elected one of the three trustees, John C. Batten and Gerrard M. Johnson being the others, with Thomas E. Johnson as mayor and Silas Irion as recorder. Mr. Templin was a firm believer in the principles of Freemasonry and never lost an opportunity to advocate and urge on others the beneficent advantages of this world-famous order. To him more than to any other was due the installation at Leesburg of a local lodge, and throughout his entire life he was regular in his attendance and enthusiastic in his support of this fraternal cause. Mr. Templin was a man of plain habits, gentle manners, highly cultivated and in sympathy with all that was ennobling and elevating. He had the absolute confidence of the people who knew him well, was popular in the best sense of that word and often called on to fill minor offices of trust and honor. His long and useful life terminated at Leesburg in 1901 and it is safe to say that few of her citizens were ever followed to the grave with more sincere mourning.

Daniel L. Tice, of Clay township, is one of the successful and influential farmers of Highland county, and is particularly entitled to credit for achieving his present station without the aid of ancestral acres, depending upon his own industry to rise from the position of a farm laborer to landowner and prosperous farmer. He is the grandson of a native of New Jersey, who went into the patriot army of the Revolution in boyhood, became a lieutenant and had a good record as a soldier. William Tice, son of the latter, was born near Trenton, N. J., February 22, 1801, and married Catherine Tice, a native of the same state, after which union the young couple came to Guernsey county, Ohio, and later to Clermont, where the father was occupied as a shoemaker and reared a family of twelve children. Of these, the eldest, John, fell while fighting for the Union, at the battle of Atlanta. Elias, Albert, Elizabeth, Ruth, Jane, and Delilah reside in Clermont county; Thomas in Kansas, and James in Dayton,

Ohio. Daniel L. Tice, the third child, and subject of this sketch, was born in Clermont county, February 10, 1836. He found employment as a farm laborer as soon as he was old enough, and in early manhood was married to Mahala Dunham, a native of the same county. They went to housekeeping, very poor in this world's goods, on a farm in Brown county, and two years later removed to Clay township where, in the course of the war of the rebellion, he purchased a small farm of thirty acres. During the latter part of the great war he served his country as a member of Company G, Hundred and Ninety-second regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, being mustered in at Camp Chase and sent to the Shenandoah valley, where the regiment did duty for some time. In all he served seven months, part of the time at a Maryland hospital. After the muster out of the regiment at Winchester, Va., Mr. Tice returned to his home and family and resumed his work as a farmer. Selling his small farm he purchased seventy-five acres in Hamer township, and after living there three years he bought the piece of one hundred acres where he now lives. He is now the owner of a valuable tract of 117 acres, well improved, and is recognized as a competent agriculturist and stockman and good business man. Mr. Tice is a member of the Grand Army post at Buford, and of the Church of Christ, and politically adheres to the Democratic party. He has five children living: Viola, wife of L. Coffman, of Clermont county; John William, of New Market township; Isaac, of Clay township; Mary E., wife of J. W. Campbell, of Sardinia, Ohio; Edward P., superintendent of the schools at New Vienna. The sixth child, George F., is deceased.

Arthur M. Tolle, of Clay township, was born in Concord township, Highland county, August 11, 1859. He is a son of Harrison Tolle, a native of Kentucky, and grandson of Joseph Tolle. Harrison Tolle was born in Kentucky, June 16, 1818, was reared at the farm home and educated in the district school, and in early manhood married Rachel Nailer, a native of Concord township, and daughter of Richard and Rachel Nailer. They began housekeeping in Concord township, and lived there until 1862, when he bought and moved to a farm in Clay township. He was engaged in the ministry of the New Light church for nearly forty years, assigned to various charges, and was widely known and held in high esteem by all who knew him. At the close of a useful and worthy life he died in Clay township, at the age of sixty-four years, and his wife survived to the age of seventy-three. Their children were: John, now living in Buford; Lodeema and Cindilla, of Mount Orab; Lorana, at the old homestead; Morilla and Ann, deceased; Arthur M.; and Melvina, who lives at Franklin. Arthur M. Tolle, at twenty-seven years of age, left home and engaged in the general mercantile busi-

ness at Buford, as a member of the firm of L. and A. M. Tolle. In this he continued for five years and meanwhile was married to Ella, daughter of John and Elizabeth Brown, and they began housekeeping on the place they now own, adjoining the home of her parents. In 1896 they moved to Alabama, but remained only one year, after which they returned to their former home, where they now reside. Mr. Tolle farms about 114 acres, and is quite successful in general agriculture and the raising of fine live stock. He is a member of the Methodist church, and is one of the leaders among the younger men of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Tolle have three children: Marie, John, and Rachel E.

Rodney T. Trimble, M. D., who has been a practicing physician at New Vienna for over thirty years, is a member of one of the most distinguished families of Ohio. The very name recalls all the stirring scenes of the state's early history—the period of exploration, the period of settlement, the hardships, trials and deadly dangers which beset those who first crossed the borderland between civilization and savagery. For the Trimbles were in the very vanguard, at the front as surveyors and settlers, in the lead when fighting was to be done, and called on to legislate and govern when peaceful pursuits had succeeded to the wild and lawless methods of the aborigines. No history of Ohio is complete that does not contain the name of Trimble many times repeated and biographies of the heroic spirits who bore that name like an oriflamme across the Alleghenies, down the great river and throughout the mighty wilderness bordering it on either side. As far back as 1745 John Trimble emigrated from the north of Ireland to America and settled near Orange Court House, Va. He was a surveyor and in 1763 while on the frontier was killed by the Indians, his young married daughter and son James being taken captive at the same time but rescued by Captain Moffett and twelve men who rode one hundred miles in six days and surprised the savages in camp. James was born about 1755 and in 1774 participated in the famous battle at Point Pleasant between the American forces under General Lewis and the Indians led by the celebrated Chief Cornstalk. He gained the rank of captain in the Revolutionary war and in 1782 was married to Jane, a daughter of John Allen, of Augusta county, Va. Two of this lady's brothers were killed in the war for American independence. Allen, the second son of Captain Trimble, who subsequently became governor of Ohio, was born November 24, 1783, and when ten months old his parents, in company with five hundred colonists, migrated to Woodford county, Ky., and settled near the present site of Lexington. Though an owner of slaves by inheritance, Captain Trimble had an instinctive aversion to the institution and as soon as Ohio adopted an anti-slavery constitution he liberated all his bondsmen and deter-

mined to remove with his family to the free state across the river. As early as 1802 he had come on an inspection trip with his son Allen and located twelve hundred acres of land on Clear creek, later moving to a situation three miles northeast from Hillsboro, to which he came in 1804 and built a double log house. He died the same year while on a trip to Kentucky, after which his widow and son Allen closed out the estate and removed to Highland county in the spring of 1805. Several of the sons of Captain Trimble arose to distinction. William A., the eldest, opened a law office at Hillsboro in 1811 and the following year was chosen as major in General McArthur's regiment, with which he took part in the sortie from Fort Erie and fell at the battle of Lundy's Lane, shot through the lungs. Recovering after a long illness, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and in 1819 was elected to the United States senate, but died in 1821 while holding that exalted office. His younger brother, Carey A. Trimble, who was a lieutenant in the same regiment, was captured on the frontier and taken to Quebec, from which place he was exchanged in June, 1813, and returned home by way of Philadelphia. At the latter city his brother John A. was attending school and the two returned together to their Ohio home, coming through by the tedious stage route, then the chief means of overland travel. Allen Trimble, most distinguished of the family, served many years in both branches of the Ohio legislature, and in 1822, being speaker of the senate, became acting governor upon the election of Governor Brown to succeed W. A. Trimble in the United States senate. He was the recognized leader of the Whig party in the state and in 1826 was elected governor, being re-elected two years later despite the great wave then sweeping over the state for "Old Hickory" Jackson, who was first elected president that year. In 1814 four of the Trimble brothers, Allen, Carey, James A., and John A., were associated together in a mercantile venture at Hillsboro, but the first two retiring in a few years, the partnership was continued by the others until 1855. John A. Trimble, the junior member of this firm and youngest of the eight children, was born in Kentucky in May, 1801, and was consequently about four years old when his widowed mother made her permanent settlement in Highland county. As a member of Trimble Brothers he was prominently identified with the business affairs of Hillsboro for more than thirty-five years. Aside from mercantile life, he was clerk of the Highland county courts for two terms, for some time in the insurance business and served for eighteen years as postmaster at Hillsboro. He died at his home in that city in 1886, after reaching the ripe age of eighty-five years. In 1829 he married Lavina, daughter of Dr. William and Jane (St. Clair) Boys, the former a distinguished physician of Staunton, Va. The children resulting from this union were Will-



iam, Jane St. Clair, Rosa (who died in childhood), Mary, Ella, Augusta, Cyrus B., John A. (who died in early manhood), Rodney T., and Alice M. The two last named, who are residents of New Vienna, in Clinton county, are the only survivors of the family. Rodney T. Trimble was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, October 13, 1846, and was educated in the public schools, supplemented by private instruction under the tutelage of his brother. In 1866 he entered the Ohio Medical college and in 1867-68 attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving a diploma from that famous institution with the class of 1868. Immediately after leaving college Dr. Trimble located for practice at Hillsboro and remained there until 1871. He then removed to New Vienna, Clinton county, which has since been his theater of operations and the central headquarters from which he has practiced his profession for more than thirty years. In December, 1896, Dr. Trimble was married to Emma, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Rogers) Smith, formerly of Oxford, Ohio, and later of Vincennes, Ind., her place of nativity being Highland county. The doctor is a member of the medical societies of Clinton and Highland counties, also the Miami Valley, State and American medical associations. He is prominently connected with many of the fraternities as will appear from the following list of his titles and memberships: past-master of New Vienna lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hillsboro chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past eminent commander of Highland commandery, Knights Templar; member of Syrian temple of Cincinnati; Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; past grand of New Vienna lodge, No. 92, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; past chancellor of Charter Oak lodge, No. 311, Knights of Pythias; member of Hillsboro lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Trimble's brother, Cyrus B., was a promising attorney until cut off in the flower of manhood by typhoid fever. His brother, John Alexander, was visiting with relatives in Virginia when the civil war opened and joined the Confederate army on the staff of General Imboden.

Sampson Turley, well known throughout the county for many years as one of the leading farmers of Brush Creek township, is a son of Sampson Turley, born in 1780 in South Carolina. The elder Sampson Turley moved to Virginia with his parents in boyhood and there married Catherine Shoemaker, a native of that state, where he lived for several years, going out during the war of 1812-15 as a soldier of the republic. In 1816 he moved with his wife and family to Brush Creek township, and in 1825 bought the farm of 223 acres where his son Sampson now resides. He was a man of industry and integrity and had more than ordinary success as a farmer, acquiring a comfortable estate, and living to the age of ninety-three years.

His wife died at seventy-five. Their children were Mary, Margaret, Nancy, Jane, Hepzibah, Giles, all deceased; and Sampson, the subject of this sketch, and James B., now residing in Kansas.

Sampson Turley, the younger, was born May 24, 1823, on the farm now owned by Owen Countryman, in Brush Creek township, receiving his education in the district school, and in early manhood married Eliza Taylor, a native of Loudoun county, Va. After the death of his father he became the owner of the old homestead, and at one time owned in all 362 acres. He has been nearly eighty years a resident of the township, and from his youth he has held the high esteem and confidence of his neighbors. In his church, the Methodist, he is an active worker, holding the office of trustee, and in politics he adheres to the Republican party. Mrs. Turley died, after a long and useful life, February 10, 1899, but nearly all their children are living. These are: John M., whose home is in Paint township; Daniel C., of Brush Creek; Francis R., of Sinking Spring; A. J., of Brush Creek township; Sarah C., living at the old home; Alberta J., wife of William O. Setty, of Brush Creek township; Flora L., deceased; and Harley C., of Brush Creek.

Willis A. Tway, one of the enterprising farmers and business men of Marshall township, is of Virginia parentage though a native Ohioan. His father, Levi Tway, married Catharine Glaze and came with her to the west in the first half of the nineteenth century. A few years later he died, leaving Willis A. as the only child of this union, but subsequently Mrs. Tway was married to Jacob Fultz, by whom she had nine children. Willis A. Tway was born June 23, 1857, while his parents were living in Fayette county, Ohio, and after he grew up worked on the farm for some years. November 28, 1880, he married Mary, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Smith) Melson, and member of a well-to-do family. The parents of Isaac were Hiram and Elizabeth (Core) Melson, Virginians who settled in Pike county, Ohio, at an early date, and the brothers and sisters of Mrs. Tway were Samantha J., widow of Henry Glaze, of Indiana; John J., who died in infancy; Clara, wife of Millard Kneisley, a farmer of Marshall township; James Walter, a farmer of Pike county; Amanda, a millinery trimmer at Jackson Center; twins, who died in infancy; and Sarah Alice, housekeeper for her father. After his marriage Mr. Tway continued farming but also embarked in the milling business which he has since prosecuted extensively. He is senior member of the firm of Tway & Squiers, who own one hundred acres of timber land in North Carolina, where they have a portable mill. Besides the lumber they themselves cut, they buy the products of several other mills and ship to dealers in carload lots from a point in Tennessee. Mr. Tway owns a farm in Marshall township and his wife has 161 acres where they reside, one mile east

of the town, this place being well improved with orchard, good buildings and pleasant surroundings generally. Mr. and Mrs. Tway have four children: Zoe, born July 14, 1882, has developed good musical talent; Edward D., born July 14, 1884, is member of the Hillsboro high school class for the current session; Ada K., born October 21, 1887, and Walter, born May 12, 1890, are pupils of the district school.

The Vance family has been identified with Highland county affairs from a very early period and the members of this widely diffused social connection include a strong element of the county's citizenship. William Vance, who was born in Fayette county, Pa., February 8, 1779, was married about 1800 to Rachel Minton, one of the neighboring girls of his native county. In one respect the record of this pioneer pair was unique and perhaps unequaled even in those days of fruitful marriages. They had twenty children, all of whom but two reached maturity, and one of them, Mrs. Margaret Vance, widow of Thomas Vance, is still living in Washington township. William Vance died in Highland county in September, 1852, and his wife passed away January 12, 1867. Their son, Jacob Vance, who was born in Pennsylvania, September 18, 1806, came with his parents to Highland county in 1826. Before leaving his native state he married Lydia, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Zerley) Conn. The Conns were also Pennsylvanians, who resided in Virginia a while, and reached their new homes in Ohio about the same time that witnessed the advent of the Vances. Jacob Vance died September 10, 1885, and his wife, who was born October 16, 1814, survived until October 3, 1893. Their family, though not so numerous as that of the father's parents, was quite up to the standard in number as will appear from the appended list: William C., a farmer of Clinton county; Anna, who died about the age of forty years; Electa, widow of Col. Van. B. Hibbs; Isaac K., farming on part of the old homestead in Washington township; Lemuel W. and Griffith L., noticed more fully below; Clara E., wife of William C. Larkin, of Hillsboro; and three children who died in infancy. Griffith L. Vance, who resides upon the farm where his father first settled on coming to Ohio and remained until his death, was born in Highland county, Ohio, April 20, 1851, and had the usual difficulty of the farmers' boys in those days in procuring an education. By going to school in winter and assisting on the farm in summer he arrived at adult years with sufficient learning for business purposes, which he has since greatly increased by observation and reading. He lived single for forty years, and was regarded by his friends as a confirmed bachelor, but finally wisely concluded to take a wife and in June, 1891, was married to Lizzie, daughter of John Glaze, whose parents formerly resided one mile south of the Infirm-

ary farm. Mrs. Vance's grandfather was one of the early pioneers of Highland county, born about 1776 and died in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Vance lost their first child, Leslie, who died at an early age, but have one bright and promising boy whom they have named Lester G., born September 30, 1894. Lemuel W. Vance, another of the sons of Jacob and Lydia (Conn) Vance, was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, March 1, 1847, and was first married to Lucy Crow, of Fayette county, who died August 26, 1890. Unto this union were born Anna G., Clarence E., Emmitt G., and Lucy, all attending school in Highland county. January 26, 1898, Mr. Vance married Sarah E., daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Arledge) Edingfield, a highly respectable family of Highland county. William Arledge, the father of Nancy Edingfield, was born February 27, 1779, and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Bradley, was born June 12, 1784. They were parents of twelve children and came to Highland county in 1809. Mrs. Vance's mother died July 17, 1871, and her father June 3, 1892, their other children being William J., Elizabeth A., Mary J., James H., John, Samuel, and Charles. Mrs. Vance is the youngest of the Edingfield family and a lady of many excellent traits of character. A notable event of August 27, 1902, was the reunion of the Vance family, at the grove of Griffith L. Vance. It was looked forward to with great interest by many members of the family, and on the day set a large attendance gratified the hospitable intentions of all concerned. The day was one long to be remembered and was thoroughly enjoyed as a famous social event. Year after year this reunion will be maintained, as an organization has been perfected for that purpose.

Isaac K. Vance, of Washington township, widely known as a successful farmer and worthy citizen, is a grandson of William Vance, mentioned in the foregoing sketch, who was born in Pennsylvania and there married Rachel Minton, a native of New Jersey and daughter of a soldier of the Revolution. They made their home in Pennsylvania until 1838, when they came to Highland county. Meanwhile they reared in Pennsylvania a large family, twenty children being born to them in all, of whom three died in infancy. The others were: Isaac, Thomas, Jacob, Davis, Minton, Brownfield, Lemuel, William, Margaret, Ruth, Comfort, Rebecca, Anna, Rachel, Mary, Mehitable, and Louisa, of whom the only one now living is Margaret, widow of Thomas Vance, of Washington township. The father lived to the age of seventy-five years and the mother to ninety-one. On coming to Highland county with his family William Vance bought 200 acres of land in Newmarket township, and to this he added other land, so that he left a large estate. He was a most worthy man, highly regarded by his neighbors, and one of the most devoted members of the Baptist church at Newmarket.

Jacob Vance, son of William, was born in Fayette county, Pa., September 9, 1806, and was married in that state to Lydia Conn. Soon afterward they moved to Virginia, and from there in about 1839 came to Liberty township, Highland county, and bought a farm of 160 acres. He was a successful farmer and good business man, increased his land holdings to more than four hundred acres, and when he died at eighty years of age left a valuable estate, as well as the example of a useful and honorable life. He was one of the founders of the First Baptist church at Hillsboro, and for many years an active member. He and his wife, who died at seventy-five years of age, were buried in Hillsboro cemetery. Their children were: William, of Clinton county; Anna, deceased; Electa, widow of V. V. Hibbs; Isaac K., whose name heads this sketch; L. W., of Liberty township; Clara, of New Market township, and Griffith, on the old homestead.

Isaac K. Vance was born on the Liberty township farm September 10, 1844, and remained there until about twenty-five years of age, when he went to Illinois as a sales agent. Two years later he returned to Highland county, and resumed the occupation of farming, and married Amy D., daughter of John C. and Elizabeth Miller, of Concord township. They made their home for a few years, first in Washington township, and later in Newmarket, and then settled in Concord township. In 1886 he moved to his present home in Washington township, where he bought 101 acres. He is now the owner of 131 acres, which he devotes to farming and stockraising, and upon which he has built a modern and handsome home. He has served as a member of the school board for twelve years, and is a valued member of the First Baptist church of Hillsboro. By his first marriage Mr. Vance had three children: Hamer C., now living in Clinton county; Harley G., of Liberty township, and Elmer M. Their mother died in 1880, and he subsequently wedded Damaris, daughter of Jacob Pennington, of Liberty township, and they have four children: Jacob P., Charles, LeRoy and Paul C.

Lem W. Vance, a prosperous farmer of Liberty township, is a son of Jacob Vance, a native of Pennsylvania, who married Lydia, daughter of Isaac Conn, of Virginia, and became a farmer in Highland county. They had seven children: William, living in Clinton county; Anna, deceased; Electa M., wife of Col. V. B. Hibbs, of Portsmouth, Ohio; I. K. Vance, of Highland county; Lem W., subject of this sketch; Griffith L., Clara E., wife of William Larkin, and three who died in infancy. Lem W. Vance was born March 1, 1847, near Hillsboro, O., was educated in the public schools, and in early manhood was married to Lucy Crow, of Fayette county, who died August 26, 1890, leaving four children: Anna G., Clarence E., Emmet G., and Lucy C. On January 26, 1898, Mr. Vance was

married to Sarah E., daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Arledge) Edingfield. Mrs. Vance's father was a native of Pennsylvania, born October 15, 1806, and died in Highland county, Ohio, June 3, 1892. Her mother was born in Randolph county, N. C., January 18, 1805, and died in Highland county, Ohio, July 17, 1871. Her parents were William and Sarah (Bradley) Arledge, who located in Liberty township, Highland county, in 1809, where they passed the remainder of their lives. William Arledge was born February 27, 1779, and Sarah Arledge was born June 12, 1784. Mr. Vance has his home of fifty acres on the New Vienna pike, four miles northwest of Hillsboro, and he also owns a large farm south of Hillsboro on the West Union pike. He is one of the progressive and intelligent farmers of the county, and is held in high esteem by many friends. He and his wife are both active members of the Baptist church of Hillsboro.

Hugh S. Vance, prominent for many years as a teacher and holder of county offices, has been a factor in the educational and political circles of Highland county. His grandparents, Hugh and Margaret (Tedrick) Vance, were natives of Pennsylvania, where they reared a family of nine children. The only survivor is a son named Hugh, who went to California during the gold excitement in 1849 and is now a resident of Isleton, a town situated in the vicinity of Sacramento. George Vance, another son, was born at Uniontown, Penn., in 1825, and in early manhood married Lydia, daughter of William and Sarah (Harris) Wilson, with whom he subsequently migrated to Ohio and died at New Market in 1892. The children of this union were Hugh S., who is further noticed below; Robert C., an attorney in West Union, Ohio; Anna, who married J. D. VanWinkle, of New Market, and died in 1897; Dora, wife of Frank Lemon, a school teacher and resident of Hillsboro; and John O., a farmer of New Market township. Hugh S. Vance, eldest of the children, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1856, and after passing through the schools at New Market and Hillsboro determined to educate himself for the profession of teaching. With this view he entered the National Normal university at Lebanon, Ohio, and took a full course in the various departments of this excellent institution. After finishing there, Mr. Vance taught school about fifteen years and from 1882 to 1885 served as one of the school examiners for Highland county. In 1884, he was elected recorder of Highland county and after serving out his term was elected county surveyor in the fall of 1899. In the discharge of the duties of all these responsible positions, Mr. Vance showed himself to be a good business man as well as a conscientious and competent official in every respect. January 10, 1888, he was united in marriage with Hattie, daughter of Carey and Emma (Ridgway) Leaverton, names which recall

early pioneer days in Highland county. Mrs. Vance's paternal grandfather, John F. Leaverton, was born in Guilford county, N. C., in 1812, came to Ohio with his father when five years of age and afterward became one of the leading farmers of Penn township. He had fourteen children, among the number being Carey, who married Emma Ridgway. The latter is a daughter of David H. and Jane Ridgway, who reside on the original family homestead at Samantha, and celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in October, 1898. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Vance are a son and a daughter. The birth of the former, whose name is George C., occurred May 31, 1889, a day made memorable by the great flood at Johnstown, Pa., in which over 4,000 people lost their lives. Jane R., the only daughter, was born August 21, 1890.

Oliver Dow Van Pelt, of Jackson township, widely known as a prosperous and worthy citizen, is a grandson of one of the pioneers of Adams county. His grandfather, Benjamin Van Pelt, was born in Tennessee, June 1, 1775, and was married there to Susannah Crosby, in August, 1793. Not long afterward the young couple sought the Ohio country for a home and settled in Adams county, where Benjamin Van Pelt was well known among the pioneers as a wheelwright, and also as an occasional preacher for the Methodist church. He was a man of wide influence, and one of the important figures of the early days of Adams county, where he lived twenty years, and after that in Highland county. He served his country, also, as a soldier of the war of 1812. His children were fourteen in number: Joseph A., Benjamin, John, Riley, Anna, Susannah, Nancy, Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth, Maria, Penina, Sarah and Lydia.

Joseph A., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Adams county September 24, 1816, and on March 15, 1838, was married to Esther Foster, a native of Adams county. For some years they made their home in Adams county, and then removed to Highland and occupied the farm where Dow Van Pelt now lives. Joseph A. devoted much of his life to carpentering as well as farming, but he was embarrassed in his life work by illness, that almost kept him an invalid. Fourteen children were born to him and wife: Martha J., Melissa, Mary E., Anna, Maggie, Ella, May, Ida, John B., of whom the only survivors, Mary E., and Anna, reside with their brother, Dow; and William H., in Oregon; Andrew J., in Oklahoma; Joseph R., in Kansas; James C., in Jackson township, and Oliver Dow, on the old homestead. The latter, as has been stated, occupied the old homestead in Jackson township, with two sisters, and manages the farm and livestock interests. He is a member of the Methodist church and a republican in politics, and his sisters are members of the Christian church. Dow Vanpelt was born June 23, 1861, and was an infant during the great civil war, but his elder brothers repre-

sented the family in the ranks of the Union. John B. served four years among the Ohio soldiers, and participated in several of the great battles, making a creditable record, and William H. and Andrew J., also did honorable service for the nation on the field of battle.

Ethan A. Walker, one of the leading citizens of Concord township and prosperous as a farmer, is a grandson of one of the earliest settlers of the township. This ancestor, Elijah Walker, born in Rockbridge county, Va., in 1775, was married in Virginia to Mary Diehl, and with his brother Charles and their families came to Ohio in 1808 and settled in Concord township, where they bought 830 acres of the original patentees. When the war of 1812 came on, Elijah Walker enlisted for the defense of his country, and served as a private soldier, but he did not long survive this experience, dying at the age of forty-five years. His widow, however, lived to over seventy-eight years of age. Their children, Samuel, Catherine (who married Joseph Massie), Mary (who became Mrs. McDay), Martha (who married a Campbell), Rebecca (wife of Marshal J. Manker), Elizabeth (who married Hugh J. Hetherington), and John, George and Elijah, are all dead, but their descendants are found among the best families of the townships. Elijah, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the farm now owned by L. D. Walker, May 27, 1810, was educated in the old log district school building lighted through greased paper windows, and when he had grown to manhood was married to Hannah J. Hamilton, a native of Adams county of Irish descent. Elijah Walker was an enterprising and successful man, owned three hundred acres of land, was the first owner of a portable sawmill in that part of the county, and was quite popular with his many acquaintances. He was one of the early opponents of slavery, in the days before the great war, aided in the work of the "underground railroad," and was a devoted member of the Free Soil party, before the formation of the Republican party, in which he and his sons have been prominent. He died at a little over fifty years of age, and was followed in five years by his wife, and the remains of both were interred in the family cemetery. The children born to them were Isabella, deceased; Samuel, deceased; Ethan A.; Mary, widow of W. H. Dedrick, of Kansas; Matilda J., wife of P. Woolums, of Packwood, Ia.; Nelson J. of Kansas; Margaret A., wife of O. L. Marsh, of Packwood, Iowa, and John W., deceased. Ethan A. Walker was born on the farm where he now lives December 18, 1840, and lived there, receiving a district school education and aiding in the work of the farm, until after his father died, an event that made it impracticable for him to leave home during the early part of the war. Early in 1864, however, he entered the military service of his country as a member of the company of Capt. Rob-



ert J. Hatcher, which became Company A, of the Hundred and Sixty-eighth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. This was one of the regiments sent into Kentucky, and was engaged in battle with Gen. John H. Morgan at Cynthiana, all being made prisoners. Mr. Walker, with his comrades, came back to Cincinnati on parole, from which they were released later and discharged September 8, 1864. On the 24th of the same month he re-enlisted in Company I of the Forty-first regiment, which he joined in Athens, Ala. Then followed active and dangerous duty during the invasion of Tennessee, by Hood's rebel army, and Private Walker had opportunity for gallant service in the great battles of Franklin and Nashville, as well as in a number of minor encounters. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Nashville, June 13, 1865, and returning home, he resumed the work of civil life. On September 28th, following his discharge he was married to Hannah J., daughter of John and Nancy Rotroff, of Adams county, and a few months later they occupied their present home, which, with the improvements since made, is one of the most convenient and attractive in the township. Mr. Walker is the owner of 250 acres of excellent land, is successful as a farmer, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, as is shown by his election as township clerk two terms, as township trustee four or five terms, and his service for about twenty-five years as member of the school board, and from 1890 to 1900 as land appraiser. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of the Grand Army post at Sugartree Ridge, and in politics a Republican. He has ten children living: William C., a resident of Adams county; Eva, wife of John A. Long, of Concord township; John N.; Mollie, at home; Myrtle, wife of George Baker, of Concord; Maggie, wife of John Eyler, of Brown county; Elsie, wife of J. M. West, of Jackson township, and Linnie, Ida and Anna, at home.

Henry J. Webster, an enterprising merchant, and one of the leading citizens of Belfast, is a son of Lewis F. Webster, for many years a merchant and prominent man of Concord township, and grandson of Thomas Webster, an early settler in Dodson township. Thomas Webster, the ancestor of the family in Highland county, was a native of Maryland, where he married Elizabeth Pulse. Soon after their marriage they came to Marshall township, and bought a small tract of land, in large part with money he had saved while employed at Washington, D. C. After a few years he moved with his family to Dodson township, where he and his wife both died at the age of about fifty-five years. Their children, ten in number, were William, George, Thomas, deceased; John and Lewis, of Fairfax township; Eliza, living in Oklahoma; Sarah, deceased; James, of Wilson, Ohio; Julia, of Blue Creek, Adams county, and Elizabeth, deceased. Lewis F. Webster was born near Berryville, in 1836, and remained

at home until about twenty-five years of age, when he embarked in business as a merchant at Fairfax. At that place he has held the office of postmaster for twenty-four years, and justice of the peace for twenty years, and during one term he was trustee of Concord township. He and his wife are yet living at Fairfax, and have a host of friends throughout the southern part of the county. He gives his attention now mainly to farming, having retired from the cares of business life. Of his eight children William, the eldest, is dead; Henry J. is in business at Belfast; A. F. and Silsba also reside at Fairfax; Salome is the wife of John Woolums, of Concord township; D. Homer lives at Fairfax, and Sarah E. and George H. are at the parental home. Henry J. Webster was born near Allensburg, in Dodson township, August 18, 1865, was educated in the district school, and when he had reached manhood was married to Sarah Fenner, a native of Union township, and a member of one of the old families of the county. The first lived for a short time at Blanchester, Ohio, and then removed to Hillsboro, where he had a sewing machine agency for several years. Afterward they resided at Belfast, and he had the contract for carrying the mails on the star route between Belfast and Hillsboro for seven years. On April 1, 1902, he embarked in business at Belfast as a general merchant, putting in a well selected stock of groceries, stoves and furniture, farming implements, etc. Though a young man he is a leader in his community, and has been honored three terms with the office of township clerk. He has provided his wife and two children, Irl V., and Mildred B., with one of the neatest homes of the town. Socially he is popular and active, being a member of the following lodges at Belfast: No. 572, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; No. 696, Knights of Pythias, and No. 571, Modern Woodmen of America. He is noble grand of the Odd Fellows and has held all the other chairs, and has been clerk of the Modern Woodmen since the organization of the lodge. In religious affiliation he is a Presbyterian, and in politics a Democrat.

Charles A. Welsheimer, proprietor of the noted Island Grove flouring mills near Greenfield, Ohio, is of Ross county nativity, but has been identified with the industries of Highland county since the ninth year of his age. Philip Welsheimer, of Pennsylvania, became a citizen of Ross county early in the last century and purchased a large tract of land in Bucks skin township, in the clearing and cultivating of which he spent the remainder of his life. He became the father of the unusually large number of sixteen children, among them being a son named David, who grew up on the farm and married Elizabeth, daughter of Morrow Adams, of Ross county. After farming awhile he removed to Fort Wayne, Ind. After residing there a few years he came to Greenfield, where he carried on the grocery

business for ten years or more. He had long had a desire to go into the milling business, and at length had an opportunity. As far back as 1802, one John Kingery had built a mill on Paint creek near what is now the town of Greenfield. It was a crude affair, being a one-story building about thirty feet square and built of logs. Rude as it was, however, it was much prized by the settlers, as before its construction they had no mill nearer than Chillicothe for the grinding of their corn. In 1830, after he had so improved his machinery as to make flour, Kingery sold his mill to Samuel Smith, and in after years a much better establishment was put up, passing through various hands until 1871, when it was purchased by David Welsheimer. This proved to be a more permanent change, as he made numerous valuable improvements and conducted the mill for many years thereafter. In 1882 the structure was destroyed by fire, after which David Welsheimer erected one of the most complete flouring mills in that part of the state, which he called the Island Grove mill and elevator, and continued to manage until 1891, when he retired from business, his death occurring eight years later. He was a man of great energy and enterprise, full of public spirit and one of the most useful as well as one of the most esteemed citizens of Highland county. It is interesting to compare his splendid and modernly equipped establishment with the old pioneer structure which it eventually replaced. Kingery's millstones were made with a great deal of difficulty from a couple of native boulders, and still remain near the spot where they were so long in use, curious relics of a past and outgrown usefulness. Charles A. Welsheimer was only nine years old when his parents settled at Greenfield and may be said to have been brought up in a mill, as from boyhood he was associated with his father continuously with the exception of a few years spent in the lumber business in Kentucky. Welsheimer & Son was the firm in charge for a long time of the old Greenfield mills, which later became the Island Grove mill and elevator company. Since his father's retirement in 1891, Charles A. Welsheimer has been sole proprietor of this well known concern and does business on an extensive scale. He manufactures the famous Arbutus brand of flour, which is very popular, and his trade extends throughout southern Ohio. Under his father and himself improvements were added from time to time so as to keep abreast of the latest inventions and processes and the capacity of the mill at present is fifty barrels of flour per day. In 1880 Mr. Welsheimer was married to Martha Ellen, daughter of John Hall, of Greenfield, by whom he has four children, Ruby, Walter, Annie and Mabel, the first two employed in the mill with their father. Mr. Welsheimer is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Woodmen of the World.

Joseph West, notable among the early settlers of this region of Ohio, was the ancestor of a considerable number of the prominent people of Highland and adjacent counties. He was a descendant of a progenitor who came from England in the early colonial days, and settled in Maryland and afterward moved to Virginia, establishing a family, of which one of the most famous members was Benjamin West, known alike in Europe and America for his genius as a painter. Joseph was married in Virginia to a Miss Ballinger, and in the year 1801 came with his family, in a party including his brothers John and Benjamin and their families, and settled four miles west of Sinking Spring, at Beech Flats. He became widely known among the pioneer inhabitants, and accumulated a considerable estate. His family included eight children: James, Joseph, John, Benjamin, Isaac, Pleasant, Hugh and a daughter.

James West, an ancestor in the line traced in this sketch, son of Joseph, the pioneer, married Rebecca Nichols, a native of Virginia, and had eight children: Lucinda, Isaac, Benjamin, Sallie, Sampson, Matilda, Nathan and Martha. He was a successful farmer in Brush Creek township for many years, dying at the age of seventy years. Some time after his death his widow and the family bought the farm now owned by the West heirs in Washington township, and she made that her home until her death at the age of eighty-three years.

Nathan M., one of the sons of James and Rebecca West, married Lucinda Ballentine, daughter of John W. Ballentine, of Scotch descent, and reared a family of six children, of whom the survivors are notable among the people of Highland county today. Nathan M. West devoted his life to farming, and his success and evident intelligence and good judgment made him an authority among his neighbors. His character was above reproach, and he was held in high regard for his unfailing honesty and integrity. As a young man he united with the Christian church, of which he was ever a faithful supporter. Unfortunately his life was comparatively brief, and he passed away at the age of forty-five years, leaving the mother to care for the children, a duty which she performed with such success that great credit is due to her. This worthy lady is yet living at the age of fifty-five years, is a devoted member of the Methodist church, and loved by a wide circle of friends and relatives. Their children are: Harlan, deceased; Matilda, wife of S. W. Spargur, of Washington township; Thomas J., Robert B., and Ellis E., of Berrysville, and Nathan M., a dentist at Sinking Spring.

Thomas J., the eldest son, surviving, and the head of the well-known firm of West Brothers, general merchants at Berrysville, was born September 20, 1872, on the home farm, and received his education in the district school and at Lebanon and Sardinia, Ohio. He began his manhood career as a teacher at the Paint schools, which he

organized as a graded school, and remained with as principal until 1899, when he embarked in his present business as a merchant. Mr. West is making an enviable reputation as a straightforward and successful business man, and his high standing among the people of the township is shown by his election to the office of township treasurer, which he now holds. He is a member of the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Belfast, and a Democrat in politics, like his ancestors. In early manhood he was married to Bernice, daughter of Isaac and Amanda Harper, and granddaughter of Julia Higgins, a well-known pioneer of the county. They have one child, Lois Evangeline.

Robert B. West, another member of the firm of West Brothers, was reared at the old homestead and educated in the district school. He married Asenath Hatt, a native of Liberty township, and they began housekeeping at the old home, where they yet reside. Their home has been blessed with one child, a son. Mr. West is a member of the Methodist church and of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a Prohibitionist.

Ellis E., the third member of the firm of West Brothers, was educated in the district school and at Lynchburg, and before going into business taught school for two terms in the Buckley district. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, at Berrysville, and a Republican.

Robert R. West, proprietor of the noted Spring Hill farm, east of Hillsboro, and for thirty-five years a well-known breeder of registered cattle, is connected by a direct line of ancestry with the men who helped organize Highland county. His grandfather, John West, was one of four brothers who came from Virginia at the beginning of the last century and joined his fortune with the little army then engaged in the settlement of Ohio. He tarried two years in Ross county, three in Fayette and then located permanently on a farm of 212 acres which he purchased in Paint township, Highland county. He was a fine specimen of the type of western pioneers. Six feet two inches tall, of erect carriage and athletic mold, firm in flesh and capable of enduring the greatest hardships, John West lived ninety-five years and enjoyed excellent health to the day of his death. He did much for the public good by helping lay out the roads, establish schools and assist other agencies of civilization. He helped organize the first Disciples' church and donated land for the erection of a house of worship on his farm, being active all his life in religious, educational and charitable work. His wife was a fit companion for such a man, being a woman of strength both in mind and body, a good mother and good housekeeper, who enjoyed unusual health until the close of her earthly career at the age of ninety-three years. This venerable couple reared a family of nine children all of whom, with one exception, grew to maturity and themselves became the parents

of numerous offspring. The list of those dead includes George, Isaac, Jackson and Andrew; Amos lives in Iowa; Hulda is the wife of Harrison Weyer; Sarah married Jacob Tomlinson and Catherine is the wife of Frederick Bumgarner, of Samantha. Allen P. West, the fourth in age of the family, was born in Paint township, Highland county, Ohio, December 9, 1821, grew up on his father's farm and spent sixty years of his life at that place. He married Isabelle, daughter of Robert Patterson of Marshall township, by whom he had four children; Cyrus, a resident of Fayette county; Robert R.; Sallie, wife of Hiden Ervin, of Washington Court House; and Mary, wife of Charles Haynes of Hillsboro. In 1881 the parents removed to Washington Court House, Ohio, where they are living in retirement. Their son, Robert R. West, was born in Marshall township, Highland county, Ohio, on the farm adjoining his present place of residence, November 25, 1848. Besides the usual experience in the common schools of the district he spent one year at the college in Lebanon, Ohio. September 18, 1872, he was married to Ella, daughter of Samuel and Mary Lyle, of Liberty township. After this event, he moved to an adjoining farm of 300 acres, where he spent seven years and then returned to the old homestead, where he has since remained. Mr. West owns a large amount of land, consisting of 765 acres in the home place, a farm of 165 acres near Boston and another of 205 acres in Liberty township. His father had long been an extensive breeder and dealer in Shorthorn cattle and he has followed in his footsteps with an enlargement of the business and increased success. For thirty-five years he has been engaged in raising thoroughbred registered cattle and occupies a front rank among Ohio breeders of the famous strain known as the Shorthorn. His place, eight miles east of Hillsboro, is famous for its numerous springs, from which circumstance his stock have derived the name of "The Spring Hill Herd," and by this title are known far and wide among fanciers of fine cattle. Mr. and Mrs. West have four children: Roscoe is a farmer in Liberty township; Harry has a sawmill at Leesburg; Annie and Mary are at home. Like his forefathers for generations, Mr. West is a believer in the doctrines taught by the Disciples' Church and is a member of the local congregation of that denomination.

The West family, of Penn township, made its first appearance in Highland county about the year 1840. It originated with Eber West, who was born in 1770 in Allegheny county, Md., married Sarah Roland and removed with her to Pennsylvania, where he died in 1838. His son John was born December 17, 1797, and in 1840 migrated to Ohio with his mother, who died in Highland county December 16, 1848. John West was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Randels, who belonged to that element in our nationality colloquially denominated "Pennsylvania Dutch." John West died near New

Market September 3, 1861, and his wife passed away on the Baker farm in Penn township August 1, 1857, aged fifty-six years. The children resulting from their union were Isaac A., Jeremiah, Sarah (Yates) Enos, Belinda who died aged thirteen, Margaret who died at twenty-one, John and James Madison. Isaac Alfred West, eldest of the above mentioned children, was born October 8, 1825, and was consequently about fifteen years old when his parents settled in Highland county. He rose to a position of influence and was much respected in his community. For fifteen years he was justice of the peace in Penn township and held the office of county assessor. November 25, 1845, he was married to Eliza Jane, daughter of William and Margaret (Art) Woolums, the former born in Fleming county, Kentucky, March 19, 1822. The children of Isaac and Jane West were Sarah E., who married L. D. Crute and died June 28, 1872; William Alfred, a farmer of Liberty township; Isaac Newton, a machinist at Dayton; Charles P., a hardware merchant at Chillicothe; Samuel T., farming in Penn township; Wilson W., a farmer living near Samantha; Franklin M., sketched more fully below; and Edward, proprietor of a restaurant at Kingston, Ross county. Frank M. West, next to the youngest of the children, was born in Highland county, Ohio, November 9, 1860, grew up on the farm and spent most of his adult life in mercantile pursuits. October 26, 1884, he was married to Rachel, daughter of John and Rachel (Starr) Kerns, who located in Samantha at an early date in the county's history. Rachel was born November 17, 1861, near her present home. The children of Frank M. and Rachel West are Howard G., born May 28, 1885; Lucy, born December 15, 1886, is attending the Hillsboro high school; Georgia M., born July 23, 1888, and died in 1890. Starling and Overton, twins, were born April 1, 1891. Mr. West became a merchant at Samantha in 1884 and continued in that business until his death, which occurred November 5, 1899. Like his father before him he enjoyed general respect and was a man of influence and prominence in that part of the county where his lot was cast. Besides the store building at Samantha, Mrs. West owns 108 acres of farm land and a comfortable residence, being highly esteemed in the social circle to which she belongs.

Samuel T. West, one of the energetic farmers of Penn township, is a member of the family bearing his name which is sketched in some detail in this volume. They came originally from the famous "eastern shore" of Maryland to Pennsylvania, and thence in 1840 to Ohio, the first emigrants in Highland county being John West, his children and his mother. From John's marriage with Elizabeth Randels a large family resulted and these in turn by fruitful marriages so increased the name of West that it became a very familiar one in Highland county. Isaac West, eldest of the children of John

and Elizabeth, was especially influential not only in spreading the family name by his offspring but by the prominence and popularity he acquired in the community. Samuel T. West, one of his sons, was born in Liberty township, January 25, 1855, and went through the usual experiences of a farmer's boy as to work and education. He has devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits and enjoys the reputation of being both an intelligent and industrious tiller of the soil. In January, 1900, he purchased a farm of one hundred acres four and one-half miles north of Hillsboro, to which he afterward added sixteen acres of new ground, and this place promises to become a model farm under the skillful management and progressive cultivation of Mr. West. November 24, 1886, he was married to Kate B., daughter of William and Wilhelmina (Mundel) Boelzner, natives of Germany who came to America in 1849. Besides Mrs. West, the other children of the Boelzner family were Philip, who died when thirty-nine years old; William, a farmer and miller at Fairview; Rose, deceased, who married Frank Ludwick, formerly of Kansas and later Oklahoma; Sophia, for many years a teacher; Amelia, wife of Nathaniel Roush, resident south of Fairview. During her girlhood and young womanhood Mrs. West taught school a number of years and gained high rank as a successful educator. The children of Samuel T. and Kate B. West are Ray Eliza, born September 24, 1887; an infant daughter, born June 23, 1892, died June 29, 1892, unnamed; and Nina Fay, born August 9, 1894. Mr. West has inherited those strong and social qualities of his father which gain and hold friends, and as a result he enjoys the esteem of all his neighbors.

Spencer D. West, of Rainsboro, treasurer of Paint township, is a descendant of William West, a native of Maine, who came to Highland county about 1830. His son, William, located in Loveland, Hamilton county, and died there in 1896. Another son, Albert, born in Marshall township in 1831, was educated in the district school, and in early manhood married Mary W., daughter of John Spargur, one of the prominent settlers of Paint township. They had eight children: John, now in Alaska; Sarah, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Olive, residing at Springfield; Spencer D., subject of this sketch; Schultz, in Alaska; Chauncey, who died at twenty-three years; and Jesse and Cyrus, formerly of Seattle, Wash., but now in Alaska. Spencer D. West was born April 18, 1860, received a common-school education, and since his youth has been actively and successfully engaged in farming. His home, two miles east of Rainsboro, is an attractive one, on a farm of 145 acres, which is fertile and well kept. He is known and esteemed, not only throughout his township, but the county, and while serving his neighbors as



township treasurer was honored with the Republican nomination for county commissioner in 1901, but, though he received a flattering support, the ticket was defeated. Mr. West was married February 19, 1882, to Emma, daughter of Alfred and Catherine (Simbro) Shipton, and they have the following named children: Nellie, wife of Clem Wise, farming on the West place; Katie and Orville, at home, and James, who died in childhood. Mrs. West's father's family came from Pennsylvania to Paint township about 1830. She was born February 24, 1864, and is one of six children, the others being Nancy, who died in girlhood; Mary E., wife of James Peabody, who owns a farm adjoining that of Mr. West; Granville H., who died in youth; John, farming, near Rainsboro, and Emma.

Mrs. Mary S. Weyer, a woman of prominence in the religious and social, as well as the business life of Leesburg, Ohio, now resident on her country estate near that town, is of lineage both ancient and honorable. The family to which she belongs is of North Carolina extraction, her great-grandfather John Sanders being its most distinguished representative in that state during the eighteenth century. We find his son, Thomas M. Sanders, among those who established the infant colony in what is now Fairfield township, Highland county, during the first decade of the nineteenth century. It is only necessary to glance over the first crude records to see that Thomas M. Sanders was one of the important men and figured conspicuously in the early history of the township. In 1807 he was elected clerk and re-elected in the following year; in 1810 he was chosen house appraiser and next year was given his old position as clerk in addition to the duties of appraiser. His son Nathaniel was also for many years a man of influence in the community, taking an active interest in the affairs of town and township until the time of his death, which occurred in 1889 at his handsome estate east of Leesburg. He married Maria Heller, who came with her parents from Virginia to Highland county many years ago and died at her husband's home in 1876. Nathaniel and Maria (Heller) Sanders were the parents of Mrs. Mary S. Weyer, who has proven a worthy descendant of a notable ancestry by her superior accomplishments and aptitude for business. In her girlhood, after the usual attendance at the common schools, she was sent to the seminary at Xenia, Ohio, for the purpose of receiving a thorough finishing. Her tastes, as well as talents fitting her for educational work, she took up with ardor into the profession of teaching, and was thus engaged at Leesburg for eight years subsequent to her departure from college. She proved to be one of the most successful as well as one of the most popular of the lady teachers, exhibiting ability both for imparting knowledge and maintaining discipline. Aside from her public duties, she found time for self-culture and for participation in public movements of a

philanthropic or educational character. She is a member both of the home and foreign Mission societies, and lends encouragement to the cause of brotherly love by participation in the work of the Altruistic society. She was one of the moving spirits in the establishment of the Farmers' and Merchants bank at Leesburg in 1901 and became a heavy stockholder in that institution. In 1891 she was married to William O. Weyer and at present resides on her farm near Leesburg, occupying her attention with business affairs and the requirements of social duties.

The Whisler family, long and favorably known in Highland county, is of Southwestern Pennsylvania origin and dates its first establishment in this section in the third decade of the last century. Its first representative in Highland county was Moses, one of several sons of Henry Whisler, who was born in 1813 and twenty years later came to Ohio, locating three miles southwest of Hillsboro. After a residence there of about five years he removed to New Market, where he lived over forty years and died in 1883. Moses Whisler's first wife was Hannah Vance, member of a pioneer family, who bore him six children, of whom three are living: Henry, a practicing physician at New Antioch, Ohio; Abraham, member of the same profession in California; and Charlotte, wife of J. M. Chaney of Highland county. The father's second marriage was to Phoebe Dunn, daughter of pioneer parents in Highland county, and this union resulted in the birth of four children: Ella, wife of Rev. R. W. King, a minister of the gospel resident in Oregon; Lewis, a railroad employe at Laporte, Col.; Charles F., of Hillsboro; and Ida M., wife of George Prime, who is farming two miles south of Hillsboro. Moses Whisler was married for the third time to Emiline Hetherington, by whom he had five children. Charles F. Whisler, third of the second family of children, was born in New Market, Highland county, Ohio, January 15, 1859, and, owing to the fact that his father owned a grist and sawmill, he naturally drifted into that line of business. At an early age he began dealing in lumber and in 1890 opened a wholesale establishment at Hillsboro, where he has built up a large trade. Mr. Whisler owns an extensive mill in the city and purchases the product of several other mills, which he ships to all parts of southern Ohio and some to more distant markets. He has prospered, and in 1895 erected a handsome residence on West street, opposite the Baptist church, having his lumber office in the rear of his dwelling house. May 28, 1885, Mr. Whisler was married to Clara, daughter of Thomas McConaughy, of Highland county, who lived but two years after the union. August 27, 1895, Mr. Whisler took a second wife in the person of Belle Arnett, of New Market, by whom he has one daughter, Helen A., born February 22, 1897. Mr. Whisler's religious affilia-

tions are with the Baptists and he is a member of the church of that denomination at Hillsboro.

Jacob E. White, the popular proprietor of the celebrated Spring Grove dairy and stock farm, near Greenfield, has achieved a phenomenal success in a comparatively short time in his chosen calling. The people of Greenfield and vicinity regard this dairy as one of their institutions and the owner receives in full measure the credit due him who supplies the masses with pure and wholesome food. It has scarcely been twelve years since Mr. White opened business with three cows and a few cheap utensils as his sole equipment for running a dairy. Today he has over one hundred head of stock, mostly pure bred registered Jerseys of the choicest and costliest strain, and an establishment which in the completeness of its facilities and thoroughness of its equipment yields to no other in the state of its class. In these twelve years of active business Mr. White has risen from obscurity to the position of one the best known dairymen in the great agricultural state of Ohio. He has long been a member of the Ohio Dairymen's association, whose meetings he attends regularly and whose proceedings are frequently enlivened and illuminated by his pertinent remarks and suggestions based upon the experience and close observation of a practical dairyman. Mr. White may be properly described as up-to-date in every particular. He subscribes to the most advanced dairy periodicals, studies closely all publications of the Agricultural department and other authorities on the subject, and keeps in close touch with the progressive and thinking men who are in his line of work. In other words, it is his aim and ambition to keep abreast of the best thought of the age in what has now become a scientifically conducted industry of vital importance to the country's resources and welfare and involving hundreds of millions of capital. Mr. White uses only the most improved and efficient dairy appliances, and acts on the belief that if the motto "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" be true as a general proposition, it is especially true in all that relates to dairying. The cleanness of his methods and richness of his milk have proved such winning cards as to capture all Greenfield for his customers and spread his fame over the state. Mr. White came naturally by his fondness for breeding and handling cattle, as his father is one of the best known stockmen in the state and has been a dealer for more than half a century. As "Uncle Billy" White he is familiar in stock circles throughout Ohio and adjacent states, and though now eighty years old he still buys and sells with the shrewdness and energy of his youthful days. William White, though born in Brown, was reared in Adams county, his father was Joseph White and his mother was Margaret (Spear) White, old pioneers of Brown county, Ohio. It is in the territory extending from Flemingsburg, Ky., to Washington Court House,

Ohio, that William White gained his reputation as a lumber manufacturer and stockdealer. He married Jane Dobbins Edgington, daughter of Jacob and Mary Edgington and granddaughter of Rev. Robert Dobbins, a noted minister of his day who established the first Methodist Protestant church in his part of the state. The nine children resulting from this union are all living. Mary M. married James Cockerill, of Fayette county, Ohio; Robert is a hay-dealer in Greenfield; Annie is the wife of Joel Ard, of St. Louis; Emma L. is at home; Joseph R. C. resides in Fayette county; Lizzie is the wife of Dr. A. A. Hyer, of Buena Vista, Ohio; Jacob E. White, of Greenfield; Charles L., of Idaho; and Jessie S., wife of J. C. Long, a business man of Wellston, Ohio. Jacob E. White, seventh in order of the children, was born at Winchester, Adams county, Ohio, in 1863, and spent his early years partly in Hillsboro and partly in Fayette county. His boyhood was passed on the farm and he had only such educational advantages as are afforded by the common country schools. He was eighteen years old when he settled in Greenfield and some time after his arrival was devoted to attendance at the Normal school in that town. It was in 1890 that the happy thought struck him of going into the dairy business. Poorly equipped as he was at the start, lacking skill as well as capital, his three poor cows have grown almost as rapidly as Jonah's miraculous gourd, until we see before us the neat Spring Grove dairy with its elegant appointment and complement of "lowing herds." Mr. White pays no attention to politics or other matters that might distract his attention from the business for which he is so well qualified, but finds relaxation on the social side by membership and occasional attendance with McClain lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Robert W. White, the energetic and prosperous hay and grain merchant of Greenfield, comes of an old Virginia family which was well represented in the early pioneer struggles of Ohio. Grandfather Joseph White settled in Adams county among the first and bore his share in the hardships, dangers and privations incident to the period of original occupation. His son, William White, became a very prominent stock dealer of Adams county, his business covering a wide scope of country and making him known throughout Ohio and neighboring states. His wife, Jane D. Edgington, descended from an ancestry distinguished in affairs both of church and state. Her father was Jacob Edgington and her mother a daughter of the celebrated Robert Dobbins, one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant church, representative of Fayette county in the legislature for two terms, and an evangelist of great renown. Grandfather Edgington took part in the early Indian wars which were such a dramatic and dreaded feature of the period embracing the occupation and settlement of the Northwest territory. Robert W., son of

William and Jane (Edgington) White, was born at Winchester, Adams county, Ohio, and was reared to manhood in his native place. Later he was engaged for some time in farming in Fayette county and in 1884 came to Greenfield where he embarked in the creamery business. Four years later this was given up and he became a dealer in hay, straw, corn and other grains. He began on a small scale, but the business grew by degrees until it has assumed large proportions, the buying, baling, handling and shipping employing the labor of many people. He now ships to many different points in widely different parts of the country and is doing a prosperous business. August 6, 1891, he was married to Matte, daughter of Thomas Moon, one of the old settlers on Walnut creek in Highland county. Mr. White is a Jeffersonian Democrat of the old school and a member of the order of Odd Fellows. He is popular not only in business but in the social circle, as he is a man of kindly disposition and observant of all the rules of hospitality.

Silas S. White, attorney and justice of the peace at Sinking Springs, is a grandson of Benjamin White, a native of Vermont, born in 1809, who was for many years a prominent resident of Clay township. Benjamin White was a ship carpenter by trade, an active and influential man and a member of the Campbellite church. In early manhood he settled in Hamilton county and bought a large tract of land, and later moved to Clay township and acquired a farm. His wife was Lucinda Stratton, of Pennsylvania-German descent, and they had thirteen children: John, William, David, Lewis (of Brown county, Ohio), Catherine, Columbus, Marshall, Frank, Letty, Sarah, Sanford, Samantha and Mary, all except Lewis being deceased. Five of the sons were gallant soldiers of the Union in 1861-65, serving for more than four years each. David E. White, born in Clay township, December 18, 1840, enlisted in Company K of the Twelfth regiment Ohio infantry, mustered in at Hillsboro, and throughout the war he shared the record of that gallant command, participating in numerous battles and skirmishes, and serving in all four years, five months and twenty-three days. He was mustered out as first sergeant of his company. After the war he made his home at Mount Orab, Brown county, and married Sarah Keethler, a native of Brown county. After 1895 they resided at Sinking Springs. He was a contractor for many years, and furnished most of the ties and some other material for the construction of the old Chillicothe & Eastern railroad. He was honored with local offices, and in every way was a man of prominence and high character. On December 27, 1901, while trying to catch the railroad train at Greenfield he was knocked from the trestle and drowned in the creek, an accident that caused great sorrow to his family and many friends. His widow survives him, and three children: Silas S., Joseph H.,

and Rebecca, wife of A. Cummings, of Mount Orab. Silas S. was born August 19, 1866, at Mount Orab, was reared there, and in early manhood began the study of law with White & Young, of Georgetown. Removing to Indiana, he was admitted to the bar there, and practiced for some time in the courts. After his marriage to Jennie Cummings, of Brown county, he lived at Mount Orab four years and then removed to Sinking Springs, where he continues in the general practice, and fills the office of justice of the peace, in which he is now serving the second term. While living in Sterling township, Brown county, he was honored with various township offices. He is one of the influential men of the county, and is now a member of the central committee of his party, the Democratic. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. White—Harry, Hazel, Lester, George E., and Blanche.

Mrs. Maria C. (Brouse) Whittell, of Liberty township, is descended from a pioneer who came to Ohio in the early part of the nineteenth century. Lewis Brouse was of Virginia nativity and married Mary Riner of the same state, with whom and several children he migrated to Highland county, where he took part in the hardships of the early settlement and founded one of the enduring families. Of his nine children two survive, these being Mrs. Rosa Anderson of Hillsboro and Charles W. Brouse of Henderson county, Ill. Another son, John Andrew Brouse, was born in Virginia, April 30, 1816, and came with his parents on the journey from the Old Dominion to the western wilds. In 1843 he was married to Catharine, daughter of John and Catharine (Lane) Holmes, natives of New Jersey, who were among the early arrivals from the east in Highland county. The six children of John A. and Catharine Brouse were John, Frank, Wesley, Maria, Emma and Charley. Maria C. Brouse, eldest of the daughters, was born in Highland county, Ohio, June 23, 1850, and as she grew to womanhood received the customary common school education. July 5, 1888, she was married to Thomas M. Whittell, a native of Scotland, born in 1836, who accompanied his parents to New York city at the age of twelve years. The parents soon became dissatisfied with America and returned to Scotland, leaving Thomas and his brother James to shift for themselves. The brothers soon parted and Thomas drifted to Pennsylvania where he secured work on a farm and grew to manhood. By hard work and close application to his books he not only laid up money but also acquired a reasonable education. Hearing of the advantages of farming in the Ohio valley, he left Pennsylvania and subsequently located in Highland county, where he was destined to spend the rest of his days. He was a man of high moral character, addicted to no bad habits, and a consistent member of the Methodist church. He started life penniless and by dint of indus-

try and perseverance had accumulated considerable property. It is to be hoped that those of his descendants who may read these pages in after years will find something in the life of this worthy man to encourage them to emulate his name in every way possible. In 1878, he purchased a fine farm of 120 acres in Liberty township west of Hillsboro, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 27, 1898. On this place his widow resides with her two children: Roy, born May 30, 1890, and Florence, born January 2, 1893, both of whom are attending school. Since her husband's death Mrs. Whittell has superintended the business affairs of the estate with good judgment and is much esteemed in her neighborhood both as a woman and a citizen.

James H. Wickersham, a merchant at Greenfield, trustee of Madison township, and altogether quite a busy and prominent citizen, though a native of Pike was reared in the county of Highland. The family is one of the oldest in America, as Thomas Wickersham came over with William Penn on his second voyage and became part of the famous band who settled Pennsylvania. From this parent stem sprang the numerous progeny which eventually spread to most of the states of the Union and some of whom took part in the pioneer development of the central West. Isaac Wickersham, founder of the Ohio branch, came from Pennsylvania at an early day and first settled at Eaton, but later located in Highland county where he engaged in the woolen manufacture. The Wickershams of different generations conducted woolen mills on Rocky Fork creek for eighty-five years, being both pioneers and patriarchs in the business. Samuel Wickersham, son of Isaac, was employed in this industry during the whole of his long life, which was one of continuous activity and devotion to patriotic principles. He belonged to the old guard of Abolitionists, helped to conduct the underground railroad and fought the institution of slavery from start to finish. He married Sarah Core, of Pike county, by whom he had four children. Of those, Isaac M. Wickersham served two years of the civil war as a member of Company F, Second Ohio heavy artillery, and afterward became a prosperous farmer in Iowa. Joel C. Wickersham, brother of the foregoing, is engaged in the general mercantile business of Clinton county and prominent in political circles. Mary E., the only daughter, is the wife of Abraham Grove of Westboro, Ohio. James H. Wickersham, eldest of the children, was born in Pike county, Ohio, April 19, 1844, but was brought to Highland county in his early years and there educated. In 1863 he enlisted in Company F, Second Ohio heavy artillery, and accompanied this command during its subsequent campaigns in Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. He was mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tenn.,

September 1, 1865, returned home directly and resumed his work in the woolen mills. He was so engaged for many years after the war, until changed conditions made the local wool manufacture unprofitable, and when this point was reached Mr. Wickersham abandoned it for other pursuits. For some years past he has been in the wool, fuel, grain and feed business at Greenfield, and has been actively identified with the life and development of Greenfield in all departments, taking a hand in every movement of consequence that is started. He lends a hand in politics when the contests are exciting, is a master Mason, member of the Royal Arcanum and one of the comrades in Gibson post, No. 180, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has served as officer of the day for eight or ten years. He is also a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church at Greenfield and one of the trustees of Madison township. Altogether he is a very industrious as well as an enterprising and popular citizen and one whose influence is always felt on the right side of every good cause. In 1867 he was married to Mary V., daughter of Thomas and Cecelia Russell, members of old Virginia families and the union has been blessed by the birth of eight children, three of whom are living. Frank T. Wickersham, the eldest of these, about twelve years ago founded the Greenfield Republican or the Tri-County News, which he conducted until 1901 when he disposed of it and became part owner of the Daily News, published at Lima, Ohio. Of the two daughters, Estella E. is the wife of E. W. Emery, of Greenfield, and Elsie May is at home.

John Wilkin, veteran of the civil war and well-to-do farmer of New Market township, is descended from a pioneer family who came from Virginia and settled in Highland county in 1801. Among their numerous descendants was Eli Wilkin, born about 1818, who married Catherine Rhodes and by her had twelve children, of whom nine grew to maturity. One of these children was John Wilkin, born in New Market township, Highland county, Ohio, July 2, 1846, on the farm where he now resides. As he grew up he attended the neighborhood schools and later the high school at Hillsboro, and on reaching maturity he helped manage the farm in association with his father. The latter died in 1898 in the eightieth year of his age. February 1, 1864, Mr. Wilkin enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth regiment Ohio volunteer cavalry, which was mustered into service at Camp Chase early in May and soon after joined the army of the Potomac. It was first assigned to the Ninth army corps and served awhile as infantry, later being furnished horses and converted into cavalry. Mr. Wilkin took part with his command in the engagements at Poplar Grove church, Hatcher's Run, Dinwiddie Court House, Petersville, Farmville, and the other fighting that marked the "beginning of the end." He was present at the "grand finale"



when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox and thus put an end to the great civil war. Mr. Wilkin was released from service by an honorable discharge August 10, 1865, with the rank of corporal, and lost no time in returning to his Ohio home. He resumed the occupation of farming and in course of time became possessed of ninety acres of land on which he now resides and carries on general agriculture. In 1896 he was married to Mrs. Rebecca Roush, widow of Noah Roush, by whom she had six children: Sophronia, Nora Zella (deceased), Mittie, James and Cletus W. Mr. Wilkin is a member of the Reformed church and of Robert Russell post, No. 630, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has held the position of adjutant. By his marriage with Mrs. Roush there has been one child, Wilfred H.

Samuel Wilkin, of Hamer township, an extensive farmer, manufacturer, and breeder of live stock, comes of a highly honorable ancestry which runs back to the earliest pioneer days. They were originally Virginians and came from that historic section of the state known as the Shenandoah valley, arriving in Ohio territory when it was still a hunting ground for roving bands of Indians. The grandfather of Mr. Wilkin, whose name was William, was one of the most prosperous farmers of his day and accumulated a large amount of property. He married Rebecca Windle and by her had a family of eight children, Peter, Joseph, Sarah, Eli, Elizabeth, William, Ann and George, all now dead except the last mentioned, who lives in Hamer township. William Wilkin was cut off from his usefulness in the prime of life and after his death the widow continued to manage the farm and look after the welfare of her large family. Joseph Wilkin, second of the children in age, was born in New Market township in 1816, and in early manhood married Nancy, daughter of Allen and Elizabeth Roush, of Highland county. He located on a place in Union township where he lived until 1855, when he purchased a farm of 123 acres in Hamer township. To this he removed and there spent the remainder of his days, passing away in 1887 at the age of seventy-one, his wife surviving until some years later. Of their six children, Elizabeth, Allen and Augustus have died; Samuel is the subject of this sketch; Rebecca J. is the wife of Lewis Orebaugh, of Hamer township; and Joseph F. is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Samuel Wilkin, second of the children, was born in Union township, Highland county, Ohio, September 8, 1843, and remained at home until he reached his majority. About that time he married Roseannh, daughter of George N. and Mary (Pugh) Webster, of Dodson township, and located there on a small tract of land, where he spent the five following years. He then removed to a farm in Hamer township given to him by his father, where he now resides, adding to the property and greatly improving

it from year to year since he took possession. In 1882 he began the manufacture of tile, which he has since continued in partnership with his son Dallas under the firm name of Samuel Wilkin & Son. They use the latest and best improved machinery and do business on an extensive scale. As a farmer and stockraiser Mr. Wilkin has no superior in the township. His real estate holdings now consist of about 437 acres of the best quality of land, which is kept in highly improved condition and is cultivated by up-to-date methods. In 1891 he constructed a handsome brick residence, which has all the modern improvements and conveniences, and both in size and quality is superior to anything of the kind in the township. In fact everything on and about this model farm indicates skillful and progressive management, as the buildings and equipments of all kinds are neat and attractive and always kept in prime condition. Mr. Wilkin takes a just pride in his splendid Poland-China and Berkshire hogs, of which he has long been an extensive breeder and shipper, and he enjoys a high reputation in this department of the live-stock industry. He has found time from his farm and other business to fulfill all the duties of a good citizen, being especially interested in educational and religious work. He held the position of school director for nine consecutive years, and during the whole of his adult life has been a member of the Christian church and one of its most enthusiastic workers. His marriage has been blessed with fourteen children, in the order of their birth as follows: Lewella M., the wife of S. R. Kidd, of Dodson township, and mother of three children, Almira, Anna F. and Samuel K.; Augustus E., who lives in Hamer township, married Lizzie Fawley and has had five children, those living being Dorothea I., Arnold and Hugh N.; Dallas O., in business with his father, who married Jennie Hawthorn and has had three children, Orpha, Nancy and Hilda (deceased); William F., of Hamer township, who married Susan Duvall and has two children living, Gladys and an infant, and one dead; Joseph N., in Hamer township, who married Lucy J. Stroup, their children being Norma R. and Paul; Cora M., who married J. N. Dollinger, of Dodson township, and has three children, Elizabeth I., Lotta M. and Anna A.; George R., in Hamer township, who married Hattie E. Williams, and have one child, Edgar Franklin; Samuel B., who married Myrtle McKamey, and lives in Dodson township; Nancy N., Mary J., and Henry, with their parents; John A., who was killed in 1900 when eleven years old by being run over by a loaded wagon; Everett Louis, who died in 1892 at the age of two years and eight months; and Rosa O., the youngest of this interesting family.

Alleniah F. Williams, a prosperous farmer of Brush Creek township, is a grandson of one of the early settlers of Jackson township, Elias Williams. The latter was a native of Rockingham county,

Va., born in 1789, came to Highland county when about ten years old, and resided here until his death which occurred on February 25, 1838. In early manhood Elias Williams married Christina Countryman, also a native of Rockingham county, Va., born about 1790, died August 25, 1879. They began housekeeping in Jackson township, buying a tract of wild land. Their children were Polly, John, Eli, Nancy, Elizabeth, Henry, Anna, Eliza and Levi. John Williams, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Jackson township June 6, 1807, and married Elizabeth Duncan, a native of Jackson township and daughter of Alexander Duncan. After several years they moved to Adams county, where Mr. Williams engaged in mercantile business at May Hill, and from there they returned to the vicinity of Belfast, and later moved to Brush Creek township. John Williams had four children by his first wife: John, deceased; Sanford, deceased; Mary, wife of John W. Tener, of Belfast, and one that died young. After the death of their mother he married her sister, Mary, and they had ten children: Elizabeth, wife of J. M. Suiter, of Harriet postoffice; Susan, Eliza, and Amanda, deceased; Ellen, wife of L. B. Coss, of Kansas; Alleniah F.; Agnes, wife of John Koger, of Paint township; Martha, wife of C. P. Dunlap, of Greene county; Thomas, deceased, and Anna, wife of John Dunlap, of Greene county. The father lived to the age of eighty-six years, and his second wife survives him, at ninety years, and very sprightly for that great age. Alleniah F. Williams, born in Jackson township, June 7, 1847, received his education in the district school and the high school at Hillsboro, and in early manhood for four years was employed as a nurseryman. Afterward he was twelve years engaged in the profession of teaching, doing excellent work in the schools of his township. He married Iza R. Turner, born and reared on the farm where they now live, and except for the first year of their married life, they have made their home on the old Turner homestead, where they own 338 acres of land. Mr. Williams has made most of the improvements on the place, making it one of the most attractive of the region. He gives attention to the raising of live stock as well as farming, is a member of the grange of Patrons of Husbandry, in religious affiliation is an Universalist, and in politics a Democrat. Among his neighbors he is held in high esteem. Five children have been born to him and wife—Spees, living in Colorado; Laura A., deceased; Inis V., Carlton T., and Grace D.

James A. Williams, veteran of the civil war and trustee of Liberty township, is one of the most progressive and enterprising of Highland county's many bright farmers. He is highly esteemed both as a citizen and a neighbor, keeps abreast of the times in all lines of useful information and is ever ready to put a shoulder to

the wheel in any worthy cause. He is a descendant of one of those sturdy old Quaker families who were driven out of North Carolina by their detestation of the hated institution of slavery. William Williams, son of Isaac, was born in North Carolina in 1774, and in 1797 was married to Phoebe Mendenall, of Guilford county in the same state. Early in the nineteenth century they became citizens of Highland county, locating in Penn township, where most of their eleven children were reared to maturity. The names of their offspring, as preserved in the old family Bible, were Katharine, Mary, Josiah, Isaac, Robert, Joseph, John, Elizabeth, Ann, Jonathan and Phoebe. Jonathan Williams was born in Penn township, Highland county, Ohio, April 17, 1820, and in 1842 was married to Sarah Bailey, daughter of a prominent pioneer and leader in the society of Friends. The six children resulting from this marriage were Mary, wife of John Hustead of Penn township; Melissa, wife of John Denny; James A., noticed more fully below; Laura E.; Caroline, wife of Clark Woody; and Charles, a resident of the Indian Territory. James A. Williams, third of the family, was born on the homestead in Highland county, Ohio, August 31, 1845. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment Ohio national guard and served with the same until the expiration of his term in 1865. December 29, 1869, he was married to Rachel, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Yost) Larkin of Harrison county, Ohio. After his marriage, Mr. Williams lived a while in Penn township and then removed to Kansas, but not liking the prospect out there, returned to Highland county and located on the Bernard farm west of Hillsboro. This arrangement lasted until 1887, when he purchased an excellent place of 153 acres on Clear Creek, north of the county seat, where he has since made his home. That he is regarded as a reliable business man is evidenced by the fact that in the spring of 1902 he was elected trustee of Liberty township. He is well informed on all matters relating to agriculture, one of the county's most energetic farmers and in every way a clever and popular citizen. He belongs to the Union Veterans' Union and is one of the comrades of Hillsboro post, Grand Army of the Republic. The four living children of Mr. and Mrs. Williams are Isaac, born November 2, 1870, and now married and residing near Leesburg, Ohio; Oscar, born September 12, 1872; Margaret, born December 7, 1877, wife of Leslie Connell of Penn township; and Herbert, born April 3, 1890. Katie, the second born, died in infancy.

William H. Willson, M. D., is one of the most popular and promising of the young professional men who make Greenfield, Ohio, their center of operations. He is a native of Highland county, was educated in her public schools and has spent most of the years of

his life in her confines. At an early age he conceived a great admiration for the noble science of healing and determined to make a study of the same with a view to its professional practice. With this end in view, he became a student at the Medical College of Ohio in 1894 and continued in diligent attendance at all the lectures during the three subsequent winter terms. In the spring of 1897 he was made happy by the reception of the degree of M. D., conferred upon him by his alma mater. Immediately after his graduation, Dr. Willson located in his native town of Greenfield and entered upon the active practice of his profession among old friends and neighbors. He was so engaged at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in the summer of 1898. Actuated by a patriotic desire to do what he could in the cause of his country, Dr. Willson joined the Fourth regiment hospital corps and served with it during the Porto Rico campaign. Returning from the war he resumed his practice at Greenfield, which extends over portions of Highland, Ross and Fayette counties. In addition to his regular professional duties, Dr. Willson holds the position of medical examiner for several leading insurance companies. He is a member of the Highland County Medical society, a master Mason and communicant of the First Presbyterian church. On February 26, 1902, Dr. Willson was married to Bessie E. Hendry, daughter of Richard and Minnie L. Hendry. Her father, a native of Scotland, has been a resident of Cincinnati for a number of years.

Cyrus F. Wilson, a civil war veteran with a record of long and brilliant service and a prominent farmer of Greenfield, belongs to a family identified with the history of Madison township almost from the time of its organization. As early as 1810 his father, Adam B. Wilson, arrived from North Carolina and settled three miles southeast of Greenfield. He was a man of excellent business ability and great energy of character, qualities which made him one of the most influential citizens of the new county. Born in 1790, he served with credit in the war of 1812 and rose to the rank of lieutenant in his company. After coming to Ohio, he tarried a while in Ross county and was there married to Margery Dean, whose father, Abraham Dean, was among the pioneers who came in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In addition to his regular occupation as a general farmer and stockraiser, Adam B. Wilson held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-four years, and transacted a large amount of business of all kinds. He was conspicuously identified with the movement against slavery, but did not live to see that relic of barbarism wiped out, as he died in 1856, before the civil war had put an end to that great national disgrace. Most of his twelve children have passed away, one of the survivors being Cyrus F. Wilson, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1839, and grew to man-

hood on his father's farm. In December, 1861, he enlisted in one of the companies of the famous Seventy-third regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, whose fighting record was as brilliant as that of any organization in the army. In January, 1862, they were sent to West Virginia and in May fought against Stonewall Jackson at McDowell. They were seriously engaged at Cross Keys and Second Bull Run, losing at the last mentioned battle one hundred and forty-four men, killed and wounded, and twenty prisoners. The next severe engagement was at Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, followed by the bloody and decisive battle of Gettysburg, where the Seventy-third was hotly engaged during the three days' fighting and lost one hundred and forty-four men, killed and wounded, out of a total strength of about three hundred and thirty. In the next fall the regiment was sent west and was with Hooker in the hottest of the fighting at Lookout Mountain, where they again suffered severely. During the year 1864 they were with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, from Atlanta to the sea, from the sea up through the Carolinas to Washington for the final grand review; then to Louisville, where the muster-out took place July 20, 1865. To have participated in such a series of campaigns and battles in behalf of one's country makes a record to be proud of, and Cyrus F. Wilson shares with his surviving comrades the honor of having been with the "old Seventy-third" during all those terrible but glorious days of the mighty struggle for national existence. December 17, 1868, Mr. Wilson was married to Martha L. Douglas, member of the widely distributed and influential family of that name in Highland county. She is the daughter of James and grand-daughter of William and Mary (Scott) Douglass, who settled near Greenfield in 1810 and became wealthy land-owners of Madison township. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have three sons: Frank D. and George O., in business in Chicago, and James W., in Indian Territory. The parents are members of the First Presbyterian church at Greenfield, and Mr. Wilson revives old war memories with his comrades of Gibson post, No. 180, Grand Army of the Republic.

Frank L. Wilson, M. D., a prominent and successful physician of Greenfield, Ohio, was born and bred in Highland county. His grandfather, Adam B. Wilson, a native of North Carolina, was among the earlier settlers of Highland county, where he became a successful and influential farmer. Dr. James Leighton Wilson, son of Adam B., was one of the eminent surgeons of this section of Ohio. After obtaining a literary education in the Ohio University at Athens, he entered the Ohio Medical college, from which he was graduated about 1846 with the degree of M. D. After a year spent in the northern part of the state, he formed a partnership with Dr. Milton Dunlap for the practice of medicine at Greenfield, and

this association was carried on profitably for a number of years. James Leighton Wilson was enthusiastically devoted to his profession and surrendered his whole life to its study and practice. His laudable ambition and unwearied efforts met with deserved success, as he achieved rank as a physician and surgeon of unusual ability. He refused to lay down his work at the approach of ill health, but continued to practice until a short time before his death, which occurred in 1899. He enjoyed the greatest consolation of a father in being able to leave behind a successor well worthy to wear his mantle and fully able to continue his professional work. This solace was afforded in the person of his youngest son, Dr. Frank L. Wilson. This gentleman had been well educated at the old academy of South Salem, and the Miami university. Subsequently he entered the Ohio Medical college, from which he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of M. D. In the year following, he became associated with his father in the practice of medicine at Greenfield, where he has attained a very prominent position among the physicians and surgeons of southern Ohio. He is employed in his professional capacity both by the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Ohio Southern railway companies, in addition to his extensive practice in Greenfield and surrounding country. Dr. Wilson is a member of the Highland county Medical society and the fraternities of Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He was married in 1876 to Anna, daughter of Judge John Eckman, a very prominent citizen of Greenfield, who was mayor of the city and at one time associate judge. Dr. Wilson and wife have two sons, of whom Charles D. is student at Miami university and Oscar is at home.

David C. Winkle, one of the model farmers of Hamer township, comes of an honorable Virginia ancestry first represented in Highland county about the year 1827. The new arrivals, who settled in White Oak township, included the parents and six children, among the latter being Michael Winkle, who was born in Virginia, August 9, 1815. The latter was an ambitious boy and so early as the twelfth year of his age began to make his own way in the world. There was but little he could do except the lighter work of farm and mill, but this he did to the best of his ability and with an industry that promised well for the future. Shortly after arriving at legal age he was united in wedlock with Sarah Ann, daughter of Henry and Catharine Surber, with whom he began housekeeping on a farm in White Oak township. Being a good business man and progressive in temperament he met with success in all his ventures, one of which was a water-power sawmill that ranked among the first of its kind constructed in the township. As a farmer he was enterprising and believed in keeping things in good order, one of his improvements being a brick house, something of a novelty on farms at that time,

which was subsequently destroyed by fire. He was an active member of the Christian church, township trustee for many years and reached the age of eighty-four years before closing his earthly career. The postoffice of Winkle, the official name of the town of East Danville, was so called in honor of Michael Winkle, as a compliment to his popularity and worth as a citizen. His living children are Sarah Jane, wife of John Fender, of New Market township; Elizabeth, widow of Adam Redkey, of Hamer township; Lucinda, wife of John Bennington, of White Oak township; Rachel, wife of Hugh Vance, of Hamer township; the subject of this sketch; Isadora, wife of Amos Hawk, of White Oak township; and Cornelius, Mary C. and William H., deceased. David C. Winkle, next to the youngest of the nine children, was born in White Oak township, Highland county, Ohio, on the farm adjoining his present home, November 8, 1855. He was married in early manhood to Olive Elizabeth, daughter of James P. and Maria Roberts, of White Oak township, and immediately located on the farm where he still resides. The place at first consisted of 148 acres but he has added to the area until he now owns 300 acres, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation. From time to time he has made improvements in the way of neat and commodious buildings, so that he has one of the most comfortable country homes in the township. Indeed, he is not only one of the representative agriculturists of his immediate neighborhood but is a model Highland county farmer of the up-to-date and progressive class. He has served nine or ten years as township trustee and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Hillsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Winkle have had six children, of whom Charles N., Carrie C. and Monta M. are living, and three died in infancy. The family are communicants of the Christian church.

Jacob M. Wisecup, a veteran of the civil war and one of the progressive farmers of his community, traces his ancestry to a very early period in the history of Highland county. Jonas Wisecup, the founder of the Ohio branch of the family, located in Highland county as early as 1795 and established a distillery about five miles southeast of Marshall. By his wife Susannah he had twelve children, of whom Susannah, wife of William Cummings of Hartford City, Ind., is the only survivor. Jacob, the second son, was born about 1804 and in 1823 was married to Susannah, daughter of John Frump, by whom he had eleven children: John, a resident of Indiana; Joseph, a farmer living near Carmel; George, farming at Belfast; Jacob M., further noticed below; William, a resident at Carmel; Mary Ellen, wife of Carey Skeen of Carmel; Daniel, a merchant at Bainbridge; Martha, wife of William Baird residing near Hillsboro; Allen F., farming near Belfast; Lydia Ann, who



married James Skeen and died in 1884; and Benjamin, a resident of Rainsboro. Jacob M. Wisecup, fourth of the children in order of birth, was married in 1868 to Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Spargur) Montgomery, and connected with this event is a pathetic story of war times. In the fall of 1864, Jacob M. Wisecup and his bosom friend, William McCoy, enlisted together in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. This command was sent to Tennessee and participated in the bloody battle of Franklin, fought to check the advance of the Confederate General Hood toward Nashville and the North. Before entering this engagement, McCoy exacted a promise from Comrade Wisecup that should the former fall the latter would care for his widow. McCoy was mortally wounded by a shell and Mr. Wisecup himself severely injured in the head, the total loss of the regiment in killed, wounded and missing being about four hundred. He was in several other fights afterward and served with the regiment until its discharge in July, 1865. Three years later, Mr. Wisecup fulfilled the promise to his dead friend by marrying his widow, Mrs. Margaret (Montgomery) McCoy, and caring for her tenderly ever after as his wife. Their children are Elmer N., who served as a soldier in the Spanish-American war and is now at home; Clarence E., also in the war as a musician, going from Cuba to the Philippines and after two years returning to peaceful pursuits, being a student of dentistry; Florence, wife of Ealy Roads of Buford; Ernest Clark, attending the Hillsboro high school; and Lizzie Leota, wife of Thomas Brown, a carpenter at Hillsboro. Mr. Wisecup formerly resided near Hillsboro but in 1885 located at Belfast and ten years later purchased 183 acres of land near Dallas, where he at present resides. A few years ago Mr. Wisecup erected a handsome residence on this place which is regarded as one of the model farms of the county.

Charles A. Woodmansee, of Highland, is a worthy representative of an old family conspicuous in the early settling and subsequent upbuilding of Fairfield township. The first arrivals came in 1818 from Monmouth county, New Jersey, and settled where Charles P. Woodmansee lived in after years. Samuel and Alice (Jeffrey) Woodmansee constituted the vanguard but they were followed later by several of their children who, with their descendants, eventually owned much of the land now included in the township. Samuel died in 1837 and his wife in 1836, having reared a family of twelve children. One of their sons, by the name of Isaac, born in 1785, settled with his wife and three children on Lee's creek, where James E. Moore subsequently lived. Among the children of Isaac Woodmansee was a son named James who was married June 20, 1841, to Sarah, daughter of Moses and Catherine (Underwood) Smith. James and Sarah Woodmansee had six children, as follows:

Columbus, born December 10, 1844, married Polly Luttrell, and is a farmer in Clinton county; Matilda Ann, born September 5, 1846, married Cyrus Thornburg, a farmer of Highland county; Sarah Mary, born March 14, 1848, married Dr. William B. Graham, and is living in Indiana; Alice, born February 12, 1853, first married P. P. Cline, by whom she had one child, Marie, and after her husband's death she married Dr. Joseph Kyle and resides at Oriental, N. C.; James Smith, born August 29, 1856, married Ida May Tilden, and is a farmer of Highland county. Charles A. Woodmansee, sixth and youngest of the children, was born on the farm near Highland, Ohio, July 30, 1860. After preparing himself by good preliminary education, he devoted three or four years to teaching in the schools of Highland and Clinton counties. Wearying of that employment, he embarked in farming and followed this occupation until 1895, when he went to Chicago, secured a position with one of the large firms and traveled for the same several years throughout the West. In 1901 he returned to his old home, where he has since been engaged as special agent for the Equitable insurance company. September 14, 1882, he was married to Ida Adams, a member of one of the most substantial families in Fairfield township. Her father, Manlove Adams, who married Mary Ann Fulks, is among the enterprising and progressive citizens and for years an important factor in affairs affecting the public interests. When his daughter married Mr. Woodmansee he made her a present of 224 acres of land near Leesburg, which for many years has been the country residence of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Woodmansee have two children: Hester Grace, born May 21, 1886; and Peter Leslie, born October 21, 1889.

Daniel D. Worley, of New Petersburg, bears a name long known in Paint township and identified with its history from earliest pioneer days. When Francis Worley, father of Daniel, arrived from North Carolina, the settlement was small and scattered and everything in the crudest condition. Highland county had not yet been organized and while there was an abundance of rich soil it was nearly all covered with heavy growths of timber, the clearing away of which required men of iron nerve and indomitable will. Francis Worley was able to buy land in Paint township for \$5 an acre and all the corn he wanted at the rate of twenty bushels for one dollar. He "laid to" like the rest of them, however, and by patience and endless labor gradually hewed a home out of the inhospitable surroundings. He married Polly Worley and reared a family that equaled if it did not surpass those of the ancient patriarchs described in the book of Genesis. The sturdy boys and girls who made their appearance in regular order in this primitive household increased until they numbered fifteen and five of these are still living. Francis Worley, who was an old-fashioned Whig in politics, a law-abiding

man and good citizen in all respects, was gathered to his fathers at the age of seventy-six years. Daniel D. Worley, one of the survivors of the fifteen brothers and sisters heretofore mentioned, was born in Paint township, Highland county, Ohio, March 23, 1823. As he grew up he attended subscription school in a crude cabin presided over by various pedagogues from the "land of steady habits" and here picked up the "readin', writin' and 'rithmetic" which usually constituted the store of pioneer knowledge. In 1842 when about nineteen years old, he concluded to branch out for himself, and turned his face and footsteps towards southern Indiana. He located at Aurora, then a lively little town on the Ohio river, and embarked in blacksmithing but also did some farm work as a kind of side line. He spent ten years at this place, shoeing horses, ironing wagons and otherwise keeping himself busy, with the result that he saved a little money and with it moved farther on. Near Ottumwa, Iowa, he resumed his blacksmithing and prosecuted the work industriously for seven years, after which he took charge of a farm of 210 acres that occupied his time and attention until 1884. In 1886 he returned to Highland county and has since made his home at New Petersburg. March 14, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth Upp, descendant of one of the earliest of Paint township pioneers, and had by her five children all of whom died in infancy. The mother also passed away December 24, 1884, and Mr. Worley was married in 1887 to Mrs. Ruth Merdock, daughter of Benjamin Pierce, with whom he lived happily until her death, which occurred January 29, 1899. Mr. Worley is a member of the Baptist church and his political views find expression in the Republican platforms.

Henry Yochum, notable among the early comers of the German settlers of Highland county a little before the middle of the last century, was born in Germany in 1815, and was married there to Eva Eustus, a native of the same country. In 1843 he and his family came to America accompanied by his father, and after an ocean voyage of fifty-six days, landed at New Orleans. Thence they traveled up to Ohio, and settled in White Oak township, Henry Yochum purchasing ninety acres on Bell run. Henry Yochum was a successful farmer and good citizen, and active in the advancement of the German Lutheran church. He lived to the age of eighty-two years, and his wife to seventy-seven. Eight children were born to them, of whom the following are living: Margaret Mignery, and Jacob, who is now one of the influential citizens of the township.

Jacob Yochum was born on the farm in White Oak township, now owned by Mrs. Mignery, November 1, 1845, was educated in the district school, and on attaining manhood was married to Mollie Purdy, a native of White Oak township. They began their married life on the old homestead, and eight years later bought their present

home, where Mr. Yochum owns 161 acres of well-improved land. Four children were born to them—Charles L., of Mowrystown; Ora B., residing in White Oak township; Daisy and Robert at home. Their mother died in 1884, and Mr. Yochum was subsequently married a second time to Annie Haup, daughter of John Haup, of Liberty township. Mr. Yochum is a successful farmer and an intelligent, business-like man, whose good judgment is in frequent demand for the public service. He has held the office of township trustee two terms, and land appraiser one term; in politics is a Democrat, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church.

Peter Yochum, of Clay township, a former township trustee, and prominent as a farmer and citizen, is a Pennsylvanian by birth and son of Friedrich and Marguerite (Hurning) Yochum. These parents were married in their native land of Germany, and came to the United States about 1834, settling first in Pennsylvania, where Peter Yochum was born to them August 22, 1835, and thence removing soon afterward to Brown county, Ohio. A few years later they changed their residence to White Oak township, Highland county, and after a good many years there, they returned to Brown county, where the father died at fifty-nine years of age, and the mother at about sixty. Their ten children were Margaret, Peter, Mary, Lizzie, Caroline, Frederick, John, Jacob, Henry and Kittie. Frederick, John and Kittie reside in Brown county, Mary at Carlisle, Ohio, Jacob in White Oak township, and the others, except the subject of this sketch, are deceased. Peter Yochum was reared at his parental home and educated in the district school; and when he came of age he went out for himself to work as a farmer by the month. Thus he continued until he was twenty-five years old, when he was married to Margaret Chavey, a native of Highland county. They went to housekeeping in Kentucky, but returned to Highland county in two years and occupied the farm now owned by John Mock. At this and another farm he lived five years, and then was able to buy a place of his own, containing fifty acres, which he has since increased to one hundred. Upon this he has ever since made his home. By his first marriage Mr. Yochum had twelve children, of whom six are living: Henry and Peter, residing in Clay township; Lewis and Mary, whose homes are in Nebraska; Kate, of Concord township, and Cynthia, of Clay township. After the death of his first wife he married Elizabeth Dunham, a native of Clermont county, and four children have been born to them, of whom Sylvester and Clarence are living. Mr. Yochum has a well improved farm, which shows the evidence of skilful husbandry. In addition to general agriculture he gives some attention to livestock. He is held in high regard by his fellow citizens, and for five years he was honored with the office

of township trustee. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

The Zink family, long and favorably known in Highland, had representatives here when the county was little more than an unbroken wilderness, and the now beautiful city of Hillsboro a scrawny village of stumps and log cabins. Enoch Zink, born in Pennsylvania in 1784, son of John and Elizabeth Zink, was married in 1805 to Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Penn) Foster, and four years later migrated to Ohio with his wife and two sons. After a weary journey they arrived in Highland county in the fall of 1809, but the prospects were not reassuring. At that time hardly a beginning had been made in clearing the heavy forest growth characteristic of that part of Ohio. Here and there was a "patch" dug with infinite pains out of the heart of the forest and in the center a log cabin with a lot of "towhead" urchins playing around it. Now and then there were a few small fields, but there were as yet practically no roads and accommodations of all kinds were of the crudest character. The embryonic city of Hillsboro was little more than a forest clearing, plentifully sprinkled with black stumps interspersed at intervals with crude cabins and the main street a prolonged mudhold, which had to be navigated rather than walked across. But Enoch Zink was possessed of the true pioneer spirit, not to be intimidated by ordinary difficulties, so he bought some land and set manfully to work to carve a home out of the forbidding wilderness. The place he selected was about four miles northwest of Hillsboro and there he reared his large family, eventually evolved a good farm and in due course passed away from the scenes of earth. His two older sons, John and Samuel, were born in Pennsylvania and after the arrival in Ohio the family was increased by eight more births, named in order Elizabeth, David K., Sarah A., Thomas F., Eli, Maria P., Milton P. and Wilson C., all of whom grew to maturity and fulfilled their duties as intelligent, worthy and industrious Christian men and women. Only two of this family of ten children are now living. Thomas F., fourth of those born in Ohio, was for many years a resident of Hillsboro, but is now living at Columbus. Milton P. Zink, next to the youngest of the children, has for fifty-two years been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and member of the Cincinnati conference, but since 1889 has been retired from active service and a permanent resident of Hillsboro. He was married in 1855 to Mary J., daughter of John S. Beasley and granddaughter of Gen. Nathaniel Beasley, who was appointed by the commissioners to survey Highland county and locate the county seat. Posey B. Zink, son of Milton P. and Mary (Beasley) Zink, was born in Hamersville, Brown county, Ohio, October 14, 1861, and was graduated at the Hillsboro high school in 1882. For some years after

leaving school, he clerked for the wholesale grocery houses of Scott & Roads and McKeehan & Hiestand, but in 1890 opened business as a retail grocer on his own account. In 1898 he removed to his present location at the corner of High and Walnut streets, where he has a double front, and in addition to a full line of groceries keeps novelties and queensware. October 3, 1894, Mr. Zink was married to Sarah E., daughter of Martin and Nancy McClure, one of the prominent families of Highland county, who are sketched at some length on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Posey B. Zink have one daughter, Helen Beasley, who was born March 19, 1898.



















